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lived. There were several papers established about that time, the newspaper chroniclers' tell us, but they cannot give us their names. This was one of them, and as its contemporaries also died without leaving a tombstone and an epitaph, I do not know where to turn for further information concerning Mr. Bronson and his early daily newspaper.

But this tell-tale little piece of brown paper comes to us bringing with it a reminder to us all as members of this Society. There are very few families who have lived in this county three or four generations who have not in some obscure and neglected corner, in box, or chest or elsewhere, a store of old papers that have been handed down for a century or more. It may be they have not been looked at for a hundred years. Their present owners do not know what they are nor what they mean. Who can tell what golden nuggets may lie hidden among them? There may be many that have a story to tell just as this little note has, and perhaps a still more important one. Every member of this society ought to appoint himself a committee of one to take up the work of searching out these hidden deposits and overhauling them, and in this way contribute his mite to the work that lies before our society.

Turning from the story of this early daily newspaper, published in this city eighty-five years ago, I freely express the belief that there will be no more interesting chapter in our local history than that which shall fully go into the details of the newspaper history of Lancaster county. There cannot be a more fruitful or interesting field. Has any one here any idea of the number of newspapers

county was called the *Lancaster Gazette*. It had its birth in 1752 and was a fortnightly publication, printed in alternate columns of German and English, by Miller & Holland. It went out of existence the following year.

No one was found courageous enough to start a new paper until the well-known printer, Francis Bailey, did it in 1775. There was evidently no paper published in this city for some years prior to the Revolution. This seems certain from the fact that in 1772 the Burgesses of the town ordered some of their proceedings published in the *Gazette and Journal*, of Philadelphia. Had there been a home paper this would not have been done. Francis Bailey published the *Die Pennsylvanische Zeitung* in 1775. One account gives 1778 as the date. In the same year a paper called the *News* was started.

In 1787 the *Neue Unparthenische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs Nachrichten* saw the light; Steimer, Albrecht and Lahn were the publishers. It was printed mostly in German. In 1797 the name was changed to *Der Deutsche Porcupain* and in 1800 to *Amerikanische Staatsbote*.

Fortunately, I am able to accompany the notice of this last named paper with the prospectus issued by the proprietors prior to beginning its publication. As you see, it is almost as bright and fresh as when it was printed, 109 years ago. It seems there were two other German newspapers published in Pennsylvania at that time. As a matter of interest and also as a matter of permanent record, I have translated the prospectus and insert it here.

LANCASTER, June 5, 1787.
TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC.
FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN.

A German newspaper, the third to be published in Lancaster.

of which must be paid at the time of subscribing and the other half at the end of the first six months.

The price of a single copy will be three cents.

Every one can see our terms are uncommonly low and that in our undertaking we are considering the public more than ourselves. We commend ourselves and our newspaper to our German citizens and remain their obedient servants.

STEIMER, ALBRIGHT & LAHN.

The *Journal* had its birth in 1794 and under various editors and owners was published until 1839, when it was merged into the *Intelligencer*, which had been established in 1799. The consolidated paper bore the name of *Intelligencer and Journal*, and which, under the name of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, is still published, and is, therefore, the oldest newspaper in the city or county.

Since 1800 the newspapers published here have been numerous. Hardly a year has passed since that time that has not seen the birth of one or more. I have prepared a list of them chronologically arranged. It is as complete as I have been able to make it, with the brief time at my disposal.

1752. *The Lancaster Gazette*.

1775. Paper published by Francis Bailey. Another account gives 1778 as the time and the name *Die Pennsylvaniaische Zeitung*.

1778. *The News*.

1787. *The Neue Unpartienische Lancaster Zeitung und Anseigs Nachrichten*. Name changed in 1797 to *Der Deutsche Porcupain*, and in 1800 to *Amercanische Staatsbote*.

1794. *The Journal*—merged with *The Intelligencer* in 1839.

1799. *The Intellig r. Der Wahre Amerikaner*.

1848. *The Farmer and Literary Gazette.* *The Lancasterian.* *The Lancaster Inquirer.*
1849. *The Guardian.* Perhaps also this year the *German Democrat*, afterwards called the *Harrisburg and Lancaster Democrat.*
1851. *The Farm Journal.* *The Independent Whig.* *The National Whig.*
1853. *The Public Register.* *The Inland Daily Times.* (Morning).
1854. *Public Register and American Citizen.* *The Inland Weekly.*
1855. *Conestoga Chief.* *Pennsylvania School Journal.* *Mechanics' Councillor.* *The Scott Bugle.* *The Daily Free Press,* (Liquor organ.)
1856. *The Daily Express.* *The Pathfinder.*
1858. *Lancaster Union.* *The Temperance Advocate.*
1859. *The Church Advocate.* *The Morning Herald.* (Daily).
1860. *The Educational Record.* *The Constitution.*
1862. *The Daily Inquirer.*
1864. *Daily Intelligencer.*
1866. *The Keystone Good Templar.* *The Monthly Circular.*
1867. *The Sunday-School Gem.*
1868. *The Voice of Truth.* *Father Abraham.*
1869. *The Lancaster Farmer.* *Mechanics' Advocate.* *Christlicher Kundschafter.* *The Bar.*
1871. *Die Laterne.* (Weekly).
1872. *Daily Examiner.* *Der Christlicher*, and in 1882 as *The Torch of Truth*, or *Fackel der Wahrheit.*
1873. *The Laterne.* (Daily).
1874. (About.) *Der Waffenlose Waechter.*
1875. *Monthly Intelligencer.*
1876. *The Morning Review.*
1877. *THE NEW ERA* (Daily). *THE NEW ERA* (Weekly). *The Owl.*
1878. *The Footlight.*

of a reflection upon the farmers of our county.

But I wish to direct attention to another point. Lancaster was almost exclusively a German community in the last century, just as it has largely been in the present one. Read over the names of the men who have published papers in this city. Miller—and he was the first of all—Albrecht, Lahn, Steimer, the Grimler Bros., Benjamin and Henry, Huss, Breiner, Ehrenfreid, Albright, Baer, Kling, Wagner, Shrier, Selgfreid, Baab, Frank, Myera, Harbaugh, and many more. These were all Germans, or of German-American descent. Many of their papers were printed wholly or partly in the German language. And yet the charge has again and again been made that they were opposed to education and to progress. A grosser libel was never uttered against our people. This German town of Lancaster stands next to Philadelphia and Pittsburg among Pennsylvania cities in this particular. It leads cities that have twice as many inhabitants as it has.

Talk about the culture and intelligence of New England ! We believe we may safely challenge any city of 40,000 inhabitants in any of the New England States, or for that matter anywhere in the entire Union, to show such a record as I have briefly presented to your notice. If there is such a city we would be most glad to hear from her. That is the record we have made and it is one every man in this room may be proud of, whatever his ancestry.

But I have digressed from my subject, which was to bring to your notice this early daily newspaper, which, so far as I am aware, is the first time mention has ever publicly been made of it.

I cannot help observing right here that

INDIAN TRIBES OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The names and the history of the Indian tribes who have dwelt within the boundaries of Lancaster county during the historic period present a most prolific field for conjecture, doubt and confusion. I have within a week examined many pages of records and the result has been only to convince me that our Indian history is not in good shape. I do not think I can add anything to the general stock of information, but I will try to unravel the twisted skein a little.

In our local history we find the names of the following tribes: Susquehannocks, Piquawa, the Shawnese, the Conestogos, the Nanticookes, the Ganawese, the Coniose or Conoya, Mingoes, Minquays and the Delawares. Here we have ten tribes as resident in this county between 1650 and 1750. We had the names but we did not have the Indians, as I will attempt to show.

The Susquehannocks were the most numerous tribe that lived here. In 1608, according to Capt. John Smith's narrative, he found them all along the Susquehanna River for 100 miles northward from Chesapeake Bay. They were tall, athletic and courageous. He describes their appearance both with pen and pencil. At one time they could put 800 warriors in the field from their stockaded fort at Turkey Hill, in Manor township. They were unable to adapt themselves to civilization, and were swept out of existence.

The Conestogos are best known to us by name. They were Susquehannocks, and were called Conestogos when they

numerous and had a town. It is said the Nanticookes and the Ganawese spoke the same tongue. I have already partially identified the Nanticookes with the Conoys and Ganawese. How they could come both from the Potomac and from Berks county I cannot tell. There seems to be hopeless confusion here. Heckwelder says the Ganawese and Conoys were the same.

The Delawares, who settled in this county in considerable numbers, previously lived along the Brandywine, in Chester county, crossed over into this county, where they remained only a short time. Despite Cooper and the "Deerslayer," they had a bad reputation here.

There were four or five large Indian villages in the county and many smaller ones. The dialects spoken were different even in near localities. As already said, the Ganawese and Nanticookes had allied languages.

Pennsylvania seems to have been an asylum for many tribes of Indians.

Every tribe in the county was brought under the yoke of the Five Nations. The Susquehannocks, aided by troops from Maryland, fought a bloody battle near Turkey Hill in 1676 with the Northern Confederacy and defeated them, but later became a vassal tribe, as did all the rest, to the Five Nations.

In 1680 the Cayugas and Senecas almost exterminated them. The last remnant of them, known as the Conestogos, were slain in 1763 by the Paxtang boys, six at Conestogo Town and the remaining fourteen within a few yards of this spot.

All these Indians, I believe, belonged to the Algonquin family.

I think it can be established that our

ADDRESS BY HON. W. U. HENSEL

Mr. Hensel then addressed the meeting briefly on the general purposes of the Society and the best methods of promoting them. He thought it should be steadily kept in mind that the objects of the Society were permanent improvement and instruction, as well as entertainment, from meeting to meeting. The meetings should be made popular, but, at the same time, they should keep in mind the ultimate purpose of the Society, namely, the preparation and publication of a reliable history of Lancaster county. The amount of historical matter which might be procured was surprising. Every locality was rich in it and the number of persons throughout the county who might be made serviceable to the Society was very great. Many of these are modest people and some of them live in remote localities. Some special effort should be made to reach them. In the first place, the meetings, he thought, might be held at a more attractive place, and a room should be secured for the permanent depository of books, manuscripts, papers, &c., that might be left with the Society. We should have all the histories of Lancaster county ever published, and he was prepared to present the Society with Ellis & Evans', Mombert's and Harris' Biographical History. Rupp's should be secured, together with all the maps ever published of the county and general works containing Lancaster county historical matter. There were many old deeds and papers which persons would present to the Society if they knew they would be preserved, as well as old china,

comprise a collection of every book ever written by a Lancaster county author or published in the county. The number of these would be found to be unexpectedly large. The interest of the teachers and pupils of public schools ought to be enlisted in such a way as to have a representative of the society in every school district. The number who attend its meetings should be hundreds instead of scores, and it is worth while to consider whether a special popular meeting might not be held quarterly, perhaps not always in Lancaster city, but at such places as Donegal, Lititz, Ephrata, Christiansa and other points which are abundantly rich in historical matter.

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PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ON DEC. 4, 1896.

WHEN WAS STRASBURGH ERECTED INTO
A TOWNSHIP.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, ESQ.

REMINISCENCES OF PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

BY A. E. WITMER.

AN OLD PETITION FROM CITIZENS OF MARTIC
TOWNSHIP.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, ESQ.

SOME EARLY COUNTY MILLS, ETC., ETC.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, ESQ.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1896.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1896.

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Evch.

John Smith
12-7-1931

WHEN WAS STRASBURG ERECTED INTO A TOWNSHIP?

When I came to arrange some stray notes pertaining to the early settlement of the locality embraced within the limits of Strasburg township as it was bounded one hundred and sixty-five years ago, I found a good many snags in my way. Some of the earliest settlers came from Strasburg on the Rhine, and the neighborhood came to be known as "New Strasburge" and was thus designated in 1716 by the Assessors or Surveyors of Chester county. There were no definite bounds to the district and it was not set apart as a township before the erection of Lancaster county, in 1729.

One of the London land patents in this county contained 5,553 acres, and was surveyed in the year 1716. According to Isaac Taylor's draft the southern line is bounded by "New Strasburge" and the landholders close to the line were: Isaac Lefever, who took up 300 acres the 15th of 4 mo., 1713; Daniel Ferree, 600 acres, 4th of 8 mo., 1716; Phillip Ferree, 300 acres, 24th of 6 mo., 1716, and Henry Carpenter, 1,000 acres, 7 mo. 27th, 1718.

In these years the Constables returned them in the Conestoga assessment. In the year 1720 the Ferrees and Lefevers were returned in the Pequea assessment, which also included all the settlers along or near the head of Pequea creek. The settlement along the east branch of the Conestogae, now Cærnarvon, was in the Conestogae rate. I find a number of titles of settlers in the year 1717, marked in "New Strasburge." There

seems to be no record in Chester county of any township named "Strasburg." When Lancaster county was organized and divided into townships, in the summer of 1739, none was named "Strasburg." But I find its territory and that of Paradise were included within the bounds of Leacock; and after a diligent search among the records in Lancaster, I cannot find the date when Strasburg township was erected, or taken from Leacock. This is a strange omission and has puzzled the local historians and land surveyors of the county. I can only approximate to the date.

In the year 1780 a road was laid out from Samuel Taylor's mill, in Strasburg township, to North East, in Maryland. This mill was probably on Big Beaver creek, above Wm. Smith's mill, where the Zooks in our day have a fulling mill.

Daniel Ferree and Isaac Lefever took out a patent for 2,000 acres of land in Strasburg township in 1733. In the year 1734 Casper Bowman took out a patent for land, and also Mathias Slaymaker took out a patent for 150 acres in the same township in the year 1735.

I can only approximate the date of "New Strasburg" into a township, which was probably in the early part of the year 1780.

Anecdotes of Reuben Chambers.

Upon one occasion a farmer of Sadsbury township went to Bethania to get Reuben to print some sale bills. The latter wanted to know "who has thee got to cry thy sale," and when informed that no person was engaged, Reuben volunteered to do the job for him.

When the time of sale arrived Reuben was on hand, and he stood up in a feed cutting box which was on the bridge of the barn and began to cry the sale, when a boy named Joseph Cannard

knocked a leg of the cutting box to one side and Reuben was thrown down upon the barn bridge. He got into a cart body and continued to sell, when some person, who had evidently been watching for the opportunity, noticed that he had got beyond the centre of gravity, and pulled out the plugs, and the body of the cart tilted and threw Reuben to the ground. These tricks did not seem to disconcert him, for he went on and finished the sale.

Reuben's Remedy for a Kicking Horse.

Reuben had an old bay horse, supposed to be about fifteen years old. Hearing that a neighbor named Benjamin Brackbill had a fractious gray mare, which would invariably kick herself out of the harness when hitched up, Reuben took the old bay horse to Brackbill's and offered to trade for the gray mare. Benjamin said he did not want to sell or trade, because the mare was vicious and "might hurt thee." Reuben replied, "Benjamin, thee need not be afraid of that, she will not hurt me." The trade was duly consummated and Reuben took the gray mare to Bethania and hitched her to a cart and put her into a grass lot, where she was at liberty to kick, which was done. For two or three days and nights this was kept up to the annoyance of the neighbors, who complained of the noise caused by the cart coming in contact with the fences, when active operations were in full sway. After a struggle of two or three days the gray mare surrendered, and thereafter for many years she became one of the best family driving horses in the county. This was heroic treatment, but most effective.

How Reuben Managed an Apprentice.

Reuben Chambers had an incorrigible apprentice boy who gave him a great deal of trouble. In order to bring him into proper submission he confined him

in the attic of his dwelling and fed him on bread and water, and occasionally chastised him with a rod. This caused much talk and indignation among his neighbors. I do not remember whether the Court called him down, but I have no doubt the apprentice, after this heroic treatment, became quite docile.

Several Notable Discussions.

In the days of lyceum discussions, two incidents occurred in old Sadsbury which, if written out, would make entertaining reading, and I hope the subjects will be placed in competent hands to be written up for the entertainment of this society.

Thomas Whitson, Sr., and perhaps Lindley Coats, challenged Dr. Timlow and others to discuss the slavery question in a hall at the Gap. Whitson is said to have talked all day and a whole night, which brought the other side to a standstill.

There was a political discussion in the brick school house in Sadsburyville. My impression is that Whitson and Coats were in the debate. The Locofocos and Whigs were getting the worst of it, when the Locofocos sent a message to Hugh Maxwell in Lancaster to send out some of the young orators of his party. He sent John W. Forney, who was a minor. This was the first political speech Forney made.

Miscellaneous Notes.*

May it please the Proprietor.

This bearer, Michael Baughman (being apprehensive that he can agree with ye Indians to remove from Conestogae Manor), desires to purchase the spot where the Old Indian Town Stands with the whole vacancy between ye lines of Henry Bostler, Michael Moyer, James Logan, John Cardidge and Peter Leman, and to extend towards Susquehanna as

* Copied from Surveyor Isaac Taylor's papers.

far as may be not to incommode the other land, the quantity that may be regularly taken there will be I think about 350 As.

Thy Servant,

DECEMBER 3, 1738.

I. T.

Had this offer been accepted the stain of murdering the Conestoga Indians would not have darkened the fair name of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baughman resided in Manheim township. The Champneys, of Lancaster, are some of his descendants.

When the Indian village was attacked in December, 1763, a number of the Indians were at Smith's Furnace selling baskets, and others on a like errand at Swarr's Mill.

Strasburg Manor.

The proprietors reserved a manor in Strasburg township containing 1,475 acres. The date is not given nor the exact locality.†

Palatines at Pequea.

In a letter of James Logan to Isaac Taylor, dated at Philadelphia, 20th of 5th month, 1711, he says "6 or 7 familys of ye Pallatines are settled at Pequea, and more design to go there next winter."

† Copied from Taylor's papers.

REMINISCENCES OF PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

Before attempting to give an account of the early history and traditions of Paradise, Lancaster county, I desire to state to those especially who were present at the meeting, November 18, at the Stevens House, of the Ferree and Lefevre families, that it will be necessary for me to give a brief resume of some of the historical events which I gave then, as the early records of these families are contemporaneous with the early history of the village and its immediate vicinity, by omitting which would be like Shakespeare with Hamlet left out.

The village was given its name in 1796 by David Witmer, and it has always been a source of regret to the writer, who has suffered with many others from the continual strain of stale jokes and witty speeches the name calls forth whenever mentioned, and more especially do we censure our worthy ancestor for giving it that name when he had so much a better one at command, and should have christened it Tanawa, for reasons which will appear later.

Arrival of Huguenots.

The village dates its first advent of a citizen, other than Indian who roamed the wilds of that part of Pennsylvania, in no less a personage than Madame Ferree (a French Huguenot), of whom you doubtless have heard long before this, and her appearance soon followed her landing in this country, where she came bearing letters to the agent of William

Penn, and who advised her to seek a point in the valley now known as Pequea and also instructed her to see the King of the tribe of Pequea Indians (which was one of the few tribes that had a king) and who was then located in a grove on the banks of Pequea about one-fourth of a mile northeast of where the village now stands, and I think I can do no better than give you a short extract from a speech delivered by Redmond Conyngham in the year 1843 and who was an authority on the Indians and early settlers of Eastern Pennsylvania, which address was delivered before the following lyceums: The Philadelphia Lyceum, Mechanics' Institute, of Lancaster, and the Lyceum and Literary Institutes of Lancaster county, composed most of them of the leading and prominent men of that time—John W. Forney, the founder and editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, being one of the number, and it was in this same grove where this meeting was held and Madame Ferree first met King Tanawa. I quote his speech as follows:

"In the evening of a summer day when the Huguenots reached the verge of a hill commanding a view of the valley of Pequea (it was a woodland scene, a forest inhabited by wild beasts, for no indication of civilized man was near), scattered along the Pequea amidst the dark green hazel, could be discerned the Indian wigwams, the smoke issuing therefrom in its spiral form. No sound was heard but the songs of the birds, and in silence they contemplated the beautiful prospect which nature presented to their view. Suddenly a number of Indians advanced and in broken English said to Madame Ferree: 'Indian no harm white; white good to Indian. Go to Beaver, our chief. Come to Beaver.'"

Tanawa.

Few were the words of the Indian. They went to Beaver's cabin, and Beaver, with the humanity that distinguished the Indian of that period, gave up to the emigrants his wigwam and the next day he introduced them to Tanawa, who lived on the great flats of Pequea. And who was Tanawa? The friend of William Penn, who had not only been present, but had signed the great treaty, and was buried on Lafayette hill, located, as a chart which I here present shows, in the west end of the village and on which stands an Episcopal church, and where his ashes rested in peace until the Literary Society of Paradise, filling the part of resurrectionists, had them disinterred and placed what remained, namely, beads, tomahawk and a number of other Indian relics, including teeth and a part of the skull of the Indian monarch (which the writer here exhibits), in the archives of the Society, and which were purchased years after by a member of his family when the Society disbanded; and before we pass on to the next event in the village's history I wish to state that the grave of that Indian chief was paved with flat stones on which these relics are supposed to have been placed.

There passes down through the village (as shown in the chart) a little brook crossing the old Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike near the centre of the village, having its source about one-half mile to the south of the same and where was located the home of Isaac Lefevre, who was married to a daughter of Madame Ferree and whose parents had perished in the religious wars which had desolated France. Alone he had come to this country and located and married as stated. Their son, Daniel Lefevre, was the first

child born in the valley of Pequea. To verify the fact in connection with this little brook that near this point King Tanawa's remains were put to rest, I again quote from Conyngham, as follows:

"A number of Indian chiefs were on their way to Philadelphia to visit the Great Father (George Washington) from Ohio. Ten miles east from Lancaster, where a little brook crosses the road, they suddenly left the road, to the great surprise of the interpreter and government agent, and being asked by the agent their intention, they informed him many of their tribe had been buried there and their king and chief warrior whose grave they wished to visit." The point designated by them is that distance from Lancaster and must have been the spot where rested Tanawa, the king of the Pequea Indians, and, whose grave they wished to visit, which is quite near to the point as stated.

The Revolutionary Period.

We now come to a later period in the history of the village and there appears no record of its having taken an active part in the War of the Revolution, 1776. Nor have we anything connecting it with the stirring events of that time. But that it was visited by the Father of His Country, George Washington, later, there is the following tradition: Stopping on his way to or from the West, and having dined at the stage hotel, he expressed a desire to see a hemp mill, which was at that time a novelty and in full operation a short distance from where he was stopping, and it was also said he had in view the erection of one on his plantation in Virginia. But, unfortunately, the person operating the machine, desirous of giving his distinguished visitor the full opportunity of inspecting it, removed some of the bracing, a planking of which, coming in contact with the rapidly mov-

ing machinery, created quite an excitement for a time, seriously injuring the operator and startling his guest. Again we see displayed the sound judgment and good sense of the founder of this great republic in concluding he had no use for such a machine, as I never could learn of any having been erected on his plantation at Mount Vernon. The two large conical stones which constituted the principal part of the machine can to-day be seen in the bed of the stream during seasons of low water, just below the mill, weighing, I suppose, about five hundred pounds.

We next come to the days of turnpikes and Conestoga wagons, and during that time it filled a very important position, both in its construction and management, as it was the headquarters of the section which comprised Downingtown on the east and Lancaster on the west; and there was located the post-office and store in addition to the hotel. Here was made the change of horses and sorting of the mail, and another tradition as told the writer by the postmaster of that time was that while Mrs. Dixon was postmistress of Lancaster, in the hurry and confusion of getting the mail ready for the stage, in the early hours of the morning, her night cap, which was an indispensable article at that time of wood fires and cold houses, got mixed with the mail, and, much to the chagrin of the postmaster, rolled out with the mail for resorting. It was promptly returned by the next mail going West. There are five buildings now standing in the village which were used as taverns at that time.

The War of 1812.

We now approach the second great event of the nation—the war of 1812. While there were a number of its residents and those of the immediate vicinity who took part in it, the only matter of in-

terest which I can recall as a tradition and which was told the writer by an eye witness, who was then a boy, was the passing through of a company of cavalry and artillery on its way to a point near the Canadian border, commanded by Colonel Ross. The narrator said it was an exceedingly wet day, and, something going amiss with one of the artillery wagons, a local smith was called in, and while the repairs were being made the colonel rode up to the front of the hotel and called for a glass of liquor, and while waiting for it to be brought out he kicked his foot out of the stirrup and elevating it as nearly at an angle of forty-five degrees as possible, permitted the water to run out of his boot, much to the amusement and admiration of the small boys who were present, and showing that the soldier was not then, as in later times, protected from the inclemency of the weather by rubber blanket and mackintosh. This wet day may have laid the foundation for later troubles for the gallant colonel. I see in the records of burials of St. James' Church, Lancaster, one of a Col. George Ross, who served gallantly in the war of 1812 "and died from exposure as stated in these records during the late war, in which he served gallantly, taking part in the battle of New Orleans." The date of his death was June 7, 1816. There is also a will on file in the Register's office of a Col. Ross, in which he desires his remains sent to New Orleans in a cask of rum as a preservation. Embalming was not in vogue at that early day. Whether this was the same Colonel Ross as narrated the writer is unable to state, but should it have been, that wet march through Paradise no doubt helped to lay the foundation for his later ill health. It was with feelings of great sadness that the village learned later that the command under the

gallant colonel had met the enemy near the point as stated, and, using the language of the narrator, were "out to pieces," a few returning with their commander.

Lafayette's Visit.

The next event of interest was the visit of General Lafayette and I will quote from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Tuesday morning, August 2, 1825, as follows: "The cavalry having formed as an escort the whole moved on to Paradise from Slaymaker's Hotel in Salisbury, where they halted a few minutes at David Witmer's; and the General, having alighted, was introduced to a crowd of ladies and gentlemen of Paradise, who were waiting his arrival." The marble horse-block can to-day be seen in passing through the village, on which the distinguished visitor alighted from his barouche. And I will state here that the hill known as Lafayette hill, mentioned in the early part of this article, received its name at that time from the fact that it was there a company of cavalry encamped awaiting the arrival of the General to escort him to Lancaster.

Then we arrive at the construction of railroads and when turnpikes and stage coaches were on the wane, and again we find the village taking a forward position in it as a means of transportation. The railroad, as all doubtless know, was built by the State and completed in the year 1834. Steam was not then used, the motive power being horses, and the seventh car which turned a wheel on what is now known as the Pennsylvania railroad came from a siding in that village bearing on its side the legend, "Witmer, Paradise," and so continued until a year or two after the Pennsylvania Company purchased the road from the State. The number of cars had by that time increased to forty, were very much larger,

painted a light buff, bearing the same name, and were known along the road as the "Paradise Line." Of course, long prior to this horses had been superseded by steam, the State furnishing the motive power and the individual furnishing the cars and paying a toll for the use of the road.

The village from its early date took a great interest in schools and educational enterprises. There was an excellent school owned and conducted by Mr. Fetter at what is known as Oak Hill, a beautiful residence at the eastern end of the village and now owned as a summer residence by J. Hay Brown, of this city. Next there was a seminary under the management of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Killikelly being the Rector, and it gathered into its fold pupils from as far west as St. Louis, east as far as Boston, north as far as Northern New York and south as far as the Carolinas. A large academy was also started there and both flourished until the late war closed all institutions of that kind.

Prominent Residents.

The village can boast of having sheltered for a time a number of distinguished individuals, many who afterward became connected with great events elsewhere. It was here that the manuscript of that beautiful song, "The Old Kentucky Home," was sung and commented upon before it had been turned over to the publishers to be given to the world. Mrs. Buchanan, the wife of Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, brother of the president, and Rector of the Episcopal Church, was a sister to Stephen J. Foster, who was also a musician. She received the manuscript from her brother for her criticism and approval, and the writer remembers hearing several of the musically-inclined villagers practice it with a melodeon accom-

paniment and, of course, giving it a very favorable criticism. J. Hays Linville, afterwards connected with Captain Edds in building the great St. Louis bridge, and who had become a civil engineer of note, had charge of a school there for a time; also, a sister of the district attorney who tried and convicted John Brown, and the village can also claim as a resident for a time an editor and proprietor of one of Lancaster's evening papers. It can also claim as a citizen Dr. Carl Merz, who, as all know, was a celebrated writer and composer and who left Paradise to take charge of a much more extended field in the West.

The head and manager of that band of wandering minstrels, the McGibeny Family, which have amused and interested the children as well as those of riper years in almost all the large cities, had his home there for a time as an instructor in the academy previously mentioned.

Its Only Newspaper.

There was a paper published there, which I here present, and which had quite a large circulation for a time. It was named the *Paradise Hornet*, and this copy bears the date of May 18, 1822. I make no comment as to its appearance and contents. You must be the judges. There is a file of them, I believe, at the Historical Society rooms, in Philadelphia.

I now close the narration of events and tradition of the village. Of later years its history has been similar to that of many others in the county—old families and names have disappeared and their places have been filled by new people and new enterprises; so that one looks in vain for the old familiar names and places and turns away feeling as Goldsmith so beautifully portrays in his deserted village, a stranger among what were years past familiar scenes, and surrounded by those

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who are too busy with the events and happenings of to-day to give much heed to those of the past; and perhaps it is best so.

A PETITION FROM MARTIC TOWNSHIP.

To understand more fully the grievances which caused it to be signed and presented, it will be necessary to go back a year or two. In the spring of 1776 the Continental Congress advised each colony and province to take immediate measures to frame a new form of government, one more in accordance with the spirit of liberty and independence. The officers who then controlled the colonies generally sympathized with the Crown, and really had a majority of the citizens at their back. The patriots were in a minority; but what they lacked in numbers they made up in zeal. Cumberland and the counties west of that were controlled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who at this crisis of affairs completely controlled the politics in those counties; and they also at this time obtained a majority of their friends in the Legislature. The Legislature issued a call for the election of deputies to meet in convention to consider the resolves of Congress. Those chosen from this county were:

William A. Atlee, of Lancaster, and the second Judge of the Supreme Court under the Constitution soon to be enacted.

Lodwick Lowman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and member of the Legislature.

Col. Bertram Galbraith, of Donegal, who raised a battalion of militia in 1776, and was in the New Jersey campaign, and was the Lieutenant of the county from that date to 1779; also a member of the Legislature.

Col. Alexander Lowrey, of Donegal, who commanded the second battalion of

militia at the Battle of Brandywine, and a member of the Legislature for many years.

Major David Jenkins, of Carnarvon, who also commanded a battalion in the Jersey campaign of 1776.

William Brown, a member of the Legislature, and one of the signers of the petition.

John Smiley, a member of the Legislature.

Major James Cunningham, of Mt. Joy township, who commanded a battalion of the "Flying Camp" at King's Bridge and Long Island, and was with Colonel Lowery's battalion at Brandywine. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Deputies met in convention at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on June 18, 1776, and in a few days passed a resolution requesting the members of Congress from Pennsylvania to vote for an independent government. This was ten days before the Declaration of Independence was declared by Congress. But for the energy and patriotism of that man of iron, Colonel Thomas McKean, the members of Congress from Pennsylvania would not have voted for it. And but for the efforts of that brilliant lawyer and orator, James Wilson, most royally assisted by Judge McKean, the Constitution of the United States in 1787, would not have been adopted by the State of Pennsylvania. I heard an honored ancestor of mine, who admired and entertained these great men, state that her father, who was a member of the Legislature which met in the second-story of the State House, when the Convention was in session on the first floor, which enacted the new frame of Government, told her that James Wilson, Esq., was really the author of the greater part of the Constitution of

the United States, and was its ablest defender.

The New England people, and some from other States, sneer at Pennsylvania and the part her people took in the early struggle for independence. Our Commonwealth was probably the first to advise Congress to adopt measures for an independent Government, and was the second State to adopt the Constitution of 1787. Although the patriots in Pennsylvania were in the minority they ruled the politics of the State, and were in the front in every battle.

The Convention at Carpenter's Hall took immediate measures to call a convention to frame a Constitution, which met in Philadelphia on July 15, 1776. Benjamin Franklin was President and George Ross, Lancaster, was Vice President.

The members of the Convention were:

Colonel George Ross.

Colonel Alexander Lowrey.

Colonel Bertram Galbraith.

Colonel Philip Marsteller (of Lebanon township).

Colonel Thomas Porter (of Little Britain township).

Captain Joseph Shearer (of Derry township.)

Colonel John Hubley.

Private Henry Slaymaker (who was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court under the new Constitution).

One of the first acts of this Convention was to appoint delegates to Congress.

The Constitution was completed September 28, 1776. It was not submitted to a vote of the people, but went into immediate effect. These patriots were not taking any chances. They held the reins of government and kept them well in hand until the United States was free and independent.

Under this Constitution the Supreme Court was organized. Thomas McKean was made Chief Justice, William A. Atlee second Judge, and John Evans, of Chester county, third Judge. The Court first met in Lancaster, in the spring of 1777, and tried many Tories and confiscated their lands.

This Constitution had defects of form, which it is not necessary to enumerate in this connection ; but there was no uncertainty in its hostility to royalty and all that that word implied.

In the fall of 1777 the Assembly passed measures calling for an election of delegates to meet November 28, 1778, to frame a new Constitution for the State. The people throughout the State were indignant and sent many petitions like the annexed one, containing the names of nine-tenth of the voters in the State. This was too much for the Assembly and they rescinded the resolution, 47 yeas to 7 noes.

The Petition.

MARTICK TOWNSHIP.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Pennsylvania this Memorial Humbly Sheweth :

That your Memorialists are of Opinion that frequent Changes in Government have a tendency to weaken it, and to Create Divisions and Contests among the people and ought as much as possible to be avoided.

That, therefore, your taking up and passing a late Resolution for taking ye Sense of the people upon Certain Matters in the Constitution of this Commonwealth before the people have had sufficient Experience of it, has a tendency to produce the above Mentioned bad Effects, Especially as said Resolve appears to have been Grounded mainly upon Supposed Inconveniencies in the present Constitution

and form of Government Suggested by Divers petitions to former Assemblies of this Commonwealth and adopted without any call of the Community—without any Representation from the Executive Branch specifying the Incompetency of the present Constitution for the purposes of Good Government—without any Concurrence of that Honorable Body that we know of—or any Opposition or Embarrassment in the way—Obstrucking the Execution of your Laws that we have heard of. We Cannot help, therefore, being of the Opinion—that in passing Resolve in Question—Especially in the Manner and Circumstances above Mentioned—you have Exceeded the powers Delegated to you—and treated that Constitution of which you were the appointed Guardians with Great Neglect.

That, however, your Memorialists—if just and weighty reasons would be assigned—might not be against calling a convention. Yet we Cannot look upon the Manner in which you have appointed the votes to be taken to be fare and unexceptionable—the Question is perplexed by your Doubling it, and however they who are for a Convention may vote on Both Sides—we cannot see the propriety or Consistancy of voting against one—and at the same time Electing the Members who are to Compose it.

And there are great Numbers of your Constituents who have taken a solemn oath to preserve the present Constitution—and who deserve well of this Commonwealth, who are apprehensive will not then be themselves justifiable in putting it into the hands of a Convention in any other way than by the Constitution itself is directed—and who we are persuaded Cannot bring themselves to a Compliance with the Resolve in Question, in its proposed Mode of Execution.

For these Causes—and before you put Good people of this State to the Great trouble and Expense of a New Convention, Your Memorialists presume that you will take the first Opportunity of revising your Late resolve—and that your Wisdom and Goodness and Your Regard to the Peace and Tranquility of this State will Induce you Either to drop 't Intirely or adopt it and Carry it into Execution in a Manner not Lyable to any Great and Just Exceptions.

John McMillan,	Peter Pulling,
John Dutton,	James Patterson,
T. C. Mitchell,	Robert Sloan,
James Patterson,	John Steen,
James Hays,	Hugh Caldwell,
James Johnson,	Hugh Caldwell, Jr.,
William Brown,	Thomas Colby,
Robert Long,	Andrew McGinnis,
—— Long,	Thomas Reed,
Gregory Farmer,	William Pattison,
Alexander Coy,	Michell Deally,
John Caldwell,	James Robinson,
Robert Pendry,	James Callahan,
John Robinson,	John Cragg,
Geo. McLaughlin,	William Whit,
J. S. Black,	William Floods,
Samuel Kirkpatrick,	Robert Cunningham,
John Reagan,	Matthew Cunningham,
John McMillan,	John Cunningham,
John Brannan,	Robert Snodgrass,
James Duncan,	Samuel Snodgrass,
John Pagan,	James Snodgrass,
Archibald Pagan,	Joseph Steel,
James Pagan, Sr.,	James Steel,
Andy Pagan,	Henry Alexander,
Andrew Pagan,	Robert Caldwell,
John Brown,	Fred. McPhaxon,
James Brown,	Samuel Elliott,
James Pagan, Jr.,	Thomas Wharry, Sr.,
Adam Moore,	David Lowery,
James Moore,	Thomas Wharry, Jr.,
William Moore,	John McCalster,
Samuel Simpson,	John Barr,
David Gibson,	Samuel Dickson
Peter Simpson,	(Miller),
James Savage,	James Pegos,
Joseph McCullagh,	John Boyd,
William Kennedy,	Thomas Boyd,
James Moore,	John Bleare,
Samuel McCollough,	James Blair,
David McCollough,	James Blair, Jr.,

Robert McCollough,	Joseph Aird,
Thomas White,	Samuel Wilson,
John Rogers,	Valentin Gaitner,
William Gorman,	James Alexander,
Patrick Cambell,	William Clark,
James Mitchell,	John Hart,
John Snodgrass,	Samuel Wilson, Sr.,
William Snodgrass,	John McCreary,
Jas. Snodgrass,	Hugh Bigham,
John Adamson,	John Reid,
John Clark,	David McDermeet,
William McAdam,	John Reid,
Robert Snodgrass,	Daniel McDermeet,
Joseph Neell,	Daniel McDermeet, Jr.,
	Thomas Clark.

The names on this petition were all English and probably of Scotch-Irish origin. Many of them were members of the Associate Presbyterian Church on "Muddy Run."

Many of them were in the Revolutionary War, and I notice some who were the ancestors of prominent families who now reside in the west and south.

A FULLING MILL IN 1714.

In 1716 Stephen Atkinson, to whom liberty had been granted about two years before to settle on a neck of land between Edmund Cartlidge and the Conestoga Creek and to build a mill and make a dam, and he having built a good fulling mill a warrant was made out for the neck of land and 10 or 20 acres over the creek next his dam.

In the year 1728 he took 138 acres in the bend of the Conestoga. This mill was located in the bend of the creek, between Reigart's and Graeff's Landing. The mill and dwelling were on the south side of the creek and fell in Lampeter township, when the county was organized. This was the first mill in the county which obtained its water power direct from the Conestoga river. After Mr. Atkinson built his dam, it proved to be a complete barrier against the ascent of shad and other fish to the upper part of that stream. The citizens residing along the water course above the dam came down in the night-time and tore the dam away. The Legislature compelled Mr. Atkinson to construct a passage way in his dam to allow the fish to ascend the stream.

Mr. Atkinson died in 1739, and the mill was run by his son, Matthew Atkinson. Thomas Doyle, of Lancaster, married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Atkinson. They were the ancestors of Major John Doyle, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, whose remains are buried in front of St. Mary's Catholic Church on Vine street, in Lancaster city. Captain Thomas Doyle, brother of John, also distinguished himself in the Revolu-

tionary war, and after its close joined General Wayne's "Loyal Legion" in his campaign against the western Indians.

Joshua Minshall, an Irish Quaker, married a daughter of Stephen Atkinson. He moved to the west side of the river at Wright's Ferry, in 1730. He was captured, with others, by adherents of Lord Baltimore, and thrown into prison at Annapolis, Md., February 21, 1733. He adhered to Penn's interests, and was against the pretensions of Lord Baltimore. His son, Thomas Minshall, was a prominent person in York county.

Hon. John Wilkes Kittera, the first member of Congress from Lancaster county under the United States Constitution, who served for ten years, married a great-granddaughter of Stephen Atkinson, and a most distinguished lady she was.

John Snyder, son of Governor Simon Snyder, married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kittera. Miss Mary Snyder, daughter of John Snyder, now resides at Sellus Grove, Pa.

Grist and Saw Mill.

William Smith, in the year 1728, took up 152 acres of land along Beaver creek, where the village of New Providence now stands. He built a grist and saw mill in 1729. The mill, with meadow containing four or five acres, was in Strasburg township. The balance of the land ran in a southerly direction and was embraced within the limits of Martie township. In 1781 a public road was laid out from Lancaster to his mill, and in the year 173- a public road was laid out, leading from his mill to navigable water, at the mouth of Rock Run, in Maryland. This was at the head of tide water. The great quantities of flour manufactured at this mill, and others, in the lower end of the county, found their way, in a year or two after

the Rock Run road was laid out, over another road which terminated at Charlestown, a seaport town in Cecil county, Md. This being the nearest market along navigable water, it commanded a large portion of the trade from this county for several years, and to the time when a public road was built to Newport on the Christiana creek, in Delaware. Mr. Smith had two sons who became prominent in Colonial times, namely Thomas and William.

Thomas had his father's land patented in his own name in 1736, and in 1740 he purchased a farm adjoining on the west, now owned by the Mylins. In the year 1752 Thomas Smith was elected Sheriff for this county. While he held this office he kept open house in Lancaster, where he entertained his country friends, and in consequence of this liberality he went out of office poorer than when he entered upon its duties.

In 1755 Thomas Smith and his brother, William, purchased several hundred acres of land about three miles and a half northwest from "Smith's Mill," where they built a furnace, which stood upon the farm now owned by the Dillers. And in the same year they built a forge about four miles south of their furnace, along Pequea creek. They gradually purchased farms around their furnace and forge properties, which numbered more than four thousand acres.

In 1756 Thomas and William sold their grist mill and meadow to Michael Groff, and that part of the land which was located in Martie township (New Providence) they sold to Jacob Groff (who owned the Eshleman mill, to which 'Squire Hildebrand refers. Mr. Eshleman married his daughter and they were the ancestors of the late David G. Eshleman, Esq.). Christian Groff

also purchased some of the Smith land. Three acres of iron ore land were reserved for the use of Martie Furnace, which was located upon land now owned by the Mylina. This seems to be a lost ore mine and is overgrown with trees perhaps of a hundred years growth.

In the year 1761 the Smith brothers purchased a farm along the great road leading from Chester Valley to McCall's Ferry, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres. Twenty-five acres of this land, which lay along a running stream at the Green Tree Tavern, they plotted and laid out into town lots and named the place "Smithburg." The lots were disposed of by lottery. I believe there is but one dwelling upon this town site now and that was erected about twenty years ago by the late Joseph McClure. This is one of the *lost towns* of the county. Thomas Smith failed and was thrown into prison for debt in the year 1789.

William Smith, brother of Thomas, married Dinah Edwards, daughter of John Edwards, who resided near the Blue Ball, in Earl township. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1758. About this time he moved from Strasburg township to Earl. After the expiration of his term, and about the time of the failure of the Smith Brothers, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court. After the Constitution of 1790 was adopted he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Earl township, an office he held until his death, in 1806. He moved from Blue Ball to Diffenderffer's "New Design," now New Holland, where he erected a stone dwelling and had his office. A few years ago it was owned and occupied by one of his descendants. His great-grandson, George Smith, was postmaster in New Holland for some years,

and was removed by President Cleveland in 1885.

The Smiths were members of the Established Church of England, and were great favorites with the ruling class in Philadelphia.

Some Early Sheriffs of the County.

The following extracts taken from a letter in the Shippen papers have a peculiar interest in connection with the Smiths and others.

Edward Shippen to Col. James Burd, November 24, 1779, page 280.

The young man (Captain Worke*) who makes his addresses to Peggy is of a good family. He bears a good character. I thought it advisable, as soon as prudent after the wedding, that the young couple should remove to old Mr. Worke's until they could get a place in the country to their mind. Mr. Yeates told me that he understood that they were to reside in this borough. I replied that I was very sure that the profits of a Sheriff's office would never admit of that, when the fees were more than double to what they are now; not to mention that is the most dangerous office a man can undertake. A Sheriff ought to have the heart of a stone to stand against the cries of women, beseeching him to take their husbands' words and fair promises, and so not to put them into prison; frequently to the great loss of the Sheriff. The Shippen papers do not show that Peggy ever married Captain Joseph Worke.

Tom Smith, the Sheriff (though he lived part of his time in the country), was almost ruined by the office. It is indeed true, he was put in jail some time after he was out of office, but that was

*Son of Capt. Joseph Worke, of Donegal township, elected Sheriff October, 1779. The Workes lived a mile and a half south of Donegal Church.

because he was involved in an iron works. Joseph Pugh, was Sheriff from 1755 to 1757, his successor, was so reduced by that business that he was obliged to remove into a remote part of Virginia with his poor family.

Then came in Jimmy Webb, owned and resided where Knapp's Villa is, was Sheriff from 1767 to 1769, who rented a house in town, where he must live like a gentleman and make every leading man in the county quite welcome that came to see him. If he had not had a good estate he would have failed.

Frederick Stone, who was Sheriff from 1772 to 1773, succeeded him, who thought himself as good a gentleman as his predecessor; but he, a poor, good-natured, tender-hearted man, soon got into jail, and is at this day an object of pity.

After him Johnny Ferree, who was Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and Sheriff from 1773 to 1775, of Bettelhausen, (Strasburg borough,) nine miles off, set up for Sheriff, and carried it by a great majority of votes, and called on me for a recommendation to his Honor, Governor Penn, for a commission, which I refused to give until, among other things, he promised to live very frugally, and settle his accounts with me at every Court and pay me the Governor's fees, or fines, and my fees, etc. He was indulged to live at his own house at Bettel House, coming to town once or twice a week, by which means he was able to do everybody justice and save some money to himself.

It must be remembered the emoluments of the Sheriff's office one hundred and fifty years ago were not what they now are.

An Old Grist Mill.

Samuel Taylor, a Quaker, who was born on Tinicum Island, in the Delaware,

built a grist mill, in Strasburg township, upon a small stream in the year 1727. It was probably on Little Beaver Creek, north of Smith's mill, which stood at the cross roads where New Providence now is. On May 8, 1728, Samuel Taylor married Elizabeth, daughter of Justice John Wright, of Wright's Ferry. About 1734 William Taylor sold his mill and farm and purchased several hundred acres from Samuel Blunston where Wrightsville now is. His son, Christopher, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battles of King's Bridge and Long Island. The Barbers and Boudes inter-married into this Taylor family.

Richard Loudon, in 1727, purchased a farm adjoining Taylor's land, in Strasburg township. On June 5, 1728, he married Patience Wright, sister of Mrs. Taylor. When the county seat was permanently located at Lancaster he was appointed Prison Keeper. When some of the Marylanders were imprisoned there Betty Lowe, a sister of one of the prisoners, came to Lancaster and induced Mr. Loudon to accept her services in his family, where she was for several days kindly entertained. A body of armed Marylanders came to Lancaster in the night time, when Miss Lowe admitted them to Mrs. Loudon's dwelling, where, after a severe struggle, they subdued Mr. and Mrs. Loudon, and Betty led the way to a bureau where the jail keys were kept. The Marylanders were all liberated.

Colonel John Loudon, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, was a son of this Quaker Prison Keeper.

Letter From the Surveyor General.*

PHILADELPHIA, 24th, 7th, 1714.

LOVING FRD: Isaac Taylor. The bearer hereof, Christopher Schleagel,

*This letter was written by James Steel, the Surveyor General, to Isaac Taylor, the Surveyor of Chester County.

complaining that a certain person hath seated himself near the mill he has lately built at Conestoga, by whose means the Indians that are thereabouts are likely to be very troublesome, if not dangerous, to him, and that the said person, so seated, hath no other right than what the Indians have given him, and also that the land where he is seated ought to be included in the 300 acres that is yet untaken up of the Thousand Acres first granted to him, of which he says there is but 700 as laid out. These are to desire thee to order the person soe seated to remove of the said land without Delay, and use thy endeavors to make the man easy and accomodate him in laying out ye 300 Acres soe far as thou can without offending the Indians.

I am with real love and good will thy assured frd.

JAMES STEEL.

Turnpike from York to Columbia.

Judge Ephraim Cutler, of Ohio, arrived in York in August, 1809, with a large drove of cattle. In his diary of September 3, 1809, we read: "The Dutch are remarkable for having selected the very best lands. They are sure to root out the Irish. There is an irreconcilable aversion between these people. The Dutch are slow, cold-hearted and economical; the Irish warm and quick in their feelings, generous and vain. How can such materials assimilate? They have nothing alike, and there is no adhesive principle to cement them, and of course they do not mix. I am told there is scarcely a Dutchman among the two hundred men at work on the turnpike, although this road is entirely through Dutch settlements." It is an interesting question to know what became of these early Irish contractors and laborers.

Irish Laborers.

Pennsylvania is indebted to the Irish

race for the successful completion of her turnpikes and public works. In the year 1800 and 1801, when the turnpike between Lancaster and Harrisburg was being constructed, large numbers of Irish laborers employed thereon made Elizabethtown their headquarters. Many of the old citizens of that place and vicinity were Catholics, who worshipped in a church in that place. Some of the contractors made that place their home after the work was completed. In the year 1801, when General Thomas Boude, of Columbia, was a candidate for a second term of Congress, the Irish laborers at Elizabethtown voted solid for the Democratic candidate and defeated Boude by a few votes. The Celt was potent in politics, as will be seen, at a much earlier period than is generally supposed.

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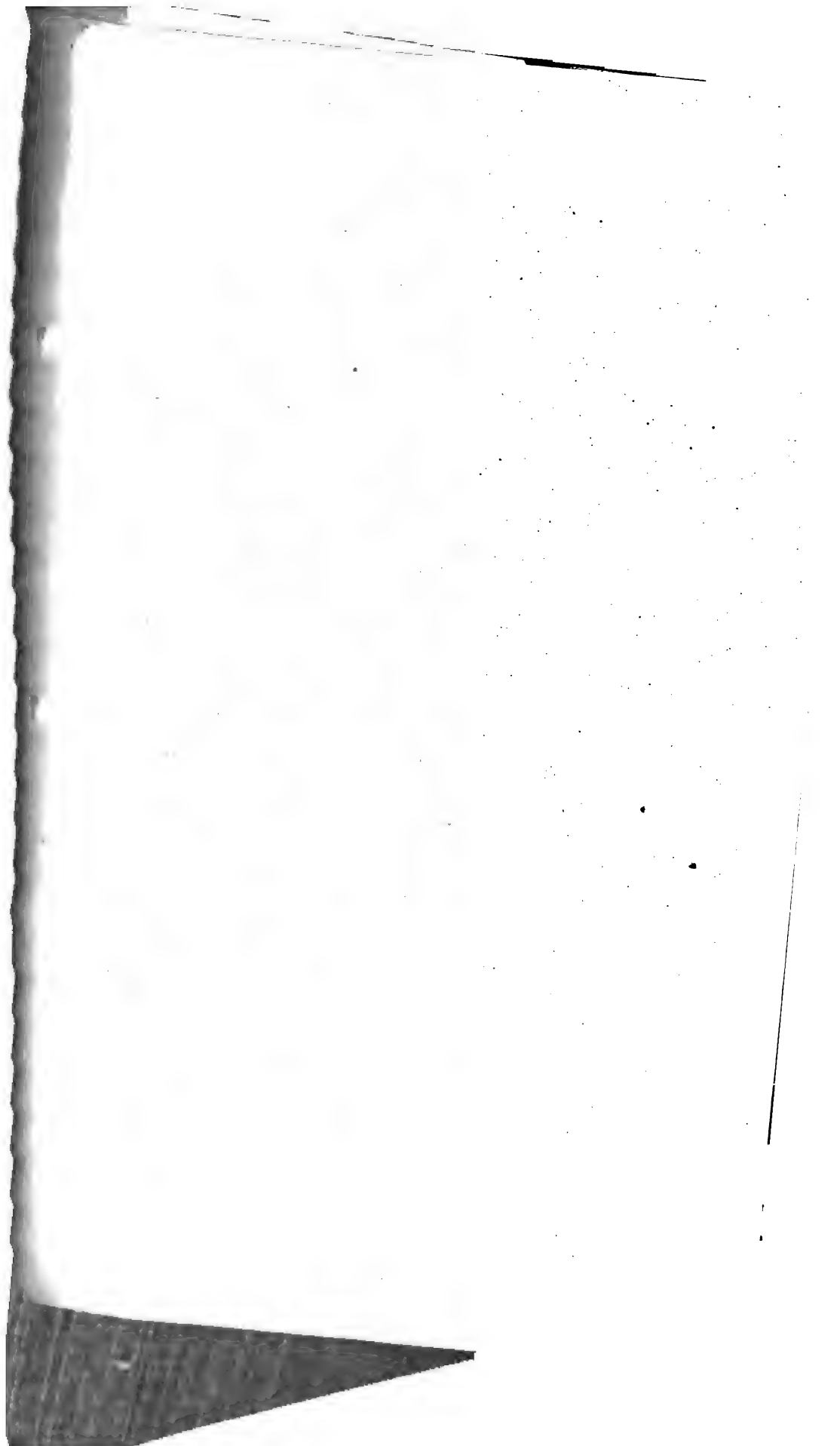
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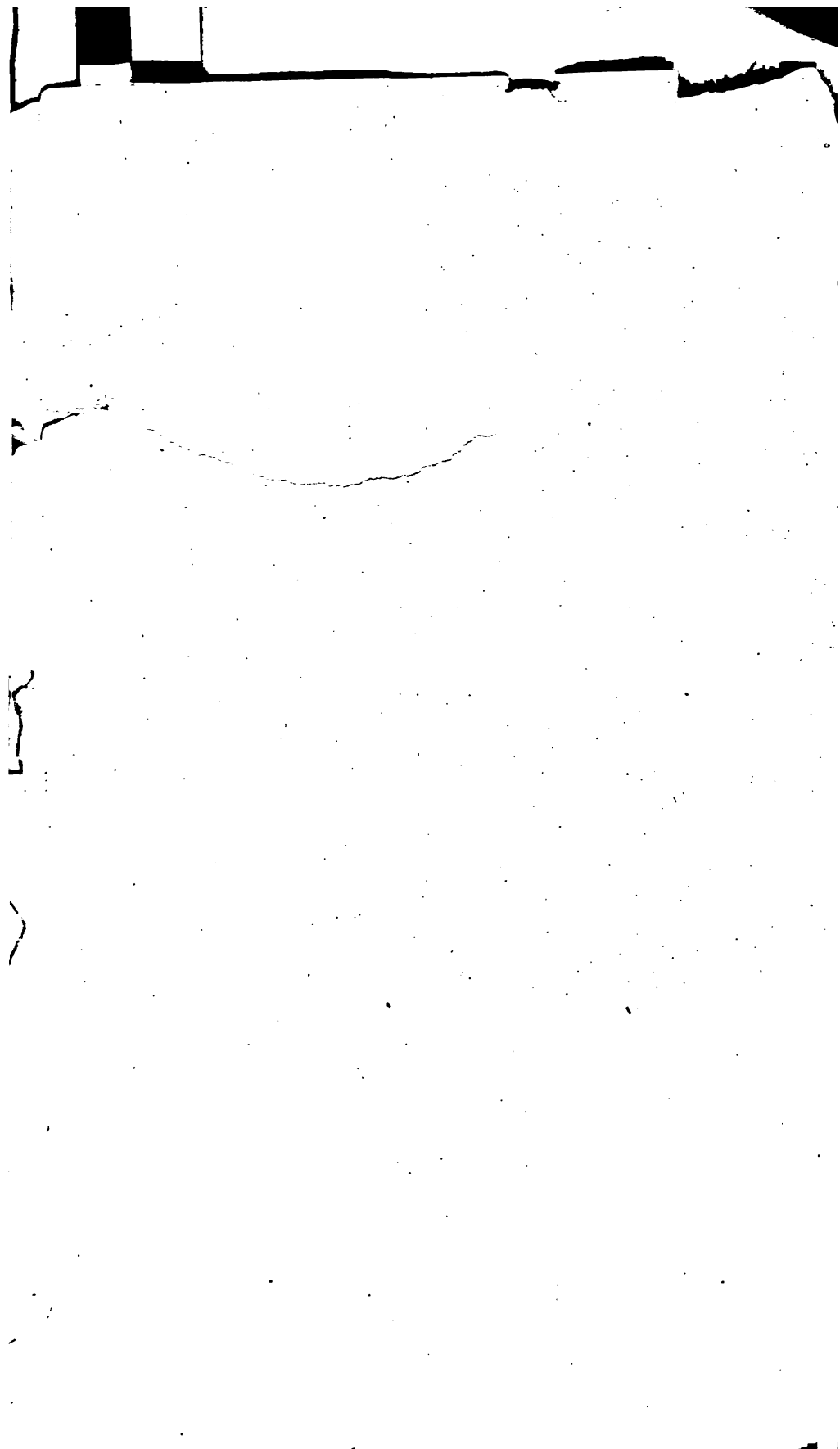
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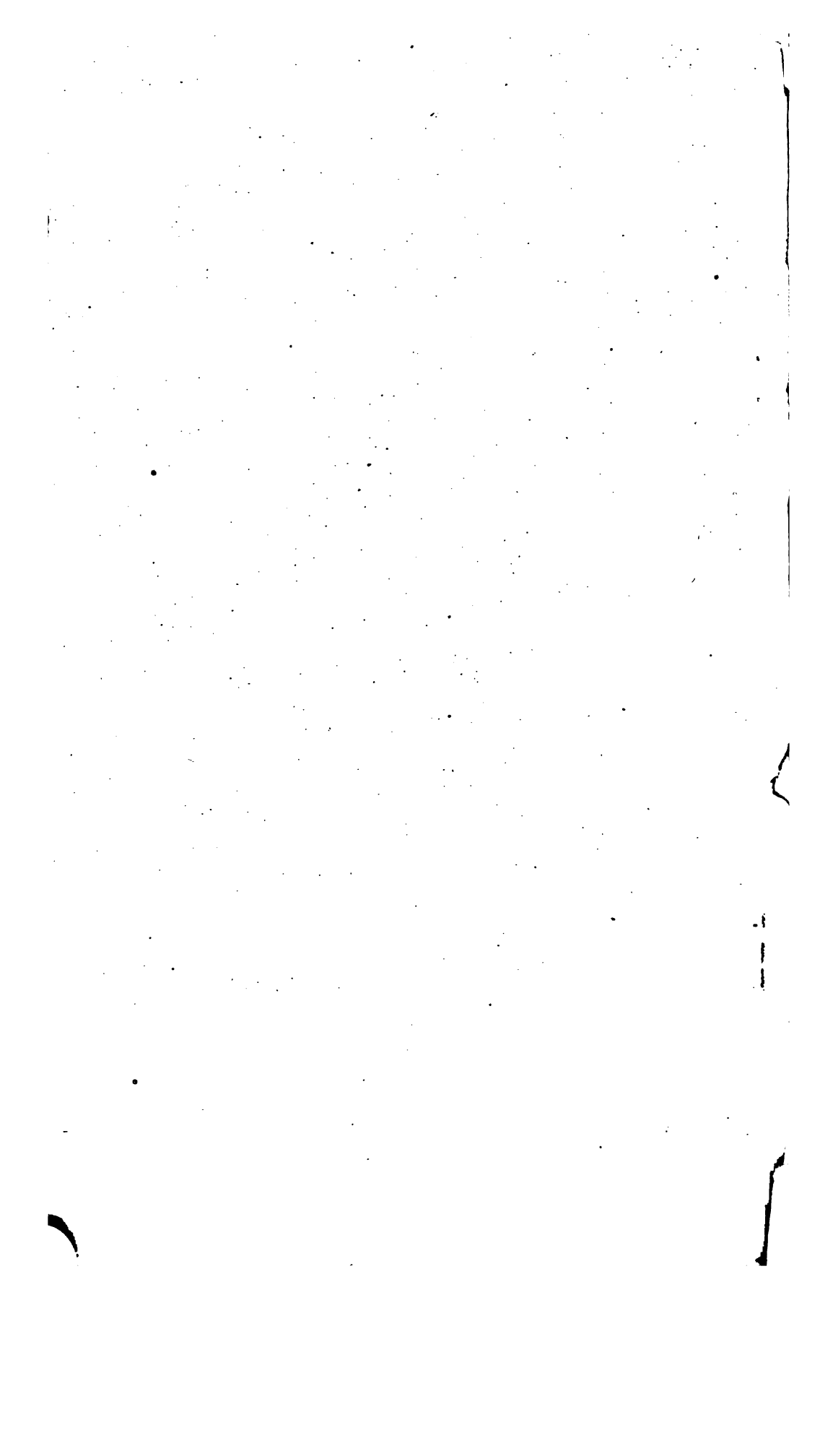
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12-7-1831

Old Mills and Country Ordinaries.

The pioneer settlers in the "Upper End" of what is now Lancaster county came from the north of Ireland. A number of them were tenant farmers, who were more or less imposed upon by selfish and greedy landlords, and they were only too glad to seek homes in a land where they could own farms in fee. When they landed at New Castle on the Delaware, they at once struck out for the wilderness beyond the frontier settlements in the Pequea and Conestoga Valleys, and took up the lands along Chickiesalunga Creek, and westward of that. They were self-sustaining from the moment they located their homesteads. I have no doubt they depended the first year almost wholly upon wild game for subsistence. A number of French Indian traders were located a few miles from their settlement, where they had trading stores and kept Indian supplies. I have no doubt many of these pioneer settlers resorted to these posts, or stores, where they bartered furs for supplies.

Many of them embarked in the Indian trade, and became a power in the province, and they were, in a great measure, responsible for the hostility of the French, who sought to control the Indian trade in the far west, which, eventually, brought on a war between the English and French and Indians.

Their dwellings were rude and constructed of logs cut from the surrounding forests. When the timber was prepared for dwellings and barns, neighbors were notified to assemble and assist at the "raisings." One of these gatherings turned out to be of great service to the

Penna. In the year 1735 Blunston and Wright, Esqs., of Hempfield, learned that Colonels Rigby and Hall, of Baltimore county, Maryland, were mustering the militia preparatory to a raid into Pennsylvania. Benjamin Chambers, a millwright, who had been in the neighborhood, was sent down to Maryland by Blunston and Wright to visit the camp of the militia and ascertain the cause of the gathering. He was arrested as a spy, but he escaped and hastened back to Wright's Ferry to warn the settlers of the anticipated raid. Mr. Chambers, hearing of a house and barn raising in Donegal, hastened there and made known his errand. All dropped their work, and, taking their guns, hastened to Wright's Ferry and crossed the river, where they met three hundred of the Maryland militia marching in battle array to the Ferry, under the command of Col. Hall and Col. Rigby. The Donegalians drove them back to Captain Cresap's fort, three miles and a half south of the ferry. Maryland's valiant army retreated gracefully to the land of homing and our friends in the Upper End returned to their usual occupations.

In the year 1720 they formed a Presbyterian congregation and built a log church at the large spring where, or near, the present church stands.

In the same year John Galbraith located along what was then called "Spring Creek," which had its source at the spring at Donegal Church. He selected the land at a point where a new road had been laid out, branching from the Peter's road, a short distance northeast from the present town of Mt. Joy, and which led through the new settlement. This road again branched at Galbraith's, one road going to the river and the other one inclining northwest and

connecting with the Peters road near Conoy creek.

John Galbraith in the same year erected the first grist and saw mill above the Conestoga.

The travel over these roads became so great that Mr. Galbraith applied to the Chester County Court to grant him a license to keep an ordinary and brew beer.

The petition for the "ordinary" clearly sets forth the reasons which prompted the application. The petition has a large number of signers for that time. There were a number of other settlers in the neighborhood, who were either not asked, or else they declined to sign the paper.

The paper itself is a matter of some interest. I will add a short sketch of the signers, which may give it additional attraction.

John Galbraith, the petitioner, came from the north of Ireland with his father, James, and his brothers, James and Andrew. He was a member of the first Grand Jury in the county, and was elected Sheriff of the county in 1731. He was a member of Sheriff Samuel Smith's posse who marched to Connejohele Valley, on the west side of the river, and captured Captain Cresap's fort, and took that warrior a prisoner and landed him in the Philadelphia jail. In 1748 he was a captain in his brother's (Colonel James Galbraith) battalion, which ranged along the mountains to protect the frontier settlers from Indian raids. He died in 1753. He had a son named Robert, who died in the year 1747 and left a widow named Rebecca. The widow married Captain John Buyers, who then owned the Jacob Mumma farm. A hundred years ago the Mummas added a story to the dwelling, Captain Buyers moved to Cumberland

Valley and became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War.

Colonel Ephraim Blaine, the great-grandfather of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, married Rebecca, the daughter of Robert Galbraith. They moved to Carlisle. After the death of John Galbraith his lands were divided and sold. That part on the east side of the creek was purchased by Mr. Hiestand, and the grist and saw mill, with the ordinary, and several hundred acres of land, were purchased by John Bayly, who was the son of Thomas Bayly, and was born upon a farm near where Florin is. He married Ruth Anderson. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State from this county during the Revolutionary War. The mills and ordinary were conducted by him until his death in 1794. He was one of the owners and founders of the town of Falmouth.

A few years after his death Henry Shearer purchased the farm and mills. In the year 1804 he tore the old mills down, and erected a large stone mill on the south side of the road and a large stone dwelling on the hill on the north side. Either then or a few years later a still house was erected near the mill. This was known as a merchant mill. Large quantities of flour from this mill were shipped down the river in arks to the Baltimore market.

James Paterson, the first signer on the petition, married Susannah Howard, and located near Martin Chartier's trading post, in what is now Manor township, in the year 1716. He embarked in the Indian trade and established a store and trading post upon the farm near Washington Borough lately owned by Jacob B. Shuman. He kept many of his pack horses on the west side of the river where they were pastured. When Captain Thos.

Cresap came up from Maryland to Connejobela Valley, in 1730, he and his brothers-in-law shot Mr. Paterson's horses. This caused a conflict between the Pennsylvanians and Marylanders, which culminated in "Cresap's War." Mr. Paterson died in October, 1735. His daughter, Sarah, married Benjamin Chambers, mentioned above, who founded Chambersburg, Pa. His son, James, became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war.

Another daughter, named Susannah, married James Lowrey, a celebrated Indian trader, who moved to Frankstown, on the Juniata, in 1750. A daughter, Rebecca, married George Polson, who resided in Lancaster. James Paterson, the oldest of the children, married Mary, daughter of George Stewart, Esq., of Donegal, and moved from the latter place to the Juniata Valley, in 1750. He was a famous captain in the French and Indian wars, as was also his son, Capt. William Paterson.

Thomas Howard was the son of Gordon Howard, and was largely engaged in the Indian trade. The Hon. J. D. Cameron owns part of his land, which extends in the direction of the Harrisburg and Lancaster turnpike.

William Dunlap was engaged in the Indian trade, and resided along the Swatara river.

David McCakarty removed from Donegal and went to Cumberland county.

George Moffet and John Moffet also moved from Donegal at an early day.

James Mitchell, Esq., was a prominent person. He was at this time a Justice of Peace for Chester county and a land surveyor. He lived a mile below Galbraith's mill. He was a member of the Legislature in 1729, and was with Sheriff Smith when Cresap was taken. He was a large landholder.

Thomas Wilkins was the son of Robert Wilkins and was largely engaged in the Indian trade. He owned the farm and built the first story of the dwelling now owned by Mrs. Nissley, along the road leading from Donegal Church to Mount Joy. In 1738 he bought a farm at Canoy creek and leased the ferry of James Logan, now Bainbridge. He died in 1742.

John Burt was an Indian trader, and had his post along the river, near where Harrisburg now is.

David Jones lived near the mouth of Pequea Creek, and owned the land where Colemanville now is. He was the first constable of Donegal township in 1722, which then extended to the mouth of Pequea Creek.

James Galbraith was the brother of John. After his marriage to Elizabeth Bertram in 1733, he moved to Spring Creek, where Derry Church is, and built a grist mill, which he sold to Mr. Garber about 1750. He was Sheriff of this county in 1742-43. He was a Colonel in the French and Indian war and Lieutenant Colonel of Cumberland county during a portion of the years during the Revolutionary war. His sons, John, Bertram, Andrew and Robert, were Revolutionary officers. Judge Gibson married his granddaughter. The late Dr. Carpenter was a descendant of Colonel Bertram Galbraith.

Thomas Bayly lived along the Paxtang and Conestoga road, near where "Florin" is. He died in 1734 and left a widow and son, the Hon. John Bayly, who bought the Galbraith mills, and a son, James Bayly, Esq., who bought the farm now owned by Mrs. Abraham N. Cassel, in 1761-2. He was a Justice of the Peace and wagon master during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1793. There are no descendants of any of these families in the county.

James Allison resided northeast of the Peter's road, near where the road now leads from Maytown to Elizabethtown. He was a large landholder and a prominent person.

James Moor resided near Chickies creek, on the east side, one mile south of the Paxtang and Conestogæ road.

Hugh Whoit (White) resided along Little Chickies creek near the Paxtang road. He left sons Hugh, John, Henry and Moses. A son of the latter married a daughter of John Allison, Esq. He was the Colonel Hugh White, of the West Branch Valley, in the Revolutionary War.

William Buchannan resided near Canoy creek, above the Peters road.

James Brownloo moved to Carolina.

Joseph Worke took up the land on the west side of the Peters road, and east of where Greybill's Meeting House is. He built a tannery near the big spring where Mr. Hostetter now resides. This was probably the first tannery west of the Conestogæ. He was a captain in the French and Indian war, and was at the battle of Loyal Hannon, under Colonel James Burd, when General Forbes' army was marching to the Ohio to capture Fort Duquesne. His son, James, who married the daughter of John Galbraith, was an Indian trader, who settled at the mouth of Canoy creek, and remained on the mansion farm where Mr. Hostetter resides. His sons, William, Joseph and ———, moved to Virginia, and were officers in the Revolutionary Army. Joseph Worke, who was elected Sheriff of the county in 1779, was the son of James Worke.

There was a carding and fulling mill on the lower end of the Worke tract. I do not know the exact date of its erection. Prior to the year 1820 it was owned by Mr. Zook, and within my own recollec-

tion it was owned by David Zook. Some years ago it was purchased by an English company and was burned down about ten years ago, and was not rebuilt.

This mill manufactured "Linsey-woolsey" and casinet cloth. I remember when a small boy of taking fleeces of wool to this mill to be carded. Upon one occasion I went to the upper story to see the looms at work. I was surprised to find so many young girls at work. They threw little wads of wool at me, and I hastened out of the mill. When I returned home the back of my roundabout was found to be full of little pieces of wool. This was my first and last visit to the weaving room.

John Tyler lived along Little Chickies creek, near where Myers' stone bridge is.

Michael Carr lived in Derry, and moved to Hopewell township, on the west side of the Susquehanna, where he died in 1746.

John Carr was a brother of the above.

Hugh Moor lived near Big Chickies creek. Afterwards in Hempfield township.

Jonah Davenport was an Indian trader and took 800 acres of land, where Bainbridge now is, in the year 1720. He sold to James Logan, whose heirs sold to the Groffs, Works and Scotts. The latter sold to James Galbraith, father of Colonel Bertram Galbraith. Davenport crossed the mountains to trade with the Indians at the Ohio as early as 1727.

James Cunningham resided at the spring at Donegal Church and was the father of Colonel James Cunningham, who commanded the "flying camp" at the battle of King's Bridge and at the battle of Long Island. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from this county. He was a land surveyor, and laid out the soldiers' lands west of the Allegheny. He resided in Orange street, Lancaster, where he died about the year 1801.

William Eben removed from the township.

William Bryan lived along the Peters road and owned the land now owned by the Brandts.

Hugh McKen owned a farm adjoining Bryan's.

William Hoy resided along Conewago creek. He was Major in Colonel Alexander Lowrey's battalion at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, and was Colonel Cunningham's Major at the battle of Long Island.

Robert Buchannan resided on the east side of Canoy creek, and was Sheriff of the county in 1732-34. In 1748 he sold his land to Christ. Kauffman, whose widow, Barbara, married Martin Nissley in 1749. The farm then became Nissley's.

James Smith resided along the Peters road near Canoy Creek. He was an Indian trader.

Andrew Galbraith settled below Donegal Church upon land lately owned by Peter Nissley and the Garbers, in the year 1720. He, in connection with Rowland Chambers, founded Donegal Church. He was a brother of John Galbraith, the miller. After the erection of the county he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court, and in 1732 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was re-elected for a number of successive terms. He married a daughter of James Kyle, who was the ancestor of the Hon. James Kyle, now a United States Senator from Dakota. Mr. Galbraith moved to Cumberland county in 1747.

Ephraim Moore lived near Big Chikies Creek, afterwards in Hempfield township.

John Mitchell resided to the west of where Maytown is. He was a brother of James.

Joseph Cochran lived above Conewago creek.

Gordon Howard was an Indian trader, and resided along the Paxtang and Conestogæ road, about a mile west of where Florin now is. Mr. Hershey now owns part of the land, which extended across into what is now Mount Joy township. The Hernleys bought part of the land. He owned seven hundred and fifty acres. The valley back of Hernleys is called Howard's valley. Gordon died about 1755. Some of his children moved to Guilford county, North Carolina. One of his sons moved up to the Juniata valley.

Patrick Campbell kept an "Ordinary" near Canoy, Indian Town. He was the first constable of Donegal township, after the county was organized. He married Mary, the widow of Captain Samuel Smith, in 173-, and then moved to one of the Smith farms, now owned by Simon Engle, where he kept an "Ordinary," which was kept as such by Capt. Smith for a number of years prior to its occupancy. Being in close vicinity to the Indian Town, and along the Peters road which led to Logan's Ferry, and being surrounded by Indian traders, it became a very important place. It was the custom of the traders to assemble at Smith and Campbell's just before starting with their pack trains for the Indian country. They made things lively while they were there.

They forded Canoy creek at or near where the stone mill stands, in recent years called "Erb's Mill." Samuel and Mary Smith had one son, named William, who moved to Baltimore and embarked in the mercantile business. William Smith had a son named Samuel, who was born in Donegal. He married a daughter of William Spear, who was born at Big Chickles creek. William Spear also moved to Baltimore in 1752. He married Elizabeth Galbraith, daughter of

John Galbraith, Indian trader, and Dorcas, his wife. Samuel Smith, son of William Smith, was a distinguished general in the Revolutionary War, and was a United States Senator from Maryland for fourteen years.

William Patterson, a rich merchant of Baltimore, married Dorcas Spear, daughter of William Spear, mentioned above, and their daughter married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor. Descendants of this family reside in Baltimore and Boston.

Isaac Marauda, one of the French Indian traders, had his trading post near Campbell's "Ordinary." His daughter, Mary, married Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania. He died in 1732.

Alexander Hutchinson lived along Little Chickies creek. On the north side he built a grist and saw mill, just above where the iron bridge is, in 1750. A hundred years ago Tobias Miller purchased some of his lands and the mills. It is probable that Mr. Miller built the stone dwelling on the hill and the present mill of stone, which is a very old one.

Robert McFarland settled along Little Chickies creek below where Mount Joy is. One of his sons moved to Virginia. John and James remained on the homestead farm. Thomas Clingan married the widow of James and came to own one-half of the land. Ludwig Lindemuth purchased part of the land. Mr. Zercher now owns part of the land.

Richard Allison owned 600 acres of land along Spring creek and adjoining Andrew Galbraith's land. His land went to his son, William, and his daughter, who married Wm. Miller, and to his daughter, Mary, who married James Sterrett, the grandfather of Hon. J. Sterrett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Randel Chambers resided near Cone-

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wago creek. He was one of the founders of Donegal Church and a ruling elder of that congregation for many years. He moved to Cumberland Valley.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GAP COPPER MINES.

Through the kindness of Dr. Wm. H. Egle, State Librarian, which I thankfully acknowledge, I am enabled to give from the official records in the Land Department at Harrisburg the earliest ownership of the land constituting the Gap mines property.

The first paper is endorsed "An Acc't of Lands surveyed to divers persons, who purchased of James Steel in right of the original purchase of William Bacon," and reads: "William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania, by deeds of lease and release bearing date the 11th and 12th days of October, A. D. 1681, did grant and convey to William Bacon, of ye Inner Temple (London), Gent., 5,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and the said William Bacon, by like deed, etc., dated 19th and 20th days of February, 1718, did release and confirm the said 5,000 acres to Humphrey Murry and John Budd, and the said Proprietary's Commissioners of Property did grant to the said Humphrey Murry and John Budd two warrants, one dated ye 5th, 8rd mo., and ye other 28th, 6th mo., 1719, for the laying out to said Murry and Budd 4,920 acres. And the said Murry and Budd by deed, dated the 26th of March, 1720, did sell to James Steel, Gent., 1,500 acres. In right whereof there was surveyed to the said James Steel—

"800 acres sold to Samuel Gouldin.

"800 acres sold to Herman Godschalie and Leonard Henrickson.

"100 acres sold to Martin Kolph and John Ledrak.

"200 acres sold to George Rough.

"100 acres mine land at Octorara re-

tained by said Steel, making in all 1,500 acres."

The second paper is a record of a warrant for the 100 acres mine land retained by Steel. It is endorsed "Return 100 acres Octorara," and reads: "By virtue of a Warrant from the Commissioners of Property dated the 5th day of the third month, 1719, surveyed and laid out unto James Steel, of the city of Philadelphia, in right of William Bacon's original purchase, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Chester county. Beginning at a corner marked Black Oak on the East side of a Branch of Octorara Creek, from thence North by a line of marked—— 106 perches to a post, then West 160 perches to another post, then South 106 perches to a third post, then East 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres. Surveyed the 21st day of December, 1722. Certified by me,

"JACOB TAYLOR,

"Surveyor Gen'l."

It will be remembered that six acres were given with each 100 acres for roads, so that the above tract only made 100 acres.

The third paper is endorsed, "James Steel, 150 acres on a branch of the Octorara," and reads :

"James Steel's Land, situate on a Branch of the Octorara Creek in the County of Lancaster. Beginning at a Black Oak, being a corner of a tract of land surveyed for said James Steel the 21st day of December, 1722, thence by the same North 48 perches to a White Oak, thence East by vacant land 26 perches to a White Oak, thence South by vacant land 158 perches to a White Oak, thence West by vacant land 220 perches to a post, thence North 110 perches to a post, thence East by said James Steel's other land 194 perches to the place of beginning, con-

taining 150 acres and the allowance of six acres per cent.

"Surveyed the 9th of 10th mo., 1780.

"JOHN TAYLOR."

This last purchase by James Steel was not a part of Bacon's 5,000 acres, but was secured from a William Markham, who seems to have owned the land adjoining the Bacon tract on the south, as will be seen from the draft and the following record in the State Land Department. In a volume labeled "Old Rights" there is in favor of James Steel this information :

"No. 42. Return of 250 acres in Lancaster county surveyed the 9th of November, 1780."

This document reads as follows :

"November 9th, 1780. Surveyed and Laid out for James Steel, of the City of Philadelphia, Gent., a tract of land on a Branch of Octoraroe, in the County of Langoast'r. Beginning at a White Oak marked for a corner, thence by a line of marked trees East 26 perches to another White Oak. Then South by a line of marked trees 158 perches to a third White Oak, then West by a line of trees 220 perches, then North by a line of marked trees 110 perches, then by a line of marked trees East 84 perches, then North by line of marked trees 106 perches, then by a line of marked trees East 160 perches, then by a line of marked trees South 58 perches to the place of beginning, containing 250 acres with allowance of 6 per cent. One hundred acres thereof in right of Wm. Bacon by a Warrant from the Commissioners of Property, dated the 21st day of December, 1782, and 150 acres in right of Wm. Markham.

"Certified by Jacob Taylor."

This paper is endorsed on the back :
"James Steel 250 acres in Langoast'r County, the Gap Mine Land, now belong-

ing one-sixth part to the honorable Prop'r Thos. Penn, one-sixth part to Andrew Hamilton, one-sixth part to James Logan, or assigns, one-sixth part to Wm. Allen, one-sixth part to Thomas Schute, or assigns, one-sixth part to James Steel."

Enclosed in this is a draft of these 250 acres, with the same endorsement, with the words added, "Surveyed November 9th, 1730. JACOB TAYLOR."

Known at an Early Date.

From the above it seems clear that the existence of valuable minerals on the Gap mine tract was known as early as 1720, or, at the latest, 1722, as between those years James Steel sold 1,400 acres of his 1,500 acre purchase, retaining 100 acres, marked on the record "Mine Land at Octorara." It is barely possible that the tradition printed in Everts & Stewart's Historical Atlas of this county, that some Marylanders discovered the mine in 1718, is correct; but it seems hardly probable that Sir William Keith drove the Maryland people away and worked the mine in 1719, spending much money in opening it and being stopped by the proprietors. As a sane man he would doubtless have tried to secure the property before going to much expense, and it was then for sale, Murry and Budd having secured it in February, 1718, and sold it to James Steel, of Philadelphia, in March, 1720.

It would seem more likely that, while much prospecting by digging pits, etc., was done before, the first regular and systematic working of the mine was after Steel secured the 150 acres of the Markham tract in November, 1730, when the whole 250 acres was divided into six equal shares, Thomas Penn taking one share.

There can be no doubt that these six men, who were all wealthy, proceeded to work these mines as well as the limited

possibilities of that time would permit, and by themselves, their heirs or assigns continued to operate them with more or less persistence, at least until 1763, for on November 7 of that year the Hon. John Penn issued an order to John Lukens, Surveyor General, which, after reciting the above facts as to the 250 acres, directs him to survey to the "Gap Mine Company" 300 acres additional, part of which they were already using.

The reason given for this order is that "the said company have at great expense erected divers buildings and other works for the carrying on of the said undertaking and for the use and benefit thereof, as well on the said 250 acres as on the said 300 acres."

The order also directs the Surveyor General to survey both tracts and make return of the same that they may be "confirmed to William Allen and others, the said Gap Mine Company, on the common terms of 15 pounds 10 shillings per 100 acres and the quit rent of one half penny sterling per acre for the whole from the first settlement of the mine tract."

In pursuance of this order the Surveyor General reports that he surveyed the same, "including such surplus as was clear of the lines of the claimers of adjoining lands on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th days of September, 1764, and found it contained 780½ acres." So the surplus clear of adjoining claims must have been about 280 acres. The draft of this whole tract in the Land Office is so torn that no copy can be made.

There is also a record of a re-survey of some of this land made March 15, 1786, which mentions William Allen (probably a descendent of the William Allen of 1730 and 1763) as an owner.

A Valuable Pamphlet.

Of the actual working of these mines in the last century, however, no written history on record seems to have been made, or, if made, was not preserved, so that our only dependence is on the uncertain and frequently contradictory traditions of the neighborhood. So much of these as seemed reliable were gathered up by Capt. Charles Doble, the active and efficient manager of these mines for nearly forty years, but his efforts were not very satisfactory to himself until he recently secured from a former owner of some of the land a pamphlet of twenty pages. For the loan of this, as well as much other valuable information, I desire to make this public acknowledgment of my thanks. I am willing that the members of the society should see this ancient book, but I want them to "handle with care," for to me it seems invaluable. It is the nature of what we would now call a prospectus for the formation of a mining company, but gives a vast amount of the early history of the mine, which I have, so far as possible, compared with information from other sources without once finding it in error. This pamphlet is one hundred years old and, so far as I know, no part of it has been reprinted in this century. I have, therefore, deemed it advisable, in the interest of the future historians, to make copious extracts from it. The title page reads:

"A plan with Proposals for forming a Company to work mines in the United States, and to Smelt and Refine the ores, whether of Copper, Lead, Tin, Silver or Gold, by Benjamin Henfrey. The original can be seen at the Philadelphia Library, No. 91,025. Printed by Snowden & McCorkle, No. 47 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, 1797."

The first paragraph of the preface reads :

"I conceive that it is totally unnecessary for me to make any comment upon the great advantages it would be to this country to be supplied with all the useful metals from its own mines, to purchase which an immense sum, every one knows, is annually sent to Europe." (A terse statement of the great American doctrine of protection, which he evidently wrote for the especial benefit of Brother Hensel.)

The preface is dated, "Gap Copper Mines, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 27th, 1797."

Then follows what he calls "Proposals, &c.:"

"The first mines I would recommend are situated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, five miles from Strasburg, thirteen from Lancaster, thirty-five from Wilmington, fifty from Philadelphia, and only two miles from a turnpike road.

"They were discovered by a German by the name of Tersey, in or before the year 1732, and in that year Hon. John Penn made a grant of the land where the mine was found to the following gentlemen, for the express purpose of having it worked, viz: Governor Hamilton, Judge Allen, James Logan, James Steel and Thomas Sehute, Esq., and it also appears that Mr. Penn joined in the expense of opening the mine, etc., in doing which they discovered one of those uncommon vitriolic springs called by the Germans *Ziment wasser*, i. e., water strongly impregnated with the vitriol of copper, or, as some writers have called them, copper springs; but, notwithstanding this invaluable discovery, it does not appear that any of the gentlemen were acquainted with the value of the water, as no attempt appears to have ever been made to turn it to account after the European manner, which I shall have occasion to describe.

But previous, I will, for the satisfaction of those who may wish to forward my plan, state the proofs I have obtained of such a spring having been actually discovered in the Gap mines when first opened. These proofs also fortunately report the quantity and value of the water, and, from the great ability as well as respectability of the men, leave no doubt of the truth of the discovery. The report is as follows :

“An account of the copper springs lately discovered in Pennsylvania, by John Ritty, M. D., of Dublin, communicated by Mr. Peter Collinson, F. R. S. See volume 49, part 2, page 648. Read May 20, 1756.

“In the Province of Pennsylvania is a copper mine which affords a Spring that appears to have the same effect as that Irish water lately described by Dr. William Henry and Dr. Bond in the 47th and 48th Volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, but is much sharper, for it will dissolve iron in a quarter part of the time, and we are assured by the accounts transmitted from the proprietors of it of the trials they have made, that it yields the same copper—mud or dust—as our Crone Baun water of the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in this Kingdom (being the water above mentioned), which, being collected from the bars of iron immersed in it for the purpose of extracting the copper from the Pennsylvania water, it produced above half pure copper on being melted in a crucible; an experiment that requires to be repeated in order to ascertain the proportion of copper obtained with accuracy; our copper spring of the county of Wicklow yielding a proportion considerably larger than this, viz., 16 parts of copper out of 20 of the mud.

“In the neighborhood is a great abund-

ance of the ores of vitriol and sulphur and the Spring comes through an immense body of vitriol ore and the supply of water is very large, 700 to 800 hogsheads flowing in 24 hours. The water is of a pale green color of an acid, sweet, austere, inky and nauseous taste.

“But the genuine quality as well as large proportion of the impregnating salt will further appear by the following analysis of this water, viz., a pint of it exhaled by a slow fire left 400 grains of solid contents, which were partly green and partly ochre colored, with an intermixture of bluish and a rough sweetish taste like that of *Sal Martis* and appeared to be chiefly saline, not leaving above four grains indissoluble matter on dissolving 196 grains of it and filtering.

“Thus it appears that the proportion of vitriolic parts in this water is very large, viz., six drachms to a pint or 3,200 grains to a gallon, and consequently it is a stronger solution of vitriol than sea water is of marine salt, and, moreover, is truly considered the strongest of all the vitriolic waters that have yet occurred to my observation, for our *Crone Baun* water in the county of Wicklow gives but 256 grains from a gallon; *Haigh* in Lancashire, the strongest in Britain, 1,920 grains; *Shadwell*, 1,320; *Kilbrew* in the County of Meath, 1,530 from the same quantity, so that besides the copper to be obtained by immersing bars of iron as in our county of Wicklow water, this water offers to its proprietors another peculiar advantage, viz., an opportunity of erecting a copperas works or manufacture of vitriol, especially the vast supply of water and plenty of fuel in the place considered.”

Mr. Henfrey now brings great names to his aid, namely, the certificate of Dr. Logan respecting the copper springs at the Gap Mine, Lancaster County :

"I do certify that Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a few weeks before his death, informed me that at the time the Gap copper mine in Lancaster county belonging to James Logan and others was worked, a spring of water was discovered in the same highly impregnated with copper. A bottle of water was sent to him, with which he frequently made experiments with his knife, which, being for a short time immersed in the water, would assume the appearance of copper.

"Signed. GEORGE LOGAN.
"STENTON, March 10, 1797."

Dr. George Logan was quite a prominent man of that time. He was intimate with Dr. Franklin, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1801 was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. His home was at Stenton, near Wayne Junction, just north of Philadelphia.

What Old Residents Said.

"The following is the certificate of some old people who remember the first opening of the Gap mines and are still living near them and who are persons of good character and in good circumstances :

“THIS IS TO CERTIFY, to whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, were frequently at the copper mines in Lancaster county, known by the name of Gap mine, during the time the said mine was working by James Logan & Company, and from hearing the people often talking of the water put the blades of our knives into the water as it came from the pumps, which in a few minutes would be covered with copper. And we further certify that we have often seen quantities of the ore got in this mine and frequently heard the miners say that it was a very rich mine if the water could be kept down so as they could work constantly. At

this time there were eight pumps working in this pit, which turned out so much water that it overflowed a meadow and destroyed the grass so effectually that most of the places the water used to cover are barren at this time. Given under our hands severally this 19th of November, in the year 1793.

her
ELIZABETH X ROCKY,
mark
JOHN SHORTS,
Witness: JOHN BRACKBILL
ABNER BUFFINGTON,
JOHN HOAR."

Then follows a letter to Mr. Henfrey, dated Clay Hill, December 27, 1796, from R. Howell, who seems to be the owner or at least to control the property, and who regrets his financial inability to erect machinery to properly work the mine property and accedes to a sale of shares for a portion of the money needed. Mr. Henfrey then proceeds to give his plans for working the mine. He says: "The works are now in such a state as to require only the aid of a machine of sufficient power to raise the water so as to keep the pits clean. A steam engine of moderate power would be capable of doing this. But there are many objections to erecting a steam engine in this country : 1st, the great expense of erecting one ; 2d, the consumption of fuel ; 3d, the frequent repairs, and 4th, the high wages you must give to an engineer to attend the machine. I would recommend that a level should be brought up through a meadow to the mine by which a fall of 25 to 30 feet may be gained and a water wheel of 25 feet diameter will be sufficient to work as many pumps as will clear the mines of the common; and raise the copper water for use. There are three small streams in the mine lands that may be conducted into one reservoir, which would then, I am cer-

tain, give as much water as the machine will require to keep it constantly going. The machinery on this plan will be simple and such as may be made at the mines.

"Nor will it be so liable to get out of order as the works of a steam engine. If this plan is put in practice the works may much sooner be made productive, for when the level is brought up, the bed of poor ore before noted will be laid dry, and may be worked to immediate profit much sooner than if we have to wait for the erecting of a steam engine, and at much less expense to the company.

Extent of the Improvements.

"I will now for the information of those persons who may be disposed to join in forwarding the proposed plan acquaint them with the present state of the work at the Gap mines.

"We have built a saw mill, made two dams, and cut a head and tail race.

"There is a large log house for the copers works and a large lead boiler. Several ley tubs, cisterns, &c. There are a carpenters' and smiths' shops and two log houses for workmen. There is a variety of tools, with pit ropes, windlasses, buckets, &c. Also, a complete set of boring rods, 100 feet long. The two main shafts have been cleaned out, which was attended with great trouble and difficulty, as we were obliged to work night and day on account of the water.

"There is a machine to work the pumps, which will be of great use in getting the water out until a more powerful one can be completed. There are eight tiers of pumps, two tiers deep, all in good working order.

"About fifty tons of ore have been raised and a great deal of other work done. I shall, therefore, only further note that a

small part of the level is driven and that two men are now at work on it.

"These various works have cost our company a considerable sum, as will appear by our books, and the company who first opened the mines must, I am certain, have expended at least \$30,000, so that the proposed company will come in on very advantageous terms, as by these expenses the mines have been put in a state that they only require a steam or other engine to make them pay the profit I have stated and with the probability of much greater.

Condition of the Mine Itself.

"I will now describe the works below. One of the pits is seven feet square; the other is seven by five. The wide shaft is only about sixty feet deep, but the other is much deeper. The vitriolic water rises fifteen feet from the bottom of the wide shaft, and there is forty feet of common water over it. This I have proved many times by my boring rods.

"When we had cleared the pits of earth and stones, and had the waters out, I went down. I found the main shaft in most excellent order, the frame consisting of squared logs laid close upon each, as in building a house; in short, I never saw such strong work and so well secured in any mine I ever was in before.

"I have now only to beg leave to recommend my estimate and plan to the serious consideration of my readers, and to assure them that the views contemplated by this scheme are fair and honorable."

Estimate of Expense to Complete the Works at the Gap Mines.

1797. To expense of level	\$4,000
To machine to work the pumps	1,200
To troughs for copper water	2,000

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To finish copperas works.	1,000
To incidental expenses ...	500
To manager's salary	1,000
To clerk's salary.....	300
	<hr/>
	\$10,000

**Estimate of the Expense and Probable
Profit in Working the Gap Mines
the First Year.**

1798. To expense of completing	
works as above	\$10,000
To cash for 200 tons bar	
iron.....	20,000
To 25 workmen at \$200	
each	5,000
To 2 smiths at \$300 each..	600
To 2 coopers at \$300 each.	600
To 1 clerk.....	300
To 1 manager.....	2,500
To incidental expenses...	600
To $\frac{1}{2}$ of the net profits to	
be paid to the lessees of	
the mines.....	11,612
	<hr/>
	\$51,712

Contra Credit.

By 300 tons of fine copper to be	
precipitated from the ziment	
water which I will value at	
\$400 per ton.....	\$120,000
By 300 tons copperas at \$30 per	
ton.	9,000
By 10 tons fine copper precipi-	
tated from ore.....	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$133,000
Less expense	51,712
	<hr/>
Profit.....	\$81,288

A similar calculation for the second
year, 1799, makes out a net profit of \$256,-
726.

Tried, But Unsuccessfully.

With this astounding display of profits
it seemed to me that Mr. Henfrey must
surely have raised his company, and I ac-

cordingly wrote to Captain Doble to ascertain whether his subsequent examinations gave evidence of Mr. Henfrey's plans having been put in operation and received the following reply :

NICKEL MINES, January 15, 1897.

R. J. Houston, Esq.

DEAR SIR : In answer to yours of the 13th inst., I have to say that there is strong evidence that Mr. Henfrey's plans or a part of them at least were carried out. The old water wheel that we discovered was about 25 feet in diameter and 20 inches wide, located right on the edge of the old east shaft. This is the shaft Mr. Henfrey spoke of as being so well and strongly secured with squared timbers laid one upon the other and is the one farthest east on the mineral range.

There was a level or tail race some 300 yards in length brought up from the meadow below direct to the water wheel. The bottom of this tail race is about 25 feet below the surface at the point where it reached the wheel. The first 200 yards from its outlet was an open ditch and the other 100 yards was tunneled.

The water to drive the wheel was collected from the springs of three little valleys into a dam one hundred yards north of the wheel, viz., from the springs at the head of the same valley that the wheel was in, from the springs of a little valley eight hundred yards west brought to the dam in an open race, and from the springs in a little valley over a half mile east, brought to the dam in the same way ; parts of these dams and races can still be seen. The springs from these three little valleys are the source or head of this branch of the Octorara.

I never saw any signs of the old mines having reached a depth of over sixty feet from the surface, and only in one place, viz., the East shaft, where the



wheel was located, did they reach a depth of sixty feet. But to the depth of from twenty-five feet to forty feet from the surface, they did a great amount of work in the way of sinking pits, tunneling, etc. Much of this work seems to have been done with natural drainage (I mean without pumping), consequently the vertical depths of these workings varied according to the natural rolling surface.

How much, if any, of Mr. Henfrey's plans for the treatment of the "vitriolic" waters were carried out, I do not know.

Yours truly,

CHARLES DOBLE.

It would seem from this letter that Mr. Henfrey doubtless organized his company and about equally certain that it was not successful. The difference between the estimated and actual profits of his operation probably did not differ widely from many similar estimates and results of the present day, and Mr. Henfrey, as a promoter of mining companies, need not occupy a back seat even with the experts in his line of a century later.

His operation was the last previous to the recent working which began in 1849, but, as this sketch is already too long, I must reserve that for another paper.

Up to 1785 two parties are named as having operated the mines, viz., "James Ramsey & Co." and later "William Allen and others." Both of these names are among the six original owners. This would seem to render it probable that while some of the six originals had sold out to either their partners or outsiders, others of the originals, or their descendants, were willing to renew the work, and that some of them were the immediate predecessors of Henfrey's company.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ON FEB. 5, 1897.

THE GAP COPPER MINES.

By R. J. HOUSTON.

OLD MILLS AND COUNTRY ORDINARIES.

By SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.

LANCASTER, PA.

REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.

1897.



The Gap Copper Mines,
 By R. J. Houston, 283

Old Mills and Country Ordinaries,
 By Samuel Evans, Esq., 299

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P.3

PAPER READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ON SEPT. 3, 1897.

EARLY LOCAL HISTORY AS REVEALED BY AN
OLD DOCUMENT,

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

VOL. II. NO. 1.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1897.

Early Local History as Revealed by an Old Document,	
By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,	3

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Lancaster County Historical Society
7.25-1935

EARLY LOCAL HISTORY.

Although we may sometimes be inclined to think we have well-nigh exhausted the sources of our history, and that there is little left for present and future gleaners, the truth is, that is altogether an erroneous and short-sighted view of the case. Because there have been many gleaners, and some of them men with the true historic instinct, it does not follow that everything of value and worthy of consideration has been put on record. This is especially true when we come to apply this rule to our local history. Three extended histories of Lancaster county have been written, and several minor ones in addition. Men have been at work, who, in their investigations, seem to have left no stone unturned, no secret nook unexplored. They have searched out-of-the-way places and mined wherever traces of fact and tradition were to be found. Their diligence and industry have been richly rewarded, and, as a result, the history of our county has been as fully explored and as voluminously written as that of any other county in the State.

But let no one suppose for a moment that all the finds have been made, and all the existing resources exhausted. Our history dates back more than two hundred years, and that is a long period to glean in. During all that time men and women have been doing and writing things, many of which were seemingly of little importance at the time. Many of these things have passed away without leaving a trace behind them; many have been pre-

served and utilized, and still others remain in obscure hiding places from which they are occasionally drawn by keen-scented antiquarians and historians. We have witnessed a number of such instances since our Society has entered upon the work of research and investigation. Our history has not all been written within our local boundaries. Before we were an organized county, men of a speculative turn of mind had come and gone. They had traversed our forests and ridges; had visited our fertile valleys and camped along our many streams; had noted what a goodly land it was, and none of them ever forgot its many attractions. They spoke and wrote about it, and all coveted a home in this later Eden, and this brings me to the more immediate purpose of this paper.

Every member of this Society knows that the first permanent settlement in Lancaster county was made in 1709, perhaps a year earlier, and that the population thereafter grew so rapidly that in 1729 enough people had come here to warrant a county organization with all the requisite county machinery put into active operation. All this is recorded in our county histories; but it never occurred to any one that there might be in existence somewhere some important document, going back to a still earlier period, bearing on the erection of a county on a portion of the identical ground whereon our goodly county was afterwards laid out. Yet such are the facts as they are definitely and clearly established by a document unknown to any of us until a few short months ago, when it was sent to me for sale by a dealer in the city of New York. It became the property of President Steinman the moment his eyes rested on it.

The character of this document is strangely interesting, and its contents

are now for the first time given to the public. Where it passed the two hundred years of its existence is beyond even conjecture. Doubtless it was lying in some forgotten or neglected place, its successive owners themselves unaware of its importance and value, perhaps not even of its existence. By some fortuitous accident or circumstance it was dragged into the light, and its story is now made public. It tells how the Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, as long ago as 1696, together with some of the more enterprising men of that time, had entered into a written agreement to colonize the very spot on which we now are, build towns, roads and bridges, erect a county with all the requisite townships, which should be permitted to send representatives to the General Assembly; that would, in fact, have taken priority of our present county, and, of course, under another name.

I have transcribed this interesting document, in order that it may in this way go on permanent record and be preserved for the uses of the future historian. It is possible, also, that, somewhere, at sometime, an explanation will be found, giving the reasons why the scheme was not carried into effect. The spelling and some of the other peculiarities have been preserved. It reads as follows:

A Rare Document.

Certain Concessions Granted by Wm. Penn, absolute Propty. and Governmt. of the Provinces of Pensilvania and Territories thereof unto several of those Psons. who in the year 1696 Did Subscribe for Lands to be Layd out upon ye river Susquehanah as also to such other purchasors as have or shall subscribe in order thereunto in this year 1701 The Consideration and times

of payment for ye S.(said) Lands being incerted in the Preamblos to ye S. Subscribers.

That a Tract of Land Shall be Layd out to ye S. purchassors upon Susquehanah River at or near ye mouth of Conestoga Creek and Extending up ye S. river upon ye several Coursos thereof Twelve miles on a Direct line or Less at ye Choice of ye purchassors or otherwise to begin at any place above the S. Conestoga Creek at ye Elections of ye S. Purchassors Provided they be limited to fifteen miles front upon the said river as afs. upon a direct line and to Extend so far back as will Contain ye Quantity of Lands to be purchased as afs. Together with ye Proprietrys tenth hereinafter reserved unless ye quantity Exceed a hundred thousand acres In which Case they may add a proportionable front to ye river.

That a Chief Town shall be hereafter laid out by ye purchassors on any place within the S. Tract in such form and maner as they shall think fitt In like maner they are Impowered to lay out all other Townships and lands within the S. Tract not Exceeding six thousand acres to a Township and five hundred acres in one place Excepting ye Propriety, who may have one thousand in one place and all to be Layd out by Lott provided that every one shall have his proportion in Lands and lotts according to their Lands within the said Tract.

That the S. Tract shall be a County and after there is fifty ffamilies settled therein the Inhabitants shall have power to Choose two Psons. to represent them in Assembly and when there shall be one hundred ffamilies settled therein they shall have power to Choose four Psons. to represent them afterwards forever and that ye Courts of Judicature shall be kept in the S. Chief Town which Town shall have a

Charter of Privileges for ye Good Government thereof and Benefit of ye People and ye S. County Shall be Called
 _____and ye other Towns to be hereafter named by ye Purchasors.

And Whereas the Purchasors of ye S. Lands are to go so farr back for the same and are such Considerable encouragers of this setlemt. and it being likely that such a large Tract of Land may have a quantity of Barrens. The Propriety is willing to allow ten p. ct. besides the five p. ct. allowed by Law to Incourage the said purchasors.

In Pursuance whereof a warrant shall be granted to the S. purchassors by ye Propriety or his Comissioners for Surveying or running the out Lines of ye whole Tract when thereunto required.

The Surveyor General is hereby ordered to Survey or Cause the Same to be Surveyed as af. to ye S. purchasors when thereunto requested, he taking for his fees as Surveyor General fifteen pounds only and that they pay the S. Surveyor Genl. or to one of his Deputies for ye actual Survey thereof the sum of fifteen pounds they the S. purchassors finding Chainmen, axmen and Dyett.

That ye S. purchassors may subdivide the S. Tract into Townships at such times and in such maner and by such surveyors as they shall think fitt the Propriety. allowing a Proportionable part of the S. Surveys.

That usuall Confirmacon shall be given to ye several purchassors when requested to their Content for their respective shares and lotts in the S. Tract upon payment of or giving Security for paying ye same to ye Satisfaction of ye Propriety. or his Comissioners of property And for the further Incouragement of ye S. Purchasors their heirs and Assigns to Search for Royal Mines on their own Lands

the Propriety. his heirs and assigns Doth grant to each purchassor their heirs and assigns all royal mines in their respective shares or lotts of Lands they paying to ye Propriety only two fifths thereof Clear of all Charges for ye King's part and their own and all of S. Lands Shall be freed and Cleared by ye Propriety. from all Indian Claim in Point of purchase.

The Propriety. allows Lands for necessary roads to ye Tract when ye Purchassors shall find it most Convenient for Carts &c and ye purchassors are hereby Impowered to lay out ye same when they think fitt and that ye Charges of ye S. roads viz. for Surveying marking Cutting and Clearing thereof and making of Bridges &c. shall at first by ye Propriety. and ye S. Purchassors be Defrayd proportionably as afd. and his Comissioners are hereby ordered to pay ye same with other Charges therein menconed when there is occasion not Exceeding in ye whole one hundred pounds.

And it being needful that several Stages or Inns Should be settled upon the S. roads for ye accomodacon of passengers and ye more easy and Speedy Setlemt. of ye S. Tract for ye Incouragmt. of ye sale and settlement of ye Proprietrys other back lands the Proprietry Doth Grant that necessary Lands shall be Layd out upon ye roads to such psons. as shall be willing to Settle ye same on reasonable Terms but for want of voluntary undertakers Then to be granted to ye said purchassors in order thereunto on ye Towns granted in ye S. Tract and whatsoever Changes may be necessary for ye Incouragement of Inns on ye S. roads It shall be defrayed by ye Propriety. and ye S. Purchassors proportionably as af not Exceeding one hundred pounds as af.

And in order to ye Surveying allotment Bounding and regulating of ye

S. Lands Towns and Lots and of Laying out marking and clearing the roads making Bridges and what Else is necessary for carrying on ye S. Design the Major part of the purchassors (or of such as shall meet upon notice given to em) Shall appoint a Committee for that end and purpose and that the propriety and purchassors Shall Contribute towards their part of the Charges thereof having his ten votes of an hundred on this and like occasions.

And in order to ye appointment of Such Committees the first time it's necessary that the purchassors or ye major part of them meet at Philada. upon notice given to them by ye Commissioners of property and Some of ye purchassors which Committee may adjourn from time to time as there may be occasion.

And for ye better of ye Propriety and purchassors concerned Its necessary that the S. Concessions which are to be strictly P. formed may be Inrol'd in ye rolls office of this Governmt. which may also serve for Directions to the Comissioners or other officers of Property.

And Lastly I ye S. Wm. Penn Do for me and my heirs agree to and Confirm the above Concessions this Twenty fifth Day of ye Eighth Month one thousand Seven hundred and one Witness my hand and Lesser Seal

WM. PENN.

We whose names are underwritten who are now with the proprietor and Govenour at New Castle at ye Signing of ye above Concessions being subscribers for Land at Susquehanah Do in behalf of ourselves and many others that have Subscribed and offer to Subscribe of both Provinces accept of ye above Concessions as Witness our hands and seals this Thirty first Day of the eighth Month one thousand Seven hundred and one.

(10)

EDW. SHIPPEN [seal]
CALEB PUSEY [seal]
JNO. GUEST [seal]
DAVID LLOYD [seal]
SAML. CARPENTER [seal]
GRIFFITH OWEN [seal]
THO. STORY [seal]
ROBT. ASSHETON [seal]
PAROMLUS PARMYTER [seal]
Recorded in ye rolls Office at
Philada. in Book C. 2 vol. 3,
page 171 to 175 ye 25th 10th
1701 by me
THO. STORY. Me. ibim

Knowledge of the Country.

This curious and very valuable document tells its own story so clearly and so fully that there is seemingly little more to add. At the same time it suggests a number of questions which it may not be unprofitable for us to discuss. The first thing that presents itself to our consideration is this: It is conceded there were none but Indian traders resident in this county in 1696, yet in that year a number of influential men were ready and anxious to secure an immense body of land from the Proprietary, and, in conjunction with him, erect it into a county, just as the three earlier counties—Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester—had been established in 1682. How came it that the country lying along the Conestoga River and extending back from the Susquehanna more than thirteen miles was selected? Who told the founders of this proposed county of this district, the fairest and best in all the Province? Was it from the Indian traders, who got their supplies in Philadelphia, that this fact was learned? Or did these projectors themselves send agents out into the unsettled portions of the country to spy out the land? It is more than likely that Penn himself had made all the requisite inquiries at that early

period. We know that whenever he surveyed and set aside a Manor, thus withholding it from the market, he invariably selected the choicest spots in every county.

We know that in the spring of 1701, before this agreement was finally consummated, Penn made a journey into the interior of his Province. In a letter written by Isaac Norris, and quoted by Janney, in his life of Penn, the writer says: "I am just come home from Susquehanna, where I have been to meet the Governor. We had a round-about journey, having pretty well traversed the wilderness. We lived nobly at the King's palace at Conestoga; from thence crossed it to the Schoolkill." Here we have direct proof that Penn was fully acquainted with this region, and this knowledge explains his desire to see a new county established here. We know also that Governor Evans visited the Indians at Pequea, Conestoga and Paxtang in 1707; that Governor Gookin did the same thing in 1711, and Governor Keith in 1717, and no doubt these friends of the Proprietary were instrumental in having Conestoga Manor laid out much along the same lines as were laid down in the project of 1701.

He was to be the largest partner in this enterprise. In every township he was to hold one-fifth of its entire area as his own. Unquestionably, the men engaged in the enterprise knew all about the land they were buying, however they may have procured their knowledge, but none knew more than Penn himself.

Its Size and Name.

As defined in the agreement, the proposed county was to have an area of 100,000 acres, or about 150 square miles. It was to have a front of twelve miles along the Susquehanna, and in a certain contingency fifteen miles, running northward about thir-

teen miles, which would have taken in the site on which Lancaster is located. It is true, this would not have been a very large county. This, no doubt, arose from the fact that no syndicate was possible that could buy and pay for a larger area, for it must be observed that this contemplated political division was to be erected on a basis or plan different from that under which all the other counties were formed. The fact that the scheme was never carried into effect, no doubt, arose from the difficulty, or impossibility, of securing enough men to buy the proposed tract. One hundred and fifty square miles was too large a load for a 1696 or a 1701 syndicate to carry. The multi-millionaires were not then in evidence in Pennsylvania.

It will be observed that no name was given to the proposed county. A blank space is left in the agreement, to be filled with the name, when it should be adopted. Suppose the scheme had not miscarried, then we would not be living in Lancaster county. Remember all this was thirty years before the real erection and naming of the county. Samuel Wright, who had the honor of naming the new county after his native district in England, Lancashire, was not yet living at Wright's Ferry. It would have been some other name, beyond all doubt. Later it became Conestoga Manor.

But while the scheme of establishing the fourth of our counties on this very spot came to naught, the Penn heirs, or those who acted for them, kept their eyes on this goodly portion of their heritage. They did not forget that the lands lying westward and northward from the mouth of the Conestoga were among the best and fairest in all the Province of Pennsylvania, and sixteen years after this document had been signed by the Pro-

prietary, Surveyor General Jacob Taylor received the following instructions:

"These are to authorize and require thee without any delay to survey or cause to be surveyed, all that tract of land lying between Susquehannah river and Conestoga Creek, from the mouth of said creek as far up the river as the land already granted to Peter Chartier, and then by a line running from the said river to the Conestoga Creek, all of which tract of land for the proper use and behoof of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the said Province, his heirs and assigns forever. Given under our hands, March 1, 1717-1718."

The land surveyed under this order was known as "Conestoga Manor," and is now included in Manor township. But this "Manor" took in only 16,000 acres, or about one-sixth part as much as was contemplated by the projected county of 1701. Without knowing the reason for this diminished area, we may, nevertheless, hazard a conjecture. The county had become pretty well settled around Lancaster and southward to the Susquehanna. Sypher, in his history, estimates that more than 59,000 Germans alone were in the Province prior to 1727, and a full share of these were scattered in the vicinity of Lancaster. A larger area would have included many lands that had already been sold and created annoyance through already existing titles. This was to be avoided. Hence the smaller area was surveyed. The Penn heirs were shrewd enough to make their Manors large enough when it was possible or seemed desirable, as may be seen in the "Springettsbury Manor," of 64,520 acres, in York county, "Fagg's Manor," of 39,250 acres, in Chester county, and the Manor of "Mask," of 43,500 acres, in Adams county. In fact, we find

that Secretary Logan and Indian Agent John Cartledge had already taken out warrants for 500 acres each in the lower part of what became Conestoga Manor. I find in Spark's life of Franklin that Thomas Penn, sometime between 1731 and 1740, estimated the 13,400 acres which still remained unsold in Conestoga Manor, at £40, Pennsylvania currency, per hundred acres, or £5,360 (\$14,293) for the entire tract. Almost any 100 acre farm in Manor is now worth what the Proprietaries 160 years ago would have been willing to take for it all.

The Percentage for Roads.

I may allude to another interesting point which has been brought out by this document. Every one who has had occasion to examine the Provincial surveys and deeds will bear in mind that in those documents an allowance of six per cent. was always made for roads when the Proprietary sold lands. This practice prevailed down to the time when all the Proprietary rights were wiped out by the Revolution. But from this document we learn that in 1701 the allowance for roads was only five per cent. The language of this instrument is: "The Proprietary is willing to allow ten per cent. besides the five per cent. allowed by law, to encourage the said purchasers." When was this legal five per cent. allowance discontinued and the six per cent. substituted? There must have been a period when the change was made.

The interesting document which forms the subject of this paper seems to show us that there is still much valuable uncollected and unknown material which may throw light on the provincial period of our history. When the next history of Lancaster county is written the historian will have to go back to 1696 and resurrect the

scheme detailed so fully in this old paper, and put on record how it was proposed to erect a county out of this garden spot two hundred years ago. Every scrap of writing of that early time has its value. We can hardly overestimate the importance of these apparently trifling matters, and if we succeed in calling out even a few such documents as the one under consideration, our Society will not have been organized in vain.

Sketches of the Signers.

In conclusion it has occurred to me to investigate who these nine men were that united in this scheme to establish a new county. With a single exception, they are unknown to the average reader of our history. It is only when the story of Pennsylvania as it was recorded 200 years ago is dragged into light that we hear of them. Each one of them played an important part in the building of this Commonwealth. They were, in fact, with one exception, founders of our State, and that one was the last named, Paromilus Parmyter. I have searched two score volumes and turned over many long lists of the names of the men of that period, but while all the rest occur times without number, his has not occurred a single time. To show how prominent these signers were in their day and generation, I have prepared brief sketches of each. With the exception of Edward Shippen, they have been gleaned from many sources. Doubtless there are full biographical sketches of them, but none of these have been accessible to me, and I have been compelled to do the best I could with the resources at my command. They will, at all events, serve to throw additional interest around this interesting document.

Edward Shippen.

First, and best known, comes Ed-

ward Shippen. He was born in Cheshire, England, in 1639. He came of a good family, was bred to mercantile pursuits and emigrated to Boston in 1668, where, as a merchant, he accumulated a large fortune. He married a Quakeress, Elizabeth Lybrand, and himself became a Quaker. Those people were not in favor with the Puritans, and after having been much harassed made overtures to Penn, who invited them to Pennsylvania. Before leaving Boston he donated a piece of ground for a Friends meeting house, on which was erected the first brick church built in Boston. His high character united to his great wealth at once made him a prominent figure in Philadelphia. In 1695 he was elected to the Assembly and chosen Speaker. In 1696 he was elected a member of the Provincial Council, and continued as such until his death; for ten years he was the senior member. In the same year he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and in 1697 the presiding Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions and the Orphans' Court. In 1701 he became Mayor of Philadelphia, being so named by Penn in the city charter. During the same year he was named as one of Penn's commissioners of property, an office he held until his death. As President of the Council he was at the head of the Government from May until December, 1703. In 1704, and for some years thereafter, he was one of the Aldermen, and from 1705 until 1712 he was the City Treasurer. He contracted a third marriage in 1706, which led to his withdrawal from the Society of Friends. He built the house which was long known as the "Governor's House." It was built in the early days of the city and received the name of "Shippen's Great House," while Shippen generally was distinguished for three great things, "the biggest per-

son, the biggest house and the biggest coach." This house was built on the west side of Second street, north of Spruce. He died in Philadelphia in 1712. His grandson, Edward Shippen, was Mayor of Philadelphia, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. In 1752 he came to Lancaster and was appointed Prothonotary. His signature is, no doubt, familiar to you all.

Caleb Pusey.

Caleb Pusey was born in Berkshire, England, about 1650. First a Baptist, he joined the Quakers and came over with Penn in 1682. Even before leaving the mother country he had formed a syndicate with Penn and some others to build mills in Pennsylvania, which Pusey was to superintend. He had framed and shipped on the "Welcome" what were afterwards known as the "Chester Mills," the first mills put up in the Province. Pusey laid the corner-stone, and was the manager many years. But he was also prominent in civil affairs. He was an Indian negotiator, a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff and Treasurer of Chester county, served ten years or more in the Assembly and for a quarter of a century was a member of the Supreme Council. He was also an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Few names appear oftener in the early history of the Province than his. He was evidently a man of large means. In 1700 a 5,000-acre tract of land was ordered to be surveyed to him, in the right of his wife. In 1687 he complained to the Commissioners of Lands of one Thomas Cobourn, who was about to set up a mill on Chester Creek, to the great damage of the mills already there under Pusey's charge. Cobourn was warned to give over the project, but in 1690 Pusey came before the Commissioners and said the former notice to Cobourn was unheeded, whereupon the Commissioners instructed

the Attorney General to prosecute him.

He achieved much reputation as a preacher and controversialist. As is well known, Proud's History of Pennsylvania was largely based on the earlier manuscript history of Samuel Smith; the latter procured much of his material for his valuable work from Pusey. He was an intimate friend of George Keith, but when the latter assailed the Quaker doctrines Pusey became one of his most vigorous opponents. He was one of the three Commissioners to seat the Ockamokon, or Crum Indians, on a tract of land in Chester county. He was one of the most voluminous of the Quaker writers. A full list of his printed works is impossible here, but a few may be named: "A Serious and Seasonable Warning Unto All People, Occasioned by Two Most Dangerous Epistles to a Late Book of John Falldoe's;" "Daniel Leeds Justly Rebuked For Abusing William Penn, and his Folly and Fals-Hoods Contained in His Two Printed Challenges to Caleb Pusey Made Manifest," and "The Bomb Searched and Found Stuffed With False Ingredients, Being a Just Confutation of an Abusive Printed Half-Sheet Call'd a Bomb, Published Against the Quakers by Francis Buggs." He died on February 25, 1727.

John Guest.

My search for material for a sketch of Judge Guest, as he was commonly called, has not been very prolific in results. He was born in England, but when I have been unable to learn. He received a University education, read law and practiced in the English Courts before coming to this country. When he arrived is not known, but it was soon after Daniel Lloyd came, which was in 1686. He held the position of Puisne Judge in 1699 to 1701, and in the latter year was commissioned by Penn to be Chief Justice of

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Presiding Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and the Orphans' Court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was Chief Justice in 1701, 1702 and 1705. In July, 1701, he became a member of the Council, of which body he remained a member until his death, on September 8, 1707.

He was the first trained lawyer that sat upon the Pennsylvania Bench.

He was an extensive land owner. In 1702 I find he purchased 1,500 acres of land in the "Great Swamp." In 1701 he got from the Commissioners a grant of all the land lying between his 1,000-acre tract and White Clay Creek, for which he was to pay £9 per 100 acres, and one bushel of wheat yearly rent. In the same year he was again before the Commissioners, and claimed 200 acres of land in Newcastle county on account of a purchase made by his mother-in-law, Sarah Welch, in 1689, he having purchased 200 acres more adjoining and desired enough more to make up 500 acres. In 1703 he came to the Commissioners and asked them to sell him 333 1-3 adjoining the 666 2-3 acres he already had between White Clay Creek and Nottingham, on which he might locate a settlement. Later he appeared for 1,000 acres more, urging he had been a great sufferer because of his services to the Government. Only 500 acres were allowed him, and on condition that he make his settlement prior to December 1, 1704. He gave the Commissioners of Lands much trouble about this land. He even complained to the Governor against the Commissioners, and finally on January 27, 1705, it was agreed to leave this land question to arbitrators.

David Lloyd.

David Lloyd was born in the year 1656, in the parish of Maravon, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He re-

ceived a regular legal training, and in 1686 was sent by Penn to Pennsylvania with a commission as Attorney General of the Province. He is said to have had a most engaging personality, with great energy united with unusual natural abilities. Possessed of these qualities, he quickly rose to offices of public trust as well as profit. He became Clerk to the County Commissioners in 1686, and, as already stated, was Attorney General in the same year. In 1689 he became Clerk of the Assembly, and in 1693 and 1694 was returned as a member of that body. He also served as a member of the Provincial Council for several years. He became Recorder of Philadelphia county in 1702, upon the resignation of Thomas Story. He was Speaker of the Assembly in 1694, in 1704 and 1705. In 1702 he became Deputy Judge and Advocate to the Admiralty. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Province in 1718. In all he was a member of the Assembly fifteen years, between 1693 and 1728. He ended his long and useful life in 1731. He was very active in judicial reforms, and most of the important court laws were the result of his untiring labors. In a letter to Penn, Secretary Logan describes him as "a man very stiff in all his undertakings, of a sound judgment and a good lawyer, but extremely pertinacious and somewhat revengeful."

He was married to a daughter of Joseph Growdon, a prominent citizen and large land owner of the Province. I find that in 1699 he made application to the Governor and Council for the privilege of laying out a town at Chester, to be called the Green. It was opposed by Jasper Yeates on the ground that it was church land. His title, however, was confirmed, and Yeates afterwards purchased the land. With several others, who owned part of the

40,000 acre Welsh tract, he complained to the Commissioners in 1690 that the promises of Penn had not been fulfilled to them. In this same year he was again before the Commissioners of Property, requesting them not to grant a patent for the Swede's Glebe lands at Chester, until there had been a hearing of the differences between him and the Swedes. He was undoubtedly one of the big men who helped lay the foundation of this State deep and strong. One of the defects of his character is described as "an inordinate confidence in his own wisdom." He had a Welsh temper and was very bitter and passionate when provoked. He was an able defender of popular rights, and as such antagonized both Penn and Logan, being both feared and hated by them. The evening of his days was passed in dignified repose, and he enjoyed the confidence of all, and their respect as the first lawyer in Pennsylvania.

Samuel Carpenter.

No man was more conspicuous in the early history of Pennsylvania than Samuel Carpenter, and none was more honored by Penn. He was born in England in 1649. He was of Quaker descent and joined Penn in Philadelphia in 1682. He had already purchased 5,000 acres of land from Penn in 1681. He was from first to last one of the firm supporters of the Proprietary and no man in the Province was more honored by him. His name appears in the first tax list of Philadelphia, in 1693, where he is assessed at £1,300, the largest amount at which any individual was assessed. His taxes were £5.8.4. In fact, he was reported to be the wealthiest man in the Province, after Penn himself. He was interested in trade and shipping, and owned mills at Bristol and Chester. William Bradford, writing to the Gov-

ernor about 1698, says he and Samuel Carpenter were building a paper mill "about a mile from Penn's Mills at Schuylkill."

Few men in the Province filled so many offices of trust. His name heads the list of Common Councilmen in the first city charter granted in 1691. On February 16, 1689, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Property for the Province. In 1690 he appeared before the Commissioners in behalf of himself and others, owners of a flock of sheep, and requested as many black oaks as would fence ten acres of land, for a sheep pasture. It was granted in any kind of wood except white oak.

He was a member of the Governor's Council and Treasurer of the Province from 1685 to 1714. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly, a trustee of the public schools established by the Friends in 1687, and Deputy Governor during Markham's administration. He must have had a legal training, as he was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a Judge of the Quarter Sessions and also of the Orphans' Court. Secretary Logan, in a letter to Penn, dated August 7, 1713, says Carpenter had moved to Bristol, to live there permanently. In 1711 he was chosen to forward to the Friends in Boston the money collected at Burlington, to help them build their meeting house.

In 1687 he built the historic "Slate Roof House," so noted in the early history of Philadelphia. Penn and his family lived in it at his first visit to this country, and Secretary Logan did afterwards. It stood where the Chamber of Commerce now stands. He was married in 1684 to Hannah Hardiman, a native of Haverford, South Wales. Carpenter was well liked in the Province, and when he died, in 1714, Secretary Logan wrote to Penn as follows:



"That worthy and benevolent man, Samuel Carpenter, is to be interred tomorrow, after about two weeks illness. A fever and cough, with rheumatic pains, carried him off. I always loved him and his generous and benevolent disposition; so I find at his exit few men could have left a greater degree of concern on my thoughts. I need say nothing to thee on the loss of such a man, but a sense of it was seen in the faces of hundreds. I am satisfied his humble and just soul is at rest."

Griffith Owen.

Although Griffith Owen was a born Welshman, I have found an account which says he came to Pennsylvania from Prescal, in Lancashire, on the ship Vine, from Liverpool, on August 17, 1784, with his wife Sarah and their son Robert and daughters Sarah and Elenor, and seven servants. It may be that he had been living in Lancashire immediately prior to his embarkation, although in the light of other well established facts I hardly think that likely.

He was a Quaker, had a liberal education and was a surgeon of high repute. No sooner had Penn received his charter, than Owen at once became interested in a scheme of colonization in the new Province. Being a thorough Welshman, he, along with some of his countrymen, induced Penn to set apart 40,000 acres, known as the "Welsh Tract," at the time, in Chester county. It was designed that the Welsh language, manners and laws should prevail on the tract, and none but Welsh should have the right to purchase land within its limits. These rights being secured, Griffith Owen came over, reaching Philadelphia in September, 1684, and at once located at the place now called Merion. Here

he practiced his profession, acquiring a large practice. He is credited with having performed the first surgical operation in Pennsylvania.

He became Coroner of Philadelphia county in 1685. He was a member of the Assembly in 1686, and was re-elected in 1688-9, and continuously, I believe, until 1708. He was also a member of the Governor's Council from 1690 to 1693, and re-elected in 1700, and remained a member until his death. He was Justice of the Peace under the charter of 1691. In 1704 he was Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. In 1702 he was Master of the Rolls, and in the same year he was Deputy Keeper of the Seal. He was a Judge of the Common Pleas, and long one of the Proprietary' Commissioners of Property. I find him before the latter body in 1687 in behalf of some of the Welsh Friends located on the Welsh Tract. Upon numerous other occasions he appeared for them on the same mission.

Like many of the prominent Friends of that time, he was a minister as well as layman, and in the performance of these duties made several trips to England and Wales. Along with several others, in 1689, he drew up and presented a paper "to incite the quarterly meetings to keep up a godly discipline, and a tender inspection over the youth." He attended the famous historical meeting at Burlington in 1692, where George Keith declared, "There is not more damnable heresies and doctrines of devils amongst any Protestant professions than amongst the Quakers." Owen was one of those who prepared the testimony against Keith, and the chairman of the committee sent to admonish him. There was no more respected or influential Friend in all the Province. He was one of the "dear Friends" to whom Penn

wrote in 1712, from England, as follows: "Now know that though I have not actually sold my government to our truly good Queen, yet the able Lord Treasurer and I have agreed it." Penn's illness upset the scheme. Griffith Owen died in 1717.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, the head of the Germantown Colony, and Pennsylvania's first poet, wrote and dedicated the following epitaph to his dear friend, Griffith Owen:

What here of Griffith Owen lies,
Is only what of all men dies:
His soul and spirit live above
With God in pure and perfect love.

Thomas Story.

Thomas Story was born in Cumberland, England, and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1699. He was bred to the bar, but laid that profession aside to become a minister of the Gospel. One account I have seen says he was born in 1666. He was, therefore, 33 years of age when he came into the Province. He was a man of much ability and sterling merit, and at once assumed a commanding place in the community. He was Keeper of the Seal in 1700 and Master of the Rolls in the same year. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1700 to 1706. He was made Recorder of Philadelphia county in 1701, and named in the charter. In 1715 he made a trip to Holland and Germany, and preached in many Mennonite meeting houses in those countries. He was a distinguished minister among the Friends. He was married to a daughter of the first Edward Shippen. He died in 1742.

Robert Assheton.

William Assheton bought 3,000 acres of land from Penn on May 30, 1687. When his son, Robert, came to Pennsylvania I have not been able to learn. He became prominent in the Province, and soon attained places of distinction.

I find he was Recorder of Philadelphia county, vice Lloyd, resigned, in 1708. He was Town Clerk from 1701 to 1709, and again in 1733-34. He was Clerk of the Courts in 1709, 1726, 1733 and 1734. He was Prothonotary of Philadelphia county in 1722 and 1723, and Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia in 1717. He was also a member of the Government Council from 1711 to 1727. He was Attorney General of the Province in 1721 and Deputy Provincial Secretary in 1707. In 1712 he was the Prothonotary of Chester county. He was Puisne Judge from 1715 to 1718, and again from 1722 to 1726. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province in 1725, but, having received the office of Recorder of Philadelphia, resigned his place on the bench. He was a kinsman of William Penn. He married Jane Elizabeth Falconier. He died suddenly while at the Provincial Council table in May 29, 1727, and was buried after the English manner of people of distinction at that period—in much pomp, by torchlight, in Christ Church. His sons, William, who predeceased him, and Ralph, who died in 1746, were also Provincial Councillors.

Paromilus Parmyter.

When this paper was read before the Society it was stated that the writer had been unable to get even upon a trace of the above-named individual. Hundreds of lists of names had been examined, a score of volumes searched and inquiries made without number, but all in vain. But, as it has been aptly said, that all things come to him who waits, so it may also be asserted that persistent effort and search bring all things to light. The name is not plainly written on the document, but was later examined under a glass, when the one at the head of this paragraph stood revealed. Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs, under its new form, recognized

it as that of one of the Attorney Generals of the three lower counties—Newcastle, Kent and Sussex.

In Volume IX. of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives his name was accordingly found. His predecessors in the office were as follows:

John White.....	Oct. 25, 1683
Samuel Hassent.....	Jan. 16, 1685
John White (Special)....	Nov. 17, 1685
David Lloyd.....	April 24, 1686
John Moore.....	May 19, 1698
William Assheton.....	1700
Par. Parmyter.....	1701

He evidently retained this office until 1705, as no other name appears until that year. But this closes my sole source of information. This is all the more remarkable inasmuch as all the other names associated on the document with his occur again and again in the history of the Province. Hardly one of them held less than a dozen public offices. They were the veritable Pooh-Bahs of that day, but Parmyter's name does not appear more than once, as already stated.

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PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ON OCT. 1, 1897.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN THE VALLEY OF THE
OCTORARA,

BY J. W. HOUSTON, M. D.

EARLY INDUSTRIES LOCATED ALONG THE
CONOWINGO CREEK.

BY MR. E. BEVERLY MAXWELL.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

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1897.

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Exch.
Soc. Society
12-7-1931

SOME EARLY SCHOOLS.

In former papers, which I had the honor to present to this society, I enumerated some of the past and present industries of the Valley of the Octorara. In the present paper I desire to call your attention to some of the early and later educational facilities of this region, and briefly to refer to those whose pedagogical influence prepared many young men for lives of usefulness and honor, both in this and in other fields, and which have left an impress on this entire community, destined to elevate and ennoble future generations.

As you are aware, this valley was settled by Friends from Great Britain and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, actuated by a common desire, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. They had forsaken their childhood homes, which are dear to everyone, and emigrated to the wilds of America, there to bear all the hardships of a frontier life, while menaced by a savage foe, all to escape from British persecution, intolerance and bigotry.

When settled in their new homes, in the Octorara Valley, a common impulse seized them, the desire to facilitate the opportunities for the education of their children.

It was here the British laws of entailment, based upon the conventional rights of primogenitureship, came to their rescue. The younger sons of wealthy British families, being deprived of an inheritance in the ancestral estates, were presented with the alternative of entering the learned professions, or of purchasing a commission in the British army, the idea

of which, to an Irishman, was revolting. Many of these scions of Irish families were highly educated, being graduates of Trinity College, in Dublin, where, it is said, the jaunting car drivers speak a purer Shakespearean English than do many of the professors of our American colleges. This, I think, is true of some of our American medical colleges. Emigration to America seemed a hopeful solution to the question how to obtain a livelihood, and since the younger sons of Ireland and Scotland were unused to toil, and therefore unfitted to enter the various avocations of labor, they consequently sought the congenial employment of teaching, for which there was a demand in Scotch-Irish and Friends' communities. For years this business was monopolized by these younger sons, and this profession was later known as that of the early Irish schoolmaster. These schools were supported by individual enterprise, the teacher receiving a certain amount for each pupil, generally not a very remunerative salary, from two to three cents daily from each pupil. The teacher often boarded around amongst the patrons of the school. This was the mode of establishing schools in early times in the Valley of the Octorara, prior to the advent of the public school system.

Amongst these Irish schoolmasters was one, Thos. Haslett, a peculiar character, irritable, combative and boisterous; however, an excellent scholar, said to be a graduate of Trinity College, as also a political refugee. He taught near Bartville, and was very severe in his government, which was enforced by the rod. Amongst his pupils I find J. F. Meginness, editor and historian, of Williamsport, Pa., an honorary member of this society; Mr. James H. Ferry, of Colerain township, (who is authority for the rash asser-

tion that Master Haslett would occasionally imbibe), and Mr. R. J. Houston, of this city. Chief amongst the mischievous boys were Ned. Reynolds, Ab. Davis and Bob. McCullough, the latter a half-brother of Prof. McCullough, hereinafter alluded to.

These pupils taxed the old man's ingenuity to the utmost to devise plans by which to administer suitable punishment for their continuous disregard of the master's formulated rules, and even for the proprieties of civilization. But the teacher was indefatigable in enforcing discipline, regardless of the means employed, except no dismissals from school, since this would curtail the revenue, none too great at any time. Haslett made his own astronomical calculations, for-telling the time of an eclipse with an accuracy that would have gladdened the hearts of the publishers of Bear's Almanac. When such events occurred the school was dismissed and the pupils gathered around the old gentleman, who, with a pail of water for a mirror, explained to an unappreciative audience these wonderful astronomical phenomena. The advent of the public school system relegated Master Haslett to the position of an emeritus teacher, and he died in the forties of the present century.

There Were Others.

Dr. Sharp was another old-time teacher, contemporaneous with Haslett. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but never practiced his profession, except in emergencies and in consultation.

He married Mrs. Ferry, the mother of James H. Ferry, above referred to, as also of Brevet-Major Joseph Ferry, a graduate of West Point, appointed from Colerain township, Lancaster county. Major Ferry was killed when

leading the charge on Molino del Ray during the war with Mexico. Eleven officers out of thirteen were killed in that charge, two only surviving the successful and terrible onslaught. Mr. James H. Ferry has in his possession a letter from General Worth, commending the bravery of Major Ferry. Two sons were born to Dr. Sharp and Mrs. Ferry-Sharp. The eldest, Judge Isaac Sharp, now of Washington, D. C., formerly of Kansas, was twice the gubernatorial candidate of the forlorn hope of the Democratic party of that State, and reduced the Republican majority during one campaign from 40,000 to 15,000. As a criminal lawyer, he stood in the front rank of Kansas attorneys.

The other son, Hon. Lewis Sharp, of Kansas, has been honored with many positions of political significance by the Republican party of his adopted State.

Another old-time schoolmaster was one, Fitzsimmons, who came from Philadelphia to Bart township, about 1840, to teach in Mars Hill school district. He was a walking encyclopedia, but a failure as a teacher. He had an expensive family to support, and, his salary not being regulated by Klondike schedules, he was soon deeply in debt, and, in accordance with the then existing laws, was thrown into the Lancaster county prison, but as the prosecutors had to pay his prison boarding they soon relented, and he was liberated. He returned to Philadelphia.

Henry Courtney belonged to this class of teachers, and the following short biographical sketch is by one of his former pupils, "John of Lancaster" (John F. Meginness): "One of the first teachers in the Old Brick school house in Bart township was Henry Courtney. He was an irascible Irish pedagogue, noted for his liberal and violent use of the rod, but as an educator he was

not a success; he finally emigrated to the barrens of York county, where rods were more plentiful, and there he passed his final examination, more than forty years ago." Mr. Meginness may be somewhat prejudiced since he told me that during his Courtney pupilage two whippings a day was the average.

Wm. Dungan, late of Eden township, belonged to the class of old-time teachers, and was famous for disciplining mischievous boys. He was born in Bucks county about the beginning of the present century, and died in 1875.

Master James Hudson was an early Irish schoolmaster of this region. He was somewhat given to inebriety, in fact, never failed to improve an opportunity to indulge his appetite for fire-water. As may be inferred, he was not successful in his profession, and was retired by popular acclamation early in the fifties.

The One a Linguist.

James Hanley, another of the old-time teachers, commenced the, to him, arduous duties of his profession about 1820. He was a thorough linguist, fair in other branches, but had no spirit in his business. He, however, continued to teach public schools as late as 1860, when he retired from teaching and spent the evening of his days in managing a small farm on which he had located.

Some Female Teachers Also.

Amongst the first school marms, in the Octorara slope was Sally Ann Baker. Some doubt existed as to whether it would be possible for Sally Ann to maintain discipline in the average school, and her advent as a teacher was regarded by the people as an experiment, but the croakers were disappointed, for Sally was quite successful in preserving order, and instructing in the three R's. She continued

teaching until the standard was above her grasp, when she yielded to the persuasive eloquence of one Mr. Ubil, bid adieu to celibacy, and with dignity presided over the household, as she had formerly over her schools. She taught for a period of twenty years, from the early forties. Another aspirant for pedagogical honors was Miss Mary Bailey, a granddaughter of Col. Bailey, of Revolutionary fame. She had spent the early part of her life in waiting for Mr. Robert Sproul, a bachelor ironmaster of that region, to make overtures for Mary's hand. After it was settled that Mr. Sproul did not contemplate doing such a rash act, Mary then, although she had been in her teens for thirty years, began studying with a view of preparing herself for teaching. After attending a few terms at school at "The Old Brick" in Bart she became a candidate for a position as a teacher, being unsuccessful in her quest. She then turned her attention to building, and erected a dwelling and store house at the Nine Points. After residing here for some time, she disposed of these properties and erected an humble cottage near the former buildings, and retired from public business. Her ambition to prove herself an important unit in that community had been a failure and she died, some say from a broken heart, a few years since, as she approached the century mark.

This One a Missionary.

One of the most successful old time female teachers was Miss Isabella Sweeney. She was born about 1809, and commenced to teach in 1832 in private schools. After the public school system was inaugurated she taught in the public schools for about twelve years. She then taught a select school for a few years. In 1851 she went as

a missionary to Africa, where, in 1852, she married the Rev. James L. Mackey, also a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. In Coriso, Africa, they continued the work assigned them until 1865, when they returned to Pennsylvania and settled in New London, Chester county. Here they resided up to the time of her death in 1872. Miss Isabella Sweeney ranked high as a teacher, notwithstanding at that time there was a prejudice against female teachers, which happily for educational interests is fugitive to-day. Miss Sweeney did much to dissipate this prejudice by her untiring zeal and successful results in the school room. "John, of Lancaster," one of her early pupils, writes in commendation of Miss Sweeney as only he can write. He promised to furnish me with material to biographize Miss Sweeney, but I forgive him for his neglect, as he is now visiting the scenes of his childhood, where each hill and dale, each forest and plain, each spring and brook appeals to his active memory, and he is gathering inspiration which at no distant day may cause to flow from his classic pen into the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society some reminiscences of the Octorara Valley with which he was so intimately associated during his boyhood days, and whose remembrance he keeps green by occasional pilgrimages to the shrine of revered early associations, where amid sylvan halls he can in reverie live over again youth's cherished waking dreams.

An Old Time Custom.

In these early days, the chief object of the master was to maintain order and discipline, and physical prowess was considered a requisite in the pedagogue. The rod was not only the last appellate tribunal, but too often the first means resorted to to accomplish the above desired end.

These old time teachers were subjected to many annoyances in their vocation, chief amongst which was the "barring out of the master" about Christmas time. This act was sustained by precedent in the minds of the pupils and the communities generally endorsed the procedure. The manner by which it was consummated was by the pupils assisting the master to close the shutters, when the building possessed such appendages. One or more were left unlocked, by which means of ingress a half dozen of the larger boys gained possession of the citadel. Early on the following morning, before the pedagogue put in an appearance, the doors and windows were barricaded, and admittance was denied the teacher, until he signed an order on the proprietor of a nearby country store for a sufficient quantity of mintsticks, liquorice balls, four for a penny cigars, crackers, and other dainties, for a general feast for the entire school; pretzels and chewing gum were then unknown. Frequently a quart of "levy" whiskey was added to the refreshments; the last article was often an inducement for the master to sign the order, since he was permitted to partake of the delicacies furnished, especially the liquid one. Generally, there was no session of the school that day; it was without warrant of law a legal holiday.

The Early School House.

The school houses of the early part of the present century deserve a passing notice. They were frequently abandoned dwellings, the owners of which by thrift and economy having been enabled to erect more pretentious structures. They were heated by an extensive fireplace on the open hearth plan, nine-tenth of the heat escaping by means of the capacious chimney. When the school houses were built ex-

pressly for school purposes they were constructed of logs or stone, and of suitable dimensions to seat the attending pupils. The edifice was generally quadrilateral, though some were octagonal in shape; one story high was the limit. They were well supplied with windows, (which acted as ventilators) filled with 8x10 inch glass, which were not so costly as modern plate glass when an accident occurred by the ball used in playing being deflected from the intended line of flight, subjecting the unfortunate boy to the penalty of replacing the glass. The door was of the batten style of architecture, with wooden hinges and latch, the latter operated by a leather thong. The locking arrangements consisted of a chain and padlock. The desks were boards fastened at an incline, arranged around the room so that the pupils faced the walls. These desks were only for those who were writing and cyphering. Benches alone were supplied to the small boy yet in the first R. These benches were manufactured from slabs with from four to six feet, tenoned into holes bored in the slab at a suitable angle. The benches were of a common height for the big boys. When the small boy was assigned to one of these benches his feet dangled in midair, and it required an effort to gain the allotted perch. A huge stove was in the centre of the room, capable of admitting a cordwood stick cut into two pieces. The teacher's desk, a high stool, a water pail and tincup, with the swinging paddle marked on one side with large conspicuous letters IN, on the other side OUT, constituted the furniture of the school room. The wash bowl and common towel are modern innovations.

Some Successful Teachers.

When the public school system first went into operation in Bart and Cole-

rain township the great want experienced was for competent teachers, and to say that the system was not a brilliant success for a few years would be simply stating the truth. However, there were some notable exceptions to the general charge of incompetency of the teachers.

Ranking high amongst those who served to popularize this free school system was the veteran editor of "The New Era." Educated, cultured, and refined, with all the natural qualifications necessary for the successful teacher, he infused into his pupils a love for study, which, after all is said, is the only road to high educational attainments.

The patrons of the Old Brick School House district, in Bart township, secured his services for a time, and the impress of his master hand as a teacher was felt for years in that district. J. F. Meginness, the historian, James Scott Brown, the poet, James H. Kennedy, the theologian, and R. J. Houston were among his pupils, and here imbibed the first lessons leading up to a love for study. But "The New Era" man's services were in demand, and he left for fairer fields ere the germination of the seed he had sown.

The next luminary to grace the profession of teaching in Bart township after Mr. Geist had shaken the dust of Bart from off his feet was James McCullough. He was born in Colerain township, Lancaster county, in 1818. He was descended from a renowned Irish family, noted for piety and knowledge, located near Dublin. Dr. McCullough, the present incumbent of the Irish estates, is an educated and accomplished gentleman; he was a cousin of our teacher, James McCullough. After teaching a few terms in our public schools he entered New Garden Academy, Chester county, then under the principalship of Enoch Lewis, the

celebrated Chester county mathematician. On returning to his native heath he organized Rock Mills Academy, in Bart township. Here he remained two years, infusing a new educational life into the young people of that community. Among his pupils at Rock Mills were Dr. J. S. Sutton, Dr. John Houston, Dr. J. C. Campbell, all deceased, Rev. William Campbell, Prof. E. O. Dare, of Harrisburg, and R. J. Houston, of Lancaster. After an other term at New Garden Academy, Prof. McCullough removed his school to Bartville, where he remained one term, many of his former pupils being in attendance whilst new arrivals augmented the list notably; amongst the latter was the late Dr. Josiah Martin, of Strasburg. The following year found his school at Morrison's, in Colerain township, where good work was done, and an impetus given to higher education, which culminated in after years in establishing the Union High School, under the late lamented Prof. James W. Andrews. Mr. McCullough, in connection with his regular school curriculum, introduced the feature of debating societies; one evening of each week was devoted to debate, and questions of lesser note were discussed by the pupils, each one being required to participate in the discussion; certainly, he was successful in this scholastic feature. Some of his pupils became all around wordy combatants, which trait continues with them even in their declining years. Mr. McCullough gave up teaching for some years and became manager of Black Rock Furnace, for Charles Brooke, Jr. & Co. After continuing in this position for eight years, owing to the decline in the iron industry he purchased a farm having previously married Miss —Lovett and spent his declining years in husbandry and teaching dur-

ing the winter months in the nearby public schools. He served as assessor for Colerain township for thirteen years. He was killed by a falling tree in 1891. He left a widow and five children, four sons and one daughter, Laura, the wife of Baxter Caughey, of Colerain township. His sons are Clement Brooke, Madison Lovett, popular druggists of Oxford, Chester county, Cheynie and Edgar.

Few men have lived such a life of usefulness as James McCullough and the impress of his labors is found on every hand throughout that entire region. In addition to his distinguished pupils above enumerated, we desire to add the names of Dr. Charles H. Bushong, physician, author, and teacher of New York city, and Edwin Gilbert, Esq., of the Lancaster Bar.

Here We Have a Poet.

After Prof. McCullough had removed his school to Morrison, some four miles southwest from Bartville, James Scott Brown opened Brown's Academy, two miles east from the latter place. Mr. Brown was a pupil of Mr. Geist's at the Old Brick School House, and was known as the Edgar A. Poe of Lancaster county.

The school was quite well patronized for a few years, but Mr. Brown's poetic nature did not take kindly to the monotony of teaching, and the school was discontinued. Mr. Brown years since published a duodecimo volume of one hundred and twenty-four pages of poems, but the collection was not appreciated by the people, who were doubtless lacking in poetic cultivation. Certainly, the "Whip-porwill," a weird and fantastic poem, outravened the "Raven." Mr. Brown's life was a perfect counterpart of Poe's, lacking Poe's vanity and selfishness, and in his death a few years since the simile was continued.

Shortly after the collapse of the James Scott Brown Academy, Mr. Thomas Baker, a gentleman well known to many members of this society, removed from Chester county to Colerain township, Lancaster county.

Mr. Baker was born near Chatham, Chester county, was a Friend by birth-right, and descended from the old and honorable Baker family of Chester county. He was a cousin of Dr. Thomas Baker, late of the Millersville Normal School. Mr. Baker attended public schools in his early years, was a pupil for one session in Moses Cheyney Academy, at Doe Run, and studied two sessions at the Chatham Academy. For one year he was a pupil at the Unionville Academy, under the teaching of the famed Jonathan Gause. Bayard Taylor was also trained in Unionville Academy. Mr. Baker was then selected by Prof. Gause as an assistant teacher, in which capacity he continued for several years. Having a desire to engage in farming and civil engineering, he purchased a farm in Colerain township, married Miss Eliza Jackson, and settled down to a life of husbandry and surveying. But the community in which he had located would not have it so. His reputation as a teacher had preceded him, and was well known throughout the surrounding region. He was importuned to establish a school at Andrew's Bridge, one mile distant from his home. Being fond of teaching, his decision to give up this business was reconsidered, and he was prevailed upon to take charge of the Octorara Seminary in the fall of 1854. This school was continued during the winter months for five years, the number of pupils only limited by the capacity of the school room, which was equipped with \$150 worth of electrical and philosophical instruments, with which the students became familiar, and could

demonstrate many intricate problems in these sciences. Surveying was thoroughly taught, and many of the pupils became expert with the compass and theodolite.

I remember on one occasion, when Prof. Baker was sick during a school term, that Mr. Brown had laid down his poetic pen and consented to take charge of the school until the Professor recovered sufficiently to again resume his duties. One condition was exacted; that the physician in attendance upon the Professor should teach the lessons in physiology and chemistry at the time he paid his morning visits. The doctor, who was an old teacher, succeeded well with his assigned classes; but his ambition had been flattered by his success, and he assumed to offer gratuitous advice on various other studies. One morning Mr. Brown called the doctor's attention to a class which had been stranded for some time upon a question in surveying, Mr. Brown admitting that he was rusty, and had forgotten some things essential to the elucidation of the problem. The doctor, with self-confidence in his ability, assumed charge of the class. Had he not devised a new demonstration of the forty-seventh problem of the first book of Euclid that was hailed with joy by all Free Masons? He read and re-read the question, but the way to the solution was shrouded in darkness. When the perspiration was gathering in the sudoriferous glands, ready to deluge his face, a happy idea was evolved. Why not return to first principles, thence follow the labyrinthine paths to the goal? He then turned to the primary rules involved, and was eloquently explaining to the class something he did not fully understand himself. About this stage of the demonstration, Mr. Asahel Moore, the leader of the class, exclaimed, "Yes,

yes, I understand it now." "Well," said the doctor, "you explain it to the class." The doctor retired, and to this day is ignorant of the demonstration of the problem, although the class gave him credit for profound geometrical knowledge. Mr. John Rutter, another member of the class, approached the doctor a few days since, and politely asked him if he remembered the above incident.

Mr. Rutter was still impressed with the doctor's engineering knowledge.

In 1859 Prof. Baker removed his school to his residence, one mile north of Andrew's Bridge, erected a suitable building, of largely increased capacity, so that an assistant was employed, and the school duly inaugurated under the name of Chestnut Hill Seminary; which was continued every winter up to 1877, except the years 1867 and 1868, when the Professor was making a tour of Europe. In 1877 he relinquished teaching, and the school was discontinued until 1885, when Mr. Eugene Baker, son of the Professor, opened the Seminary again, and here taught each winter up to 1890, when he removed to Philadelphia to take charge of the Friends' school at Fifteenth and Race streets, where he continues to teach.

How Orators Were Made.

When Prof. Baker opened the Chestnut Hill Seminary, a lyceum and debating society was organized, holding weekly sessions, the object being to drill the students in presiding over public meetings, to become familiar with parliamentary rules, and to cultivate their oratorical powers. A paper, "The Students' Banner," was issued weekly. The debates were open to the public, and some hard-fought, wordy battles resulted, since many of the old debaters of that region were permitted to participate in the discussions, which

involved the great questions agitating our country at that time, and in which all good citizens were interested. The oldest and most intelligent people of the neighborhood were members, and served to popularize the institution. Among the membership I find the names of Abraham Rakestraw, Thomas Whitson, Sr., Thomas Whitson, Jr., James Jackson, Sr., Joseph H. Brosius, Abner Davis, Joseph B. Davis, Jehu Baker, Prof. George F. Baker, Wm. McElwain, Benjamin Carter, Wm. Hoy, James Scott Brown, H. H. Bower, Philip Bush, J. Williams Thorne, Wm. Brosius, Marriott Brosius, M. B. Kent, Drs. A. V. B. Orr, Wright and Houston. Those familiar with the above galaxy of star debaters will realize that the battles were fought under competent and skilled leadership, and the fight to a finish.

Prof. Baker was a thorough scholar and teacher, and never failed to interest his pupils in their studies; he was abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to education, and now in his declining years can look back through his three score and ten and feel that his life has been well spent, that he has fought a good fight, and that his name will be revered in that community when his body has returned to dust. As a citizen Prof. Baker is highly esteemed; he is foremost in all good works. May his sunset be as happy and serene as his life has been useful and profitable to others.

Mrs. Eliza Baker, his wife, who died a few years since, was well-known throughout the county as a leader and earnest worker in the non-partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was a model wife and mother, and judiciously supported all reformatory movements with the courage due to her convictions of right.

Here Comes Another.

I now desire to call your attention to one well known to many of those present with us to-day. I refer to James Wilson Andrews, A. M. Professor Andrews was the eldest son of Hon. Hugh Andrews and Francoria, his wife. He was born in Union village, Colerain township, on the 19th of December, 1824, in the first house erected in that hamlet. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, now Jeremiah Kepperling's. He attended the academy of the Rev. David McCarter, in Strasburg, this county, for some time, in preparing for the profession of teacher, and engaged in that business in the public schools during the winter months, after his return to the old homestead. On attaining his majority, he opened a country store in Union, his father being a partner. A new building was erected for the purpose on the paternal estate; here he remained for five years. Seeking wider fields for his unfolding ambition, he became associated with the firm of Peter T. Wright & Co., wholesale druggists in Philadelphia, in 1851, at which time his father removed his family to Lancaster. In 1853 Professor Andrews had an attack of paralysis, completely disabling his right arm and lower extremities. He never regained the use of these limbs, but had to be carried ever afterward. He was brought to Lancaster to his father's, and for two years was unable to leave his bed chamber, much of the time being bed ridden and suffering intense pain, but a constitution free from hereditary taints and an indomitable will came to his rescue. After he had recovered sufficiently to sit up in his chair, he began the study of the classics and other of the higher branches of learning, under the supervision of Dr. Theodore Appel, by whose cheerful counsel he was sustained 'n



the almost hopeless task, crippled as he was, of preparing himself to execute the arduous duties devolving upon teachers. His eminent success in this undertaking is known to many members of this Society. Dr. Appel, you knew not when planting the harvest you would reap. In 1856 he had so far recovered as to be able to take charge of Hopewell Academy, in Chester county, one mile west from Oxford. Here he continued as principal for three years, discharging the duties of that position to the eminent satisfaction of those patronizing the school. In 1859 the people of the Octorara slope being desirous of possessing facilities for the better education of their children than those afforded by the public schools, succeeded in interesting Professor Andrews in the enterprise of establishing a high school in Union village, of which he was to take charge as principal. The school was opened on the 8th of August, 1859, and has continued in active operation until the present time. In 1879, after twenty years' existence of the school, a reunion was held, and the following statistics published: During this period 580 pupils, of which number 328 were males, had availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, and what is remarkable, of this number, only one student entered the ministry, although the school was conducted upon the orthodox Presbyterian style, the Professor himself being a devoted Christian man, having religious services interjected into the curriculum of study. Three entered the legal profession, and seven ministered to the physical ailments of their fellow beings. The love for teaching must have been successfully cultivated, since one hundred and twenty of the pupils entered that profession.

The course of instruction in the Union High School was thorough.

There was no varnish nor veneer laid upon those sent out of this institution. They were manufactured from solid quartered oak. No school of similar grade with which I have been conversant has ever equalled the results attained by the Union High School while under Prof. Andrews. Finite mind cannot compute the advantages and benefits derived from the training received and disseminated through this school from its institution to the present time. Prof. Andrews continued in charge of the school until 1887, when he retired from teaching and removed to Oxford, Chester county. Here he remained a short time and in May, 1888, he came to Lancaster. On the 19th of June of that year he departed this life. In 1868 Prof. Andrews married Miss Mary White, who faithfully and affectionately cared for and ministered to his physical wants until he was summoned home to receive his reward. Prof. Andrews was exceedingly modest, and to the public retiring, yet one of the most genial of friends. He was possessed of a courage and perseverance even in his helplessness and suffering, which I have never seen equalled. Possessed of perfect self-control, he was an ideal disciplinarian, governing by a magnetic and forceful character all who came within his presence. He never compromised with wrong doing and his pupils were constrained to do right by his integrity and Christian manhood; nor was this influence limited to his schoolroom, but the entire community was environed by emanations from the Professor's life, leading up to a higher intellectual and moral plane.

Princeton College honored Prof. Andrews with the degree of Master of Arts in 18—

The early settlers of Chester county seem to have been in advance of Lancaster county people in establishing

educational institutions, and they encircled the western border of Chester county with a cordon of five schools, near to the inter-county line, from one to six miles distant, which drew largely upon Lancaster county for patronage, and served to prevent schools from being established in Lancaster county. The oldest of these schools was Faggs Manor classical school, called the "Log College," founded in 1739 by Rev. Samuel Blair, and continued for a period of three decades. In 1847, an attempt was made to revive Blair Hall on the old site, which survived eight years. The old school was prolific in distinguished scholars. In 1743, Dr. Alison, an educated Irishman, opened the New London Academy, which became justly celebrated. Dr. Alison was at a later period vice provost of the University of Pennsylvania. It was here Thomas McKean, Judge of Supreme Court and Governor of Pennsylvania, was born and educated. George Reed, husband of Gertrude, sister of our own George Ross, was here a schoolmate of McKean's. Here James Smith, of York, received his education. McKean, Reed and Smith were all Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Here Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, received his scholastic training. Dr. Ramsey, the historian, attended this school. In 1752, New London Academy was removed to Newark, Delaware, and became Delaware College. New London Academy was revived in 1828, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The Nottingham Academy was instituted in 1744, by Dr. Finley, an eminent Scotch divine, and it had a colonial reputation. Finley was afterward President of Princeton College. It was here Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, both Signers of the Declaration of Independence, were trained for col-

lege. It is now across Mason's and Dixon's line in Maryland.

The Moscow Academy, on the old Lancaster road, was established by Dr. Latta, in 1826, and continued to 1840. In 1834, Hopewell Academy, sometimes called Pone Hill, was inaugurated by Thompson Hudson. In 1841 Hon. Jesse C. Dickey became principal, and continued the school up to 1861. For three years Prof. Andrews was the principal teacher.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I know this paper is an imperfect epitome of the schools of the Octorara Valley. Let us hope one more competent will continue the work.



EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The subject assigned to me for investigation is the "Early Industries Along the Conowingo" (formerly spelled Canarawa). The origin of the name I have been unable to determine. Tradition, and perhaps from a purely imaginative source, says it is an Indian name, meaning "canoe won't go." I feel much inclined to think the origin of the name is more closely allied to Scotch-Irish ingenuity than to Indian-like description. After much research and many pleasant conversations with the older residents, some of whom have spent more than three score years and ten in the immediate neighborhood, and aided by the notes some of my good friends have seen fit to give, I am now able to present to this esteemed body of researchers the following sketch. I am not self-confident that the work is all it should be, but rather verified as best I could from the means accessible.

The Conowingo is formed by the confluence of two small streams, whose origins are in springs situated on the range of Buck Hills, about two miles apart. The one runs southeast, the other southwest to the point of confluence, which is two miles southeast of the Buck and three miles southwest of Quarryville. From here, diagonally across the townships of East Drumore and Fulton, for a distance of thirteen miles, wanders this noble stream. It and its tributaries water the most fertile valleys of the above-mentioned townships. In the past and present the Conowingo, on account of its great fall, has furnished water power to turn the wheels of a furnace, a rolling mill,

a foundry (all of which proudly bore its name), a sickle factory, a sorghum factory, two cleaver mills, nine flour and feed mills and seven saw mills, all of which comprised the twenty-three business places of the Conowingo, and thirteen of which still testify to their usefulness by doing a thriving business.

Taking the headwaters as a starting point, rather than the oldest structure, for an individual consideration of these sites, we find Jacob Bair and his wife, Elizabeth, built a grist mill at this point in 1776. The mill was built of stone and covered with cedar shingles, brought from New Jersey. The timbers were of white oak, and, at the time of this writing, there remains a piece of timber 18 feet long and 18 inches square that is as sound as the day it was hewn. This mill stood until 1850, at which time its walls were so cracked as to be considered unsafe, and the wrought-iron nail-heads, which fastened the shingles, stood out like miniature posts above their worn surface. Then it was taken down and the burrs removed to the mill lately owned by Mr. Shultz. The mill property and adjacent lands were purchased from the Bairs by Jonathan Good in the year 1800. Mr. Good erected a furnace some fifty yards east of the mill, and in 1810 sold it to George and John Withers, of Black Rock fame.

From these gentlemen it passed into the hands of James Hopkins, Esq., of Lancaster city, and he took into partnership with him his brother-in-law, James Orrick, the firm being Hopkins & Orrick.

Conowingo was then a manufactory of stoves. Some of the old ten-plate stoves moulded there are still in use.

The Hopkins Furnace.

In 1830 came James M. Hopkins, son

of James Hopkins, to Conowingo. The old firm was now dissolved, and James M. took charge, and after his father's death, which occurred in 1834, he became sole owner and proprietor of Conowingo Furnace and all pertaining thereunto. In a few years the furnace was turned into a cold blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron. This product of Conowingo became widely known for its hardness and enduring properties, and was much sought after for railroad purposes. The first rails laid on the Baltimore and Ohio road were made of Conowingo pig iron, and remained in use until supplanted by steel. In 1853 a bar of iron sent to the great London Exposition received honorable mention, and a certificate accompanied by a bronze medallion bust of Prince Albert were sent to Mr. Hopkins, and, at this date, are in the possession of his family at the old mansion.

Prior to and during the war, while charcoal iron commanded a high price, this plant was operated to advantage and profit. Lime stone was accessible at Quarryville. The extensive ore mines just north of Conowingo, owned by Mr. Hopkins, were exhaustively worked, and long lines of teams plied daily between the different points of supply and manufacture. The iron at this time was found desirable for the manufacture of guns, and during the war Admiral Dahlgren publicly commended its excellence for the casting of efficient guns for the service.

In 1868 the old furnace was blown out, it being the last of the numerous iron works of Lancaster county to succumb to the onward march of Father Time.

Anthracite coal, in the manufacture of iron, became so much cheaper than charcoal that it superseded it entirely.

Conowingo was a plant in its day that gave employment to many men

as well as horses and mules. It was a sort of grand depot, furnishing a ready market for the surplus grain of the neighborhood, and when its life had passed away it was found to be an old friend sadly missed.

On the site of the old furnace, making use of the wheel pit and race, was erected a modern mill in 1866, this being one hundred years from the time the first mill was built by Bair. Two years ago the new mill was refitted with the improved roller process machinery for the manufacture of flour, and a gasoline engine placed in position to assist in the duties required of this plant. Mr. Hopkins' death occurred in 1895, he being in his eighty-fifth year. He was one of the last of the old "Iron Masters" to go from us, and so closed a busy and useful career.

A Rolling Mill.

Conowingo rolling mill was situated about a mile and a half below the furnace, and was erected by John Neff. Francis Kendric, Thomas Crawford and George White, in August of 1813, entered into a partnership to purchase eighty-six acres of land adjoining the furnace property, and to erect a rolling and slitting mill thereon. This partnership continued about ten years, after which it became the property of Neff and Kendric, who sold it to Robert Coleman, the owner of the Cornwall furnace in Lebanon county. Coleman sold the mill to James Sproul, who had extensive interests on the Octorara, and in 1840 it became the property of James M. Hopkins by purchase. The mill was then operated for a short time by Mr. Riddle and lastly by Col. Peter Sides in 1843. The building has disappeared, and the floods have long since torn a hole through the dam breast, leaving only a ridge of earth stretching across a lonely meadow.

A Foundry Also.

In 1854 John Jordan erected a foundry about a mile below the old rolling mill, where a shop and saw mill had stood for some years. At that time it was called Jordan's foundry, but since it has passed into the hands of Martin Hess, and is now called Conowingo foundry.

Directly east of the foundry, over the brow of the hill, some three hundred yards, on the property belonging to the heirs of Harvey Long, is found what seems to be a peculiar wall. If ever a portion of a structure at all, it is undoubtedly that of the oldest in the neighborhood, for tradition is silent on the point, and the oldest residents only know that their fathers saw it there. It comes to the surface for nearly a hundred feet and then gradually runs into the ground. On top it is about two feet wide, and has the appearance of gradually broadening out, as though a battered wall built against a face of rocks. It resembles, at a glance, a work of huge masonry in decay, but upon investigation it has mostly satisfied those who dug that Nature placed those boulders there.

A Big Mill.

South of the ruins and southeast of the foundry a similar distance we find the waters of the Conowingo and those of McFarland's run forming the dam of what is now Mr. E. Stauffer's mill. This mill was built a four-story frame structure by Wm. and Harry Long in 1848, and, after being in operation some time, it was sold to Abraham Groff. At Mr. Groff's death, which occurred about 1875, it was purchased by E. M. Stauffer, to whose widow it now belongs. Eight years ago it was destroyed by fire, and upon the same foundation was reared a new structure, similar to the old one. Two years ago it was refitted with the Butler long roller pro-

cess, and continues to do a thriving business under the management of Aldus Groff, for which it has long been noted.

And Sickles, Too.

A stone's throw from the previously mentioned dam, up the McFarland run, once stood John Long's sickle mill. Mr. Long, with others, manufactured the Drumore sickle, with a combination of good qualities so as to make that brand most desirable. Competition with foreign manufacturers existed at this time, for it is stated that the Drumore sickle was of such a desirable quality and at so reasonable a price that the English blade was almost driven out of the market. They were sold at one time as low as four dollars a dozen; at another as high as ten dollars a dozen. John Long was the last sickle maker in Drumore, he having carried on the business until his death in 1855.

Another Old Mill.

Two and a-half miles down the stream, at a point where the road from Chestnut Level to Fulton House crosses it, a half mile from the latter place, we find the site of the second oldest mill on the stream. This is situated in what is now Fulton township, and marks one of the early settlements within its limits. It was, perhaps, originally owned by the grandfather of the illustrious inventor, Robert Fulton.

William Fulton took up 393 acres on Conowingo Creek, which, by warrant of No. 121,742, was surveyed to James Gillespie (who had married his widow) and to this he added other pieces of land, making a total of 546 acres. On this, in 1751, he erected a corn mill one story and a-half high. The first story was of stone, while the half-story or garret was of frame. In 1764 Gillespie had become involved in debt, and the Sheriff sold his property. That on

the west of the creek, including the mill, to George Ross and John Bickham, and that on the east to Robert Fulton, the elder, who also involved himself by the purchase, and suffered a like fate. It is surmised by some that as Gillespie married the widow of William Fulton, the claims of the heirs of the said Fulton formed a part of the liabilities for which the property was sold, and as Robert Fulton became a purchaser he was one of these heirs. If this were so, it would make William Fulton, settler, the grandfather of Robert Fulton, the inventor. Ross and Bickham, the owners of the mill property, were residents of Lancaster city, the former being George Ross, to whose memory was lately erected a pillar bearing a bronze tablet, at Rossmere, at which dedicatory services our society held its June meeting.

In 1774 these gentlemen sold the property to Jacob Gryder, who added a saw mill, and sold it in 1792 to Martin Gryder, who devised it to Christian and Martin Gryder, and from thence it passed into the hands of Joel Smedley, a practical miller, who, in 1833, rebuilt the old mill and added a sorghum factory. It now belongs to F. C. Pyle, who four years ago refitted it with a fine set of rolls. The sorghum factory and saw mill have passed entirely out of use.

Brown's Mills.

A mile and a-half below the Fulton mills are what were formerly called Brown's mills, now Goshen mills. The original mill was a stone structure, one story high, built in 1758 by Joshua Brown, from Nottingham, Md., who purchased the property of John Denny, who had inherited it from his father, Walter Denny, who had taken up a large tract south of the Gillespie tract about 1741. Joshua Brown was the first of that name to come to this section, which has since become the

home of many of his descendants. He was a minister in the Society of Friends, and made frequent visits to Virginia, North and South Carolina, encouraging those of his sect to stand fast to their Christian testimony against all wars and fightings. During one of these trips, in 1785, he was arrested as a spy in South Carolina and confined in jail for a period of six months, less two days, before the court was convinced of his innocence. Despite this persecution, he continued on his mission, faithful to the dictates of his conscience unto the end. In 1775 the mills were sold to Jeremiah Brown, the oldest son of Joshua Brown. Jeremiah enlarged the mill by a story of bricks and the addition of another pair of burrs, after which he operated it to its utmost capacity. He kept two teams, one engaged in hauling to the mill, the other carting flour to Christiana, Delaware, where it was shipped in sloops and schooners to Philadelphia and other markets. It is said that during the Revolutionary war a very profitable business was done by this mill in sending flour to the British Army. At this period little wheat was raised in the lower end of the county, and these mills were dependent for supplies chiefly on the Pequea Valley of Lancaster county, the Valleys of York and Codorus, York county. Jeremiah Brown, with others, established in 1810 the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and at the time of his death, in 1831, he was, perhaps, the largest stockholder, having in his own name one thousand shares. He was the father of Associate Judge Jeremiah Brown of the courts of this county. In 1820, these mills passed into the hands of Slater Brown, the youngest son of Jeremiah, the owner, who proceeded to further improvethem by adding another story of frame and a slate roof, in which condition they remained

until destroyed by fire, April 25, 1895. At the death of Slater Brown, in 1855, the property descended to his son Jeremiah, the third, who operated them till 1877, when, after passing through four generations of the Browns, for one hundred and twenty years, they were sold to J. Penrose Ambler, who reconstructed the machinery of the mill in modern designs. After the fire of 1895, Mr. Ambler erected a fine frame mill. The new mill is of the latest improved Butler type. A piece of timber, bearing the date of 1704 rudely cut upon it, was rescued from the flames, and has given rise to doubt in the minds of some whether a mill existed in that place prior to 1758. If such should be the truth, tradition and history are alike silent on the secret.

Southeast of the mill stands a brick house, which was erected by Joshua Brown about 1760, and remains a sound building, occupied by his descendants, Slater Brown, of the fourth generation.

Still Another.

A mile below this, opposite what is now the post-office of Goshen, Jeremiah Brown built a mill in 1818, for chopping feed, sawing lumber, and cleaning clover seed. The clover mill is torn away, as portable machinery has taken its place. The feed and saw mill are still in operation, and now belong to Mr. Day Wood, who is a descendant of Jeremiah Brown.

Oldest of All.

Two miles down the stream and a half mile east of the village of Wakefield is the site of the oldest mill on the stream. The present mill is owned by Amos K. Bradley, and the first story may be a portion of the original. It was known to exist as far back as 1733, when a road was laid out from King's mills to Octorara. This proves an earlier settlement of James King and others, or a road would not have

been needed. He was a Friend, or Quaker. His neighbors were, perhaps, of the same persuasion, and the direction of the road clearly points to the Nottingham settlement of Friends. Mr. Bradley has in his possession papers showing that James King had his land patented June 10, 1742, and a deed for five hundred acres from the proprietors, dated November 14, 1745. In 1756, James King deeded his property among his children, so there might be no dispute after his decease, as an old writing states. The corn mill and 110 acres of land became the property of his son, Thomas, December 12, 1785. It became the property of Michael King by legacy from his father, Thomas. Michael King sold to Vincent King, September 9, 1800, who added a carding machine and saw mill, and then sold it in 1810 to Jeremiah Brown, who gave it to Jacob Kirk and Deborah, his wife (who was J. Brown's daughter), for the consideration of five dollars. In 1846, Jeremiah Kirk bought it from his father, and in 1853 sold it to Isaac Brady, from whom the present owner, A. K. Bradley, bought it in 1881. This is undoubtedly a landmark which we do well to keep in memory, having marked the place of changing grain to meal for more than one hundred and sixty years. Down the stream about a mile the little Conowingo empties into the Conowingo. Some place near the junction of the two streams, there once stood a clover and saw mill, which was built about 1817, and at one time had a feed mill attached, but in later years it was moved to the point where the road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit crosses the Conowingo, and here continued business until destroyed by fire in 1850.

The Last One.

The last mill on our noble creek is that owned by Mrs. Anna Wood, situated about a mile south of Pleasant

Grove. This mill was built in 1784, consisting of a grist mill and saw mill, probably by a man named Strohm, who was the father of him who was known as Honest John Strohm. In 1804 Strohm sold the mill and some ten acres of land to Levi Brown, who carried on milling and store keeping at that point. In 1865 the mill was rebuilt, a large stone structure of finer proportions and practically calculated for doing a fine trade. The husband of the present owner was a descendant of Levi Brown. This property is a portion of a tract of land taken up by Emanuel Grubb in 1713. Doubtless this spot with its substantial old buildings deserves a more extended and interesting notice, but the author of this sketch can go no further into details for want of information. A quarter of a mile below the mill the Conowingo enters Maryland, and in the course of four or five miles empties into the Susquehanna at a point called Conowingo, and at which place there is a bridge across the river. In the course of the last forty years, we are told, the stream has lost one-fourth of its power. If this be true or not, I can not say, but, like other streams of its kind, less water passes down its channel than formerly, and in the next hundred and sixty years it may not be depended upon as much as in those which have gone.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON NOV. 5, 1897.

THE OLD TURNPIKE.

By A. E. WITMER, Esq.

VOL. II. NO. 3.

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1897.

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THE OLD TURNPIKE.

In attempting to give a brief sketch of the early history of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, the writer will endeavor to narrate the unwritten history and traditions connected with this ancient thoroughfare. As history and the public records have already made us familiar with its early chartering and construction, so far as that is concerned, there would seem to be little to narrate, but what is needed most now to save from passing into utter oblivion is the nature of the traffic, the means by which it was conducted and the local traditions in connection with it.

The writer has been closely connected with those who were not only largely interested in the construction of this great highway, but who were associated closely with its postal system, its freight and passenger travel, as well as the accommodation and entertainment of those who made use of this roadway, either as private citizens in their own separate conveyances, or making use of the public ones of that day—the stage coach, mail line and Conestoga wagons.

We boast to-day of our transportation lines, such as the Empire, the Anchor, and various other organizations for the rapid moving of freight, and think they are of recent origin. But, on referring to that period, we find there were similar organizations for the rapid handling and conveyance of freight, and they were considered as great an institution in their day, with wagons and horses as means for accomplishing that end, as the freight



car and locomotive are at the present time, concerning which I will dwell upon more specifically a little later on in this article.

The charter for the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company was granted April 9, 1792, and work commenced upon the roadway the same year. It was completed and ready for travel two years later, in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000. The money raised for constructing and equipping this ancient highway with toll houses, bridges, as well as grading and macadamizing it, was by the sale of stock, and in looking over the files of the Lancaster Journal, I find in the issue of Friday, February 5, 1796, the following notice:

"That agreeable to a by-law of stockholders, subscriptions will be opened at the Company's office in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the tenth of February next, for one hundred additional shares of capital stock in said company. The sum to be demanded for each share will be \$300, with interest at six per cent. on the different instalments from the time they are severally called for, to be paid by original stockholders; one hundred dollars thereof to be paid at time of subscribing, and the remainder in three equal payments, at 30, 60 and 90 days, no person to be admitted to subscribe more than one share on the same day.

"By order of the Board.

"WILLIAM GOVETT,
"Secretary."

When location was fully determined upon, as you will observe, to-day, a more direct line could scarcely have been selected. Many of the curves which are found at the present time did not exist at that day, for it has been crowded and twisted by various improvements along its borders so that the original constructors are not responsible. So straight, indeed, was it from initial to terminal point that it

was remarked by one of the engineers of the State railroad, constructed in 1834 (and now known as the Pennsylvania railroad), that it was with the greatest difficulty that they kept their line off of the turnpike, and the subsequent experiences of the engineers of the same company verify the fact, as you will see. To-day there is a tendency, wherever the line is straightened, to draw nearer to this old highway, paralleling it in many places for quite a distance, and as it approaches the city of Philadelphia in one or two instances they have occupied the old road bed entirely, quietly crowding its old rival to a side, and crossing and recrossing it in many places.

You will often wonder as you pass over this highway, remembering the often-stated fact by some ancient wagoner or stage driver (who to-day is scarcely to be found, most of whom have thrown down the reins and put up for the night), that at that time there were almost continuous lines of Conestoga wagons, with their feed troughs suspended at the rear and the tar can swinging underneath, tolling up the long hills, (for you will observe there was very little grading done when that roadway was constructed), and you wonder how it was possible to accommodate so much traffic as there was, in addition to stage coaches and private conveyances, winding in and out among these long lines of wagons. But you must bear in mind that the roadway was very different then from what it is at the present time.

The narrow, macadamized surface, with its long grassy slope, (the delight of the tramp and itinerant merchant, especially when a neighboring tree casts a cooling shadow over its surface), which same slope becomes a menace to belated and unfamiliar travelers on a dark night, threatening them with

an overturn into what of more recent times is known as the Summer road, did not exist at that time, but the road had a regular slope from side ditch to center, as all good roads should have, and conveyances could pass anywhere from side to side. The macadam was carefully broken and no stone was allowed to be placed on the road that would not pass through a two-inch ring. A test was made which can be seen to-day about six miles east of Lancaster, where the roadway was regularly paved for a distance of one hundred feet from side to side, with a view of constructing the entire line in that way. But it proved too expensive, and was abandoned. Day, in his history, published in 1843, makes mention of the whole roadway having been so constructed, but I think that must have been an error, as this is the only point where there is any appearance of this having been attempted, and can be seen at the present time when the upper surface has been worn off by the passing and repassing over it.

Toll Gates.

We now come to the placing of toll gates and the system of collecting the tolls, and I again refer to the Lancaster Journal, previously mentioned, where the following notice appears:

"The public are hereby informed that the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road having perfected the very arduous and important work entrusted by the stockholders to their direction, have established toll gates at the following places on said road, and have appointed a toll gatherer at each gate, and that the rates of toll to be collected at the several gates are by resolution of the Board and agreeable to Act of Assembly fixed and established as below. The total distance from Lancaster to Philadelphia is 62 miles.

"Gate No. 1—2 miles west from Schuylkill, collect 3 miles.

"Gate No. 2—5 miles west from Schuylkill, collect 5 miles.

"Gate No. 3—10 miles west from Schuylkill, collect 7 miles.

"Gate No. 4—20 miles west from Schuylkill, collect 10 miles.

"Gate No. 5—29½ miles west from Schuylkill, collect 10 miles.

"Gate No. 6—40 miles west from Schuylkill, collect 10 miles.

"Gate No. 7—49½ miles west from Schuylkill, collect 10 miles.

"Gate No. 8—58½ miles west from Schuylkill, collect 5 miles.

"Gate No. 9—Witmer's Bridge, collect 61 miles."

There is also in the same Journal, bearing date January 22, 1796, the following notice:

"Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, by authority of aforesaid, that no wagon or other carriage with wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be four inches, shall be driven along said road between the first day of December and the first day of May following in any year or years, with a greater weight thereon than two and a half tons, or with more than three tons during the rest of the year; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches, or being six inches or more shall roll at least ten inches, shall be drawn along said road between the first day of December and May with more than three and a half tons or more than four tons during the rest of the year; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be ten inches or more or less, shall not roll at less than twelve inches, shall be drawn along said road between the said day of December and May with more than five tons, or with more than five and a half tons during the rest of the year; that no carriage or cart with two wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not

be four inches, shall be drawn along said road with a greater weight thereon than one and a quarter tons between the said first days of December and May, or with more than one and a half tons during the rest of the year; no such carriage, whose wheels shall be of the breadth of seven inches shall be driven along the said road with more than two and one half tons between the first days of December and May, or more than three tons during the rest of the year; that no such carriage whose wheels shall not be ten inches in width shall be drawn along the said road between the first days of December and May with more than three and a half tons, or with more than four tons the rest of the year; that no cart, wagon or carriage of burden whatever, whose wheels shall not be the breadth of nine inches at least, shall be drawn or pass in or over the said road or any part thereof with more than six horses, nor shall more than eight horses be attached to any carriage whatsoever used on said road, and if any wagon or other carriage shall be drawn along said road by a greater number of horses or with a greater weight than is hereby permitted, one of the horses attached thereto shall be forfeited to the use of said company, to be seized and taken by any of their officers or servants, who shall have the privilege to choose which of the said horses they may think proper, excepting the shaft or wheel horse or horses, provided always that it shall and may be lawful for said company by their by-laws to alter any and all of the regulations here contained respecting burdens or carriages to be drawn over the said road and substituting other regulations, if on experience such alterations should be found conducive of public good."

The next matter of interest in connection with this highway was the amount of toll per mile collected for

passing over it, and I herewith have attached a fac simile of one of the ancient toll sheets. I will not weary you with a recital of all the rates, but will only give you the first and last figures of the series.

They are as follows: [See table on pages 74 and 75.]

The Freight System.

We shall now pass on to the system by which the freight was transported over this ancient thoroughfare. There were regular warehouses or freight stations in the various towns through which it passed, where experienced loaders or packers were to be found who attended to filling these great curving wagons, which were elevated at each end and depressed in the centre, and it was quite an art to be able to so pack them with the various kinds of merchandise that they would carry safely, and at the same time to economize all the room necessary, and when fully loaded and ready for the journey it was no unusual case for the driver to be appealed to by some one who wished to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "go West" for permission to accompany him and earn a seat on the load, as well as share his mattress on the barroom floor at night by tending the lock or brake.

The writer was told by one of the largest and wealthiest iron masters of Pittsburg that his first advent to the Smoky City was on a load of salt in that capacity.

In regard to the freight or transportation companies mentioned in the beginning of this article, the Line Wagon Company was the most prominent. Stationed along this highway at designated points were drivers and horses, and it was their duty to be ready as soon as a wagon was delivered at the beginning of their section to use all despatch in forwarding it to the next one, thereby losing no time required

**List of Toll to be Collected on the Philadelphia and Lancaster
Turnpike Road. Gate No. —.**

DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGE.	Number of Horses.	Amount per mle.		Amount of whole distance in miles, 62.
		Cents.	Mills.	
Every sulky, chair or chaise, with one horse and two wheels	1	1	5	62c.
Every sulky, chair or chaise, with one horse and four wheels	1	1	5	93c.
Every chariot, coach or chaise, with one horse and four wheels	1	2	.....	\$1 24
Stages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, the mail excepted	2	2	.....	\$1 24
Either of the foregoing carriages with four horses	4	3	.....	\$1 86
Every other carriage of pleasure under whatsoever name it may go, the like sum according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same	4	3	.....	\$1 86
Every pleasure sleigh or pleasure vehicle or sleigh runners, with one horse	1	1	.....	62c.
Every pleasure sleigh or pleasure vehicle or sleigh runners, with two horses	2	2	.....	\$1 24
Every stage coach or other vehicle used for the transportation, of passengers one horse	1	2	.....	\$1 24
Every stage coach or other vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, with two horses	2	4	.....	\$2 48
Every stage coach or other vehicle used for the transportation, of passengers with four horses	4	6	.....	\$3.72
Every vehicle employed in transporting the mails with one horse	1	2	.....	\$1 34
Every vehicle employed in transporting the mails, with two horses or mules ..	2	4	.....	\$2 45
If mail be carried on horse alone.....	1	1	.....	62c.
Every cart or wagon going to market with produce with one horse.....	1	1	.....	62c.
Every cart or wagon going to market with produce with two horses	2	2	.....	\$1 24
If with more than two horses, according to the number of horses, and, when returning from market empty, one-half of said charge every horse and his rider, or lead horse .....	.....	.....	5	31c.
Every score of sheep or hogs .....	.....	1	.....	62c.
Every score of cattle .....	.....	2	.....	\$1 24
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, and one horse.....	1	2	2½	\$1 39½
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, with two horses....	2	4	5	\$2.79
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, with three horses..	3	6	7½	\$4 18½
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, with four horses....	4	9	.....	\$5 38
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, with five horses..	5	11	2½	\$6 97
Every cart or wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels not exceeding four inches, with six horses....	6	13	5	\$8 37
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and one horse	1	1	1	62c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and two horses	2	.....	.....	\$1.24
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and three horses	3	1	.....	\$1.86
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and four horses	4	1	.....	\$2 48

**List of Toll to be Collected on the Philadelphia and Lancaster
Turnpike Road. Gate No.—Continued.**

DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGE.	Number of Horses.	Amount per mile.		Amount of whole distance in miles, 62.
		Cents.	Mills.	
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and five horses	5	1	.....	\$3 10
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than four inches and not exceeding seven, inches, and six horses	6	1	.....	\$3 72
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than seven inches and not exceeding ten in- ches, or, being seven inches shall roll ten inches, and two horses.....	2	1	5	93c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than seven inches and not exceeding ten in- ches, or, being seven inches shall roll ten inches, and three horses.....	3	2	2½	\$1 39
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than seven inches and not exceeding ten in- ches, or, being seven inches shall roll ten inches, and four horses.....	4	3	.....	\$1 86
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than seven inches and not exceeding ten in- ches, or, being seven inches shall roll ten inches, and five horses.....	5	3	7½	\$2 32
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than seven inches and not exceeding ten in- ches, or, being seven inches shall roll ten inches, and six horses.....	6	4	5	\$2 79
Every cart and wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels more than ten inches, or, being ten inches, shall roll more than fifteen inches, and two horses	2	1	.....	62c.
Every cart and wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels more than ten inches, or, being ten inches, shall roll more than fifteen inches, and three horses	3	1	5	93c.
Every cart and wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels more than ten inches, or, being ten inches, shall roll more than fifteen inches, and four horses	4	2	.....	\$1 24
Every cart and wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels more than ten inches, or, being ten inches, shall roll more than fifteen inches, and five horses	5	2	5	\$1.55
Every cart and wagon other than market cart or wagon, with wheels more than ten inches, or, being ten inches, shall roll more than fifteen inches, and six horses	6	3	.....	\$1 86
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than twelve inches, and two horses	2	.....	6	37 2-10c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than twelve inches, and three horses	3	.....	9	55 4-5c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than twelve inches, and four horses	4	1	2	65 1-10c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than twelve inches, and five horses	5	1	5	93c.
Every cart or wagon other than market carts or wagons, with wheels more than twelve inches, and six horses	6	1	8	\$1 11 6-10

All such carriages as shall be drawn by oxen in the whole, or partly by horses and partly by oxen, two oxen shall be estimated as equal to one horse in charging the aforesaid toll, and every mule as equal to one horse. Empty carts and wagons or such as have loading in them not weighing more than 200 pounds, including the feed for horses, must pay one-half of the above tolls. The committee is to report what per centage of the above is to be added during the winter season on any or all.

to rest horses and driver, which would be required when the same driver and horses took charge of it all the way through. But, like many similar schemes, what appeared practical in theory did not work well in practice. Soon the wagons were neglected, each section caring only to deliver it to the one succeeding, caring little as to its condition, and soon the roadside was encumbered with wrecks and breakdowns and the driver and horses passed to and fro without any wagon or freight from terminal points of their sections, leaving the wagons and freight to be cared for by others more anxious for its removal than those directly in charge. So it was deemed best to return to the old system of making each driver responsible for his own wagon and outfit.

A wagoner, next to a stage coach driver, was a man of immense importance, and they were inclined to be clanish. They would not hesitate to unite against landlord, stage driver or coachman who might cross their path, as is instanced in the case when a wedding party were on their way to Philadelphia, and which consisted of several gigs (two-wheeled conveyances, very similar to our road carts of the present day, except that they were much higher and had large loop springs in the rear just back of the seat, and which was the fashionable conveyance of that day). When one of the gentlemen drivers, the foremost one (possibly the groom), but not of necessity, was paying more attention to his fair companion than his horses he drove against the leaders of one of the numerous wagons that were passing on in the same direction. It was an unpardonable offense and nothing short of an encounter in the stable yard or in front of the hotel could atone for such a breach of highway ethics, and at a point where the party stopped to rest before continuing their journey the

wagoners overtook them and they immediately called on the gentleman for redress. But seeing one of the party they had known they claimed they would excuse him on his friend's account, but the party offending would not have it so, and said no friend of his should excuse him from getting a beating if he deserved it, and I have no doubt he prided himself on his muscular abilities also. However, it was peaceably arranged and each pursued their way without any blood being shed or bones broken. That was one of the many similar occurrences which happened daily, many not ending so harmlessly.

The Stage Lines.

The stage lines were the next matter of interest in connection with this subject. They were not only the means of conveying the mails and passengers, but of also disseminating the news of great events along the line as they passed. The writer remembers hearing it stated that the stage came through from Philadelphia with a wide band of white muslin bound around the top, and in large letters was the announcement that peace had been declared, which was the closing of the second war with Great Britain, known as the War of 1812, and what rejoicing it caused along the way as it passed!

I was unable to find a notice of the stage line on the turnpike, but I found one over the Strasburg road, via West Chester, which will give one an idea of the cost and possibly the time for making the journey between the two cities, although I think one day was all that was required to make the journey on the turnpike. It is taken from the Lancaster Journal of April 29, 1796, and reads as follows: "The citizens of Lancaster and the public in general are hereby respectfully informed that a four-horse stage will start from Mrs. Edwards' in Lancaster every Monday

at five o'clock a. m., and run by way of Strasburg and West Chester and arrive in Philadelphia the next day about the hour of one o'clock p. m. Start from Mrs. George Weed's, Philadelphia, on every Thursday morning at six o'clock and arrive in Lancaster on Friday. The price of passengers is three dollars and 150 wt. of baggage the same as a passenger, with the usual allowance of 14 pounds gratis. The road will be good and pleasant during the summer season. Those ladies and gentlemen who will favor the stage with their custom will receive punctual attendance and strict attention, and their favor will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

"JOHN REILY."

The Hotels.

We now come to the last and by no means the least of the great institutions connected with this great highway, and these were its hotels or taverns, as they were known at that time, and these were of two distinct and separate classes, known as the stage and wagon tavern, and to conduct one of the former required quite as much executive ability in those days as is required to manage one of the more massive and elegant structures of the present time. The proprietor had to be a man of intelligence and a certain amount of culture, and the position was filled in many cases by members of Congress as well as State Representatives, for their guests, either by stage or private conveyance, were often people accustomed to the refinements of life, and were sure to extend their patronage to any hostelry in any way tending in that direction, and they soon became well known along the line. It was considered a lasting disgrace for one of the stage taverns to entertain a wagoner and sure to lose the patronage of the better class of travel, should such become known. To show how care-

fully the line was drawn the following instance will illustrate: In the writer's native village, about ten miles east of this city, when the traffic was unusually heavy and all the wagon taverns were full, a wagoner applied to the proprietor of the stage hotel for shelter and refreshment, and after a great deal of consideration on his part and persuasion on the part of the wagoner he consented, provided he would take his departure early in the morning, before there was any likelihood of any aristocratic arrivals, or the time for the stage to arrive at this point. As soon as he had taken his departure the hostlers and stable boys were put to work to clean up every vestige of straw or litter in front of the hotel that would be an indication of having entertained a wagoner over night.

A short description may not be out of place here of these old hostelries, their construction and management, as given by one of the old landlords of that day, although they will not be unfamiliar to any one having read Charles Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" or his "American Notes," but it was thought at the time those works appeared that Mr. Dickens was too severe on the American landlord, the custom of the time and the primitive way he entertained his guests. We were a new country, and just recovering from two great wars, and had not had much time or money to develop internal improvements as yet. The first sight that met your eye as you approached one of these hostelries was its huge sign, swinging and creaking in the wind immediately in front of the hotel, bearing a painted representation of the name which the house was known by, and these old signs were often works of art and in some cases produced by leading artists of that day. There was one within the borders of this county painted by Benjamin West, as well as others not bearing the name of so

noted an artist, but very creditably executed, and a pride to the landlord as well as the community of which it was the centre. Near by was the stable, with its well-paved yard, surrounded generally by a stone wall, in which, if it was a wagon tavern, the wagons were drawn up and the horses arranged on each side of the feed trough placed on the tongue, and there they rested for the night. The stables were not the large, commodious barns of the present day, and even had they been they would not have been sufficient to accommodate the demand made upon them on numerous occasions. The stage hotels made better provisions for their guests, and the relay horses, as well as the private turnouts, were sheltered and groomed by hostlers and stable boys always in attendance. And now, what were the duties of Mine Host and others connected with these ancient hostleries? There were the large fire places in the parlor, as well as in the kitchen, which must at all hours be ready to throw out their heat for the comfort and satisfaction of the newly-arrived guests, often belated by the inclemency of the weather or some mishap on the way, for they knew not when a private conveyance with its liveried servants might drive up and demand a supper, as well as a glowing fire in the parlor, and the beds manipulated with the old-fashioned warming pan, so that their fair occupant, or the rheumatic Congressman or statesman, might have a comfortable night's rest after a long and cold ride over what always was and is to-day a bleak and exposed thoroughfare.

Then, too, it was the central point for all social assemblages of local origin. Every tavern had its ball room, to be ready at all times for immediate occupation. The writer remembers hearing an old landlord state that often on a winter's evening, when about to close up for the night, there would

drive up to the door a number of gigs, with the occupants equipped, notwithstanding the rigor of the weather, in full ball costume, with two or three fiddlers, as they were termed at that day, and instead of the household quietly subsiding into the embrace of Morpheus the old hostelry would resound with music and dancing and the tap or bar-room have constant demands made upon it for mulled wine and other hot beverages, while the kitchen was drawn upon for refreshments of a more substantial nature, and all this often after having a busy day with stage guests and private equipages. It was important that Mine Host should be a man well versed in the questions and happenings of the day, as well as events in his immediate neighborhood, for, as previously stated, he had often as his guests leading statesmen and those holding prominent positions in the Government, who were anxious to learn the opinions and the condition of those residing in the district through which they were passing. At the same time this privilege was often abused by the worthy proprietor at whose place they were stopping, who often did not hesitate to criticise their public action, especially when they differed on political grounds, as is instanced in the same village previously mentioned. When the noted statesman of that day, John Randolph, stopped to dine Mine Host did not hesitate to enter into a political discussion while at dinner with him, which was summarily stopped by the illustrious guest (who was never noted for having the sweetest of temper) with the remark: "How can I talk politics and eat my dinner at the same time?"

Traditions and Superstitions.

Many of the old hotels or taverns had their traditions and superstitions; one especially, located in a very lonely spot a few miles west of Coatesville,

known as "Hand's Pass." Why that name was given it the writer cannot state. Tradition said that General Hand had passed there with a portion of Washington's army, but the fact could never be verified. This old hostelry was surrounded by a dense wood, and for some reason had an uncanny reputation, so much so that wagoners (for it was a wagon hotel) avoided remaining there over night as much as possible. The following narrative was related to the writer by a gentleman who was at that time a clerk in one of the warehouses in Philadelphia where the wagons were loaded and freight received, and who afterwards became a very wealthy and prominent commission merchant on Broad street. A wagoner was taken sick, and it was important that this wagon and freight should not be delayed, so this young man, who had formerly lived in the country, and was accustomed to the management of horses, was asked by his employer to take charge of the team and drive it as far as Lancaster, where there could be found another driver to take it on, which he consented to do. When night drew on, it found him near the lonely tavern of Hand's Pass. Not knowing of the superstition connected with this point, he, with other drivers, likewise ignorant of the uncanny nature of the place, drew up for the night, and, after having placed their wagons in the stable yard and in front of the hotel, arranged their horses on each side of the feed trough resting on the wagon tongue. Having had their supper they unrolled their mattresses on the bar-room floor, which all wagoners at that time carried with them, prepared for a night's repose, doubtless having listened, prior to this, while sitting around the large open fire, to tales of various murders and spectral appearances which had occurred or been seen at



different points along this much-traveled highway. Perhaps the warm today, which was always at hand, assisted a little with the marvelous tales related. However, when all was quiet in doors and out, as far as could be with the various teams feeding by the wagons, suddenly a succession of piercing shrieks came from the stable yard, and every wagoner who had been snoring to his heart's content on his separate mattress sprang to his feet, and, rushing to the door, saw a wild scene of confusion going on in the yard and in front of the old tavern. Horses were prancing, some having already sprang over the tongue, upsetting the feed trough and tangled in the harness or fastenings of their companions on the other side, while shriek after shriek of a most startling nature came from a dark corner in the yard near which the dense woods terminated. Some even claimed they saw a white object of various dimensions, but the narrator said he lost no time in investigating, but, with others, hastily rolled up his mattress, attached his horses to the wagon, and, after settling his score with the landlord, who tried in vain to dissuade him, started out into the night, although it neared "the witching time of night when churchyards yawn, etc." (so graphically described by Shakespeare), and did not again draw rein until he arrived at the next stopping place. The narrator told the writer he was fully convinced since it was a wild cat (or catamount). He said he never passed that place, although at the time this was recited he was a man of eighty years of age, and has since joined the large majority, without the cold chills passing up and down his back on remembering the terrors of that night. I think that that established the reputation of the place, or, perhaps, it was the growing of that bustling and thriv-

ing town, with its numerous iron works just east of it, that drew away the trade, but it never became a popular stopping place afterwards. It might be well to state that in the same woods years after, when Barnum used to travel with his circus on foot and in wagons, an animal of much greater magnitude and far more dangerous than the uncanny visitor of that night gave him serious trouble. The elephant "Hannibal," which killed several of his keepers afterwards, struck, not for higher wages, but for less hours, and after exhibiting in Coatesville was started for the next point, which was Lancaster, and when he reached the woods, which was not fenced in from the turnpike, turned in and would not be persuaded by his keeper to go further, and it required quite a number of men with ropes, clubs and goads to suppress him. When he passed through my native village he was in a very sorry condition and was too late to be exhibited in this city, nor do I think the great showman was very anxious, as he was not in a very good frame of mind, although they thought they had subdued him. These are a few of the many happenings and traditions of a similar nature which might be related of nearly all these old hostelrys situated along this old highway. Some had a history connected with the early struggle of the Colonies to throw off the British yoke in 1776, but these were confined to the eastern and western termini of the turnpike, as it was not, as previously stated, constructed until some years afterwards. It occupied, when completed, sections of a much older highway and one rich in Colonial history, as well as many stopping points along its line, and this highway is known to-day as the Old Lancaster road and in earlier times as the "King's Highway." It runs parallel for quite a distance with the turnpike,

but loses its identity at the terminal points, and I hope the article which has just been read to you on the Old Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike may inspire some one to furnish the Lancaster Historical Society with an account of its early history and traditions, before all records of them may be lost.

The one great structure which stands to-day a monument to the enterprise of a single individual, and used then, as it is now, by the traveling public of both these highways and is located almost within the limits of this city, is the bridge known as Witmer's, and was erected by Abraham Witmer in 1799 and 1800. As so much has already been written and history has given it such a prominent place on the records, I will not occupy your time with any further recitals. The old hotel at the west end, which is still standing and is now occupied by the city electric lines as a restaurant, was originally owned by a man by the name of Dering, who also conducted a ferry prior to the erection of the bridge.

This old turnpike was sold a few years since in three sections, the eastern one, extending from Lancaster to within a short distance west of Gap, for \$10,000, and with that terminated the old management and order of affairs. It had long since ceased to be of more than local importance, and in many places had almost passed out of service. Toll ceased to be collected except at certain populous points and the roadway and bridges were very much neglected, and, like many of the institutions of by-gone days, it was superseded by improved methods of communication and transportation. While not professing to possess the gift of prophesy, there would appear to be a time near at hand when this old highway, with its few remaining hostelryes

scattered along its borders, will again be aroused from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, and, with the road scraper and macadam and the various improved methods of road-making, present a smooth and level surface. The old tavern and old sign will be renovated and burnished, and we will again see Mine Host, as so often described by Charles Dickens, standing in the doorway with a smile of welcome, not for the stage coach, wagons or private turnouts, with their necessary clatter and bustle, but for that silent steed which to-day has taken possession during the summer months of this old thoroughfare—the bicycle; and, possibly, the horseless carriage. The days of its importance as a means for the conducting of merchandise transportation to distant points are like the hours of yesterday, past forever, and its future, as is already the case for quite a distance at the eastern end of the line, is to furnish a means for amusement and recreation for those living in the great city at its eastern terminus, as well as the suburban residents scattered along its line.

And now, when one passes over this once prosperous and much-traveled highway, where but a few years since, comparatively speaking, its hills and valleys resounded with the echo of the stage horn and the crack of the wagon whip, and see it as it is to-day, in many parts grass-grown and solitary, we realize what changes a few years can make. What are great enterprises to-day are replaced by greater ones tomorrow, and nothing is so complete that there is not room for improvement; and so it doubtless will ever be until man's labors on this planet have drawn to a close and he leaves it to fill a mission in one of a higher and more exalted sphere.



PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ON JAN. 7, 1898.

JOHN BECK: THE EMINENT TEACHER.

BY SIMON P. EBY, Esq.

COL. SAMUEL J. ATLEE.

BY J. WATSON ELLMAKER AND READ BY MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

SECOND PAPER BY AMELIA B. EHLEB.

THE ARK: A FAMOUS LAST CENTURY MANSION.

BY LEANDER T. HENSEL.

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Exch.
Lancaster County Historical
Society
7-25-1935

JOHN BECK.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Historical Society: I could wish that the duty of preparing the article I am about to read might have fallen into abler hands—into hands more capable of describing the character of the modest, God-fearing man, and the good work he has done during fifty years of unremitted labor as a faithful teacher of the many pupils that were intrusted to his care. That I might sit with you and listen to what to me, who knew the man, is an ever-pleasing story, instead of attempting the task myself. And as the matter is in part a simple history let me beg your indulgence in advance if some of it may appear prosaic and uninteresting.

The existence of Mr. John Beck's school ante-dates my earliest recollection some twenty or more years. When I was a lad, old enough to ride to the postoffice for letters, or go to Lititz once or twice a week as mill boy, Mr. Beck's educational army was already quartered in the different private families from one end of the town to the other. And when school left out in the evening the streets became alive with healthy-looking boys, who could be seen and "heard" hurrying towards their respective boarding places for their four o'clock piece. This usually consisted of a piece of good home-made bread, cut half around a big loaf, and spread with butter and molasses, applebutter or sometimes honey. Then, munching their pieces, they would be off for an hour's exercise, until supper time, to the play-ground for a game of ball or shinny; perhaps for a visit to the springs, or a romp over the neighboring fields, if it was fall time, in hopes

of starting a rabbit, or to fly their kites if the wind was favorable.

At that time the academy was already widely and favorably known, and patronized at home and from abroad. One generation had already passed through the institution, and at the time of which we speak many of the pupils were the sons of the fathers who had been there before them.

It must not, however, be supposed that the institution was one preconceived, or planned before hand, gotten up by the authorities of the town, or any company of leading citizens, who laid their plans, erected their buildings, employed learned professors and, when all was ready, issued their prospectus and gathered in the pupils needed to fill their houses. It had its origin in a far more humble, yet interesting, manner. A small seed of learning was dropped by a young man, in kindness of heart, to help along a few of his illiterate young companions and to earn a few shillings. The promising quality of the seed was discovered by some of his neighbors, who urged him to nurse its growth. To do this he finally consented, with many doubts and misgivings. The seed took root and sent up a healthy growth, which increased in size beyond expectation and spread its branches year by year higher upward into the sunshine. And the young master who had care of this tree of learning increased in knowledge and understanding himself as his tree grew.

But we will best let Mr. Beck himself tell this part of the story. He says: "I was born at Graceham, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 16th of June, 1791, and in my sixth year moved with my parents to Lancaster county, Pa., into the neighborhood of Mount Joy, whence, after a lapse of two years, we repaired to Lebanon county, near the Blue Mountains.

"There being no schools in that vicinity at that time, my parents de-

terminated to send me to Nazareth Hall. At this school I remained until my fifteenth year. I did not leave it as a very bright scholar, whether from lack of capacity or whether from want of proper training to suit my case, I know not, but the testimonial I received on leaving was an unfavorable one. Nevertheless, what little I had acquired served me well, as you all know. Whatever deficiency in the learning of the books may have been apparent, it is to this school that I am indebted for the first religious impressions made upon my young heart, a lasting source of gratitude which wells up within me whenever I visit old Nazareth Hall.

"My education being found deficient, it was determined by my parents that I should learn a mechanical trade, and my own inclination tended towards that of becoming a cabinet-maker; but my parents, who desired to place me in the care of a religious and strictly moral man, failing to find one in that occupation whose views in that regard accorded with their own, proposed to me to become the apprentice of a shoemaker whom they believed worthy of their confidence. I felt much disinclined, but, having learned the good lesson of filial obedience at Nazareth Hall, I complied, and accordingly was sent to Lititz in the year 1805 for that purpose. Here I was more fortunate in acquiring a knowledge of the business than I had been at Nazareth in my educational pursuits, and on the day of my freedom my master gave me a highly favorable testimonial. He pronounced me the best and fastest workman, as well as the most faithful apprentice boy, he had ever had in his employ, and, in order to testify still further his good feeling toward me, presented me with an elegant suit of clothes and fifty dollars."*

* From his valedictory to his pupils.

How He Became a Teacher.

A short time after he had gained his freedom he was asked to take charge of the village school at Lütitz. The offer was made because of his great fondness of children, as well as their partiality toward him. This offer he was constrained to decline, being well aware of the deficiency of his education and loath to leave a trade he had mastered so thoroughly. At two subsequent periods he was again asked to take the school, but refused for the reasons stated.

In the year 1813 it happened that there were five apprentice boys in the village whose masters were bound by indenture to send them for some months to school, but the regulations of the village school at that time precluding the admission of boys over twelve years of age he was called upon to teach them three evenings in a week and offered two shillings and six-pence a session. He consented to make a trial, but tells us "it appeared to him very much as when the blind undertake to lead the blind." Fortunately for him, he says, he found them very deficient, and when he realized that he could teach them something his labor became a pleasure, and at the expiration of the term he received much praise from both masters and boys. The report of his success spread through the village, and he was once more asked to take charge of the village school, this time by a letter signed by all the parents who had sons to send to school. His final conclusion, whether to accept or refuse, caused him much consideration. He consulted a number of his friends, among them his former master, the shoemaker, who encouraged him to make a trial, saying to him: "Who knows to what it may lead? You may possibly become a more useful man than if you remain a shoemaker," giving as one of his reasons young Mr. Beck's great love of children and their attachment to him.

**He Takes Charge of His First School—A
Description of the School House.**

He finally accepted the charge, and on the 2nd day of January, 1815, he was introduced to the twenty-two boys who formed the school by the Rev. Andrew Benade, the then pastor of the Lititz congregation, under whose care and direction the school at that time stood.

The house in which he commenced his career as teacher stood on the site of the present two-story brick Boys' Academy building, on the west end of the church square, facing east. It was originally built for a blacksmith shop, although in later years it served as a potash manufactory, while its age, judging from the figures on the vane—1754—must have been sixty-one years. The size of the building was about 30 by 24 feet, but the room itself was about 24 feet square and poorly lighted by four small windows and its roof covered with tiles, the ceiling very low, the inside walls exceedingly rough and dark, and on one side a fireplace, a receptacle of the blacksmith's bellows in former times. Immediately at the entrance there was a small board-constructed corridor, partly to keep the cold out and in part to serve the boys as a place to hang up their hats. The school apparatus consisted of a flat table, about 16 feet in length, the legs of which, being tressels, did not stand steadily, but rocked backward and forward through the least movement of the boys, who were seated around it on two long benches. The pupils were boys from seven to twelve years of age, a few of them considerably well advanced for those times. They were German children, and one of the duties of the master was to teach them to speak English.

Objects of the Teacher.

The objects of the teacher, he tells us at the outset, were, first, to gain the affections of his pupils; secondly, to

improve himself, and, finally, to instruct them as far as lay in his power, and with energetic faithfulness, in English and German reading, spelling and writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, those being the branches required to be taught.

At the close of the first term a public examination was held, as was customary in those days, in the church. All the parents and others present expressed themselves much pleased with the work done, and he was encouraged to undertake a second term. This also proving satisfactory, he had by this time become so thoroughly attached to the school and children that he resolved to continue a teacher.

Many methods were introduced for the improvement of his pupils and to place the school on a better footing, as well as to improve himself. This required a considerable outlay, and at the end of the year he generally was in debt, his salary of \$200 being by no means sufficient to defray all expenses.

Having his Saturdays free, he employed them in earning something extra towards increasing his yearly income. Once out of the routine of shoemaking, he never made another pair, but adopted another expedient, that of engraving tombstone epitaphs, which was more profitable, and, from a slight knowledge he had of painting, also undertook to paint signs and to ornament chairs for chairmakers. In this way he was enabled to earn something toward his own advancement and that of the school.

In 1818 he had an offer to take charge of the parochial school at Bethlehem at a salary of \$300, but, his Lititz patrons not wishing to part with him, and the school at Lititz having considerably increased by accessions from the surrounding neighborhood since under his charge, was now beginning to yield the congregation more than two hundred dollars. To retain him they offered

to turn the school over entirely to him, with permission to make his own terms. This induced him to remain.

New Methods Introduced to Stimulate the Ambition of His Pupils.

He adopted various methods to stimulate the ambition of his pupils. One of them he mentions in particular, because he considered it led to the conversion of his village school to a Boarding Academy. He says: "I had prepared a number of 'Badges of Honor' of various sizes and colors, each one containing a motto of praise in bright gilt letters and otherwise beautifully ornamented. When hung up along the wall of the school room they presented a handsome appearance, and contrasted most pleasingly with the rough and dark walls. On each a number, such as 10, 20, 30, 40, &c., was painted, whilst a strap, with a button attached, served to suspend them to the breast of any boy who had recited best in the various branches of his class, and enabled the recipient conveniently to carry the badge of distinction to his parents. A regular account was then kept, and at the close of the morning and evening exercises each of those who had received one of them obtained a credit for the number on its face. At the expiration of a month all such credits were added together, and the boy who had the highest number was gladdened with some such prize as a book, knife, &c. Any one who conducted himself improperly lost all that he had gained. This method had an astonishing effect upon every boy, and they applied themselves to their lessons early and late, each one energetically striving for the highest numbers.

"Now, it so happened one day in the year 1819 that two gentlemen from Baltimore visited Lititz, and, casually passing through the village, met the boys bearing some of these badges. Attracted by the novel appearance, they

stopped the boys and asked an explanation, which the boys promptly gave them, but they did not come to see me in the old shop.

"On their return to Baltimore it happened that a certain Mr. V., having a son whom he wished to place somewhere in a school, consulted those gentlemen on the subject, and they recommended him to Lititz, alleging, from what they had seen, the probable existence of a good school there. Mr. V. at once determined to come to Lititz on a reconitering expedition. He arrived on a Saturday and found me engaged in painting, assuredly not in a plight to make a favorable impression on a parent who was seeking a teacher for his son.

"His first inquiry, 'whether the teacher resided here,' having been responded to affirmatively, was followed by a second—'Could I get to see him?' To which I replied, 'I am the person.' 'Well, sir,' said he, 'I have come from Baltimore to see whether you will receive my son as a pupil.' 'My dear sir,' I rejoined, abashed, 'I have no boarding school; I merely instruct the village boys. You have been misinformed. There is a ladies' seminary here, but none for boys.' 'No, sir, I have not been misinformed,' said he; 'your school is highly spoken of in Baltimore, and I have been recommended to you.' 'Why,' said I, in utter astonishment, 'who should know anything there of me or my school? I have never been there, nor do I know a single person in that city.' He then recounted to me what the two strangers had related to him, expatiating at length upon their strong recommendations of the school as well as of the village. He insisted upon the admission of his son, and I as steadily continued to refuse. After a long conversation upon the subject he finally said: 'Mr. Beck, think the matter over. I shall meanwhile go to the hotel and dine. Will you call there

this afternoon for further conversation on the subject?

"Upon my arrival at the hotel he met me at the door and exclaimed: 'It is needless for you to say no. I have taken a liking to you, and you must receive my son if you ask \$500 a year. I will pay it to you.'

"Still shrinking from so great a responsibility, I proposed to show him my Academy, hoping that a glance at the old blacksmith shop would change his mind. Arrived there, my first remark to him was, 'This is my Academy. Surely you would not fancy your son's admission into so mean a building!' His reply much astonished me. 'You need no better recommendation than this humble building and the sequestered village about it, where my son may be safely removed from the temptations and perils incident to life in a metropolis.'

"Hereupon I finally, but reluctantly, agreed to receive his son, who arrived ten days later, accompanied by his mother. I tried my best to persuade her not to leave him here, but she, like Mr. V., at once became equally prepossessed, not only with Lititz, but with my humble school room, remarking, 'In just such a school I want my son to be educated.'

"After imparting many parental admonitions to her son she left him in my charge on the 30th of August, 1819, on which day I entered him in the school, cherishing the fond hope that as he was the first he would be the last one I would receive from abroad. Little did I imagine on that day that my future destiny would be to become the educator of many hundred boys, who would be brought to me from nearly all the States of the Union.

"About four weeks after Master V. had entered five more came from Baltimore, all sons of highly respectable families. They arrived without preliminary application, and I was much

concerned what to do with them, for I was deficient in boarding accommodations. But it, nevertheless, really appeared as though a Higher Hand had regulated the matter, for family after family in the village offered to receive not only the newcomers, but a number of others, who soon followed. These five boys also came on the recommendation of the two gentlemen who had recommended the school to Mr. V."*

In proportion as the school increased the old building was found too small, and it was determined to tear it down and erect a larger one on its site. Accordingly, in the early part of 1822, the dingy blacksmith shop was taken down and on the 25th of September following he moved his school into the new building.

Spacious and comfortable as he now deemed his room, constant accessions to the number of his pupils rendered further extensions desirable. Experience, he tells us, had taught him that quite young pupils cannot be profitably consorted with those older and more advanced; and he proposed to the parents of the village who had small boys the establishment of a Primary school; but, as such an arrangement was unheard of in those days, in those parts, the project met with little favor. Thinking that the additional expense thereof was the chief objection, he offered to bear that himself, obtained their consent, and forthwith had a small building adapted to that purpose, and placed the widow of his master in the shoemaking trade in it as teacher, she being a well-educated lady; he feeling happy to be able to procure her an occupation by which she could make a living, which she really needed; and he, by this arrangement, gaining more room and lessening his labors.

In 1826 his health declined rapidly,

* From his valedictory.

through much speaking and over-exertion. He had to dismiss his school during this protracted spell of ill-health, but, when fully recovered, all the boys speedily returned.

Enlargement and Improvement of the School.

Mr. Beck procured the best and most advanced books on the subject of schools and education and studied them. He provided means for the exercise and physical training of his pupils by purchasing a plot of an acre and a-half of open ground, a few squares west of his school house, enclosed it with a high board fence, where his boys could play their games and take exercise without molesting any one or being interfered with by others. He procured gardening implements and, together with the boys, did the work of leveling the ground, planting trees and making flower-beds. He had a ball-alley built and a riding course laid out; bought two ponies, saddles and bridles, to teach the boys to ride on horseback. He thus tried many ways of developing and advancing his pupils mentally, morally and physically. Such of the methods as he found on trial to be inefficient he abandoned, and such as answered their purpose he retained and improved.

When the grounds at the Springs were improved and beautified it became a rival place for recreation and pony-riding, and the flower-beds in the play-ground were then abandoned. But the manly games of corner-ball and base ball, then known as town-ball, held possession of the grounds to the end of the school, and the shouts and cheers of the players and enthusiastic lookers-on could be heard in that direction when a good hit or a good run was made. It happened some times, in fine weather, that all the school was out, and one of the assistant teachers

would have to go into the loft of the brick school house, pull the bell-rope himself and ring in school.

The annual examinations of the school had by this time become a holiday for the villagers and neighbors. Old and young crowded the church on those occasions to see the performance and listen to the recitations and declamations. Finding this, however, to materially interrupt the regular studies of the pupils, and entail an almost useless expense to himself and some of the parents, he abandoned public examinations and added largely to his apparatus used in illustrating his lectures. An air-pump, with accompanying instruments; an electrical machine, with battery; electrical bells, etc., magic lantern, with a large number of slides; natural history charts, with some specimens of rare fish and animals, and lastly, a fine telescope, to assist in the study of astronomy, were secured.

During the winter sessions he delivered a course of weekly and semi-weekly evening lectures, on one or the other of these subjects. These lectures he made very attractive. He was quite an orator, fluent in speech and happy in his illustrations; his discourse was interesting and instructive, and when he became warmed up to his subject he held his young audience spell-bound without break or interruption to the end. Let me say here, that of all the lectures that I have listened to in my after-years, I can remember of none that so completely captivated and held the attention as some of the best of Mr. Beck's did.

Condition of the Schools in the Thirties and Beginning of the Forties.

At the time of which we now write Mr. Beck had four assistant teachers, and school was kept by them in as many different rooms—one in the brick academy building and three in

the stone "Brethren House." Mr. Fetter had the youngest boys, Mr. Ferdinand Rickert the second class—both in the stone building—Mr. Augustus Christ the third class in the brick building, and Mr. John Rickert the fourth, or mathematical class, in the stone building upstairs.

John Rickert was the bright mathematical genius of the institution at that period. With a face of a classic mould, thick, short, curly hair, clustering closely around his Byronic head, he had been the pupil of Mr. Beck, and all his life his constant friend and faithful head assistant, and yet, in nature and disposition, was the very opposite of Mr. Beck. He was mild mannered, cold and distant, a man of few words, while Mr. Beck was open-hearted, demonstrative and impulsive. It was interesting to see how their different natures fitted harmoniously into each other.

Mr. Beck told Mr. Rickert he was the wisest and most foolish man he knew. At which Mr. Rickert took no offense, because he knew it was true.

At one time a serious offense was committed at one of the boarding houses. It was reported to Mr. Beck, who called all the boarders of that place into his private room and demanded to know the offender. The guilty party would not confess, and his companions refused to tell on him. Mr. Beck argued, remonstrated and threatened, but all to no purpose. At last, baffled and disappointed, he turned the key and left, telling them he would keep the whole party locked up until they would tell.

He went over to Mr. Rickert, much irritated about the matter.

Mr. Rickert suggested that he would see the boys, and Mr. Beck handed him the keys.

Mr. Rickert entered the room in his quiet way, told them what he had

heard, that they were locked up because they refused to make known the offender. He told them he rather admired their conduct; it was honorable, it was manly, it was courageous not to tell on their friend. The boys who had expected a reprimand were surprised. It was putting the affair into a new light. He would not ask them to tell. "But," continued Mr. Rickert, "I would not like to be the boy who did the mischief, and brought my friends, who are innocent, into trouble, and not have the courage to confess and take the consequences; that is cowardly." There was a short silence, when one of the boys arose, saying: "Mr. Rickert, I can't stand that. I am the one who did it."

Mr. Rickert went back, handed Mr. Beck the key, saying such an one is the guilty party.

Mr. Beck, surprised, asked, "Did they tell?"

"No," said Mr. Rickert. "He confessed."

Mr. Rickert related this circumstance with a quiet smile, as much as to say, "That time I rather got the better of Mr. Beck."

With all his bright talents, Mr. Rickert was not the good teacher that Mr. Beck was. He had but little patience with the dull boys, probably because the problems seemed so simple and easy to him that he could not well understand why the pupil should not also see it, and hence was apt to become impatient, ridicule him, and discourage the already disheartened boy.

Not so with Mr. Beck, who took particular care of those who most needed it--of the weak, the diffident and the dull.

If the task for them was hard, he was at their side, showed them, helped them, encouraged and cheered them on in their studies.

How the Schools Were Conducted in Those Days.

Mr. Beck, being the proprietor, received all applicants, placed them in the proper classes, and ordered and directed their studies. In that respect he acceded to the wishes of the parents as to what branches they should study as much as possible.

He had a class in penmanship and one in elocution that he taught himself on stated occasions in the week in Mr. Ferdinand Rickert's or Mr. Christ's room, the assistant giving place to the master for that hour. The studies were so regulated by the hour as the hours were told by the clock in the church steeple near by.

When a new class was to be started or a new study to be commenced, Mr. Beck would also be present to help his assistant, and, when not otherwise engaged, he was generally in or about the school houses, or not far off. He would visit each of the rooms to see if anything was wanted, and inquire whether the boys were all industrious. Of the boarders he had charge all the time, in school and out of school; of the day scholars from the village and neighborhood, who went home in the evenings only, while they were in school or on the school grounds.

When he held his class of penmanship or elocution, which was in the first hour in the afternoon, he had the boys at work five or ten minutes before the clock struck. "Boys, time is precious," he would say, and there was no lagging behind or shirking the work when he had charge of the class.

He used copy-books of plain, unruled paper, in blue covers, and when a boy ruled the lines far apart, to lessen the number he would have to write, Mr. Beck would promptly reprove him, saying: "You rule as if your father owned all the paper mills in the country."

Quill pens were then used, and it kept the teacher busy mending the pens. He would set the copy himself, let the pupils write a few lines and bring it up for the master to look at. He would then point out the faults, and tell the boy to write a few lines more and try and improve it. "The great art to learn is to unlearn our faults," he would say. He was very successful as a teacher of penmanship. There was then no printed scrip to copy, at least none to suit him, and ideas had to be picked up whenever opportunity presented. We heard him say that on one occasion he sat for a long while on an inverted half-bushel measure, with slate and pencil, learning to make the capital letter "D" as it was chalked on the grain-fanning mill in the barn back of the school house, and would not give up until he had fully mastered it.

Hearing the elocution class recite also seemed a pleasure to Mr. Beck, and sometimes afforded amusement to both teacher and class. One time a pupil was declaiming a most melancholy piece of his own selection in the most vigorous and energetic style of oratory. Mr. Beck, with book in hand, sat listening intently until he was through; then said quickly: "Mr. Martin, this kind of a piece does not suit you at all. You must have something more on the order of a stump speech, with a 'Hurrah for VanBuren!' in it." The pupil was a Democrat, and had been shouting lustily for VanBuren, his candidate for President, in 1840. The teacher's remark was received with a good-natured laugh by the class, in which Martin joined. A more suitable selection was given him, which the fiery-crested young orator recited the following week in grand style to the satisfaction of his teacher and the pride of his class.

Reception of Country Boys—Special Lessons for New Pupils.

Mr. Beck gladly received country boys from the neighborhood into his school, even though they attended only during the fall and winter months, and found no trouble in associating them with his regular boarders and have them pursue their studies together peaceably.

To new boys he would give special instruction to help them along with those more advanced. Some fine afternoon he would call the new boys into a room upstairs, where he would have his telescope ready to take observations of the sun, point out the spots and give them general information on the subject. At another time he would take them into his private room and start them in the study of geography or philosophy, and on still another afternoon he would spend several hours experimenting with his electrical apparatus, the pupils taking part in the work, turning the machine, getting shocked, generating gas in a retort, loading a wooden toy cannon and discharging it by an electric spark, to the amusement as well as the instruction of his pupils. He seemed delighted to have the knowledge of science spread in his own neighborhood. Some of his teachings were at that time new and startling to many people, but always found ready advocates in his pupils wherever they had opportunity to be heard. That the sun was the centre and the earth moved around it and revolved on its own axis, that some of the stars were worlds, was in those early days not universally accepted; and when the great meteoric shower fell in 1833 many people were alarmed and thought the world was coming to an end; and when the information went out from Mr. Beck, stating what really did fall, there were many exclamations of surprise. There was at least one minister who considered it necessary to correct Mr.

Beck's fallacy, and said to his congregation: "This man Beck has a kind of a horn (telescope), through which he looks into the heavens, and he wants to tell us it was not the stars that fell. But I will tell you better. We can read in the Scriptures that the stars shall fall from heaven and the world shall be destroyed by fire, and this was a sign and a warning to us to prepare for that day."

Some of the Incentives to Study.

As already indicated, the rule of the rod was superseded by the more humane and equally effective methods to encourage pupils and fit them for study. This fact has been denied by some of the earlier scholars, and it was asserted by them that Mr. Beck did use the rod. Investigation, however, shows that the rod was used only for serious offenses, when Mr. Beck would take the offender to his private room for punishment. Neither Mr. Beck nor his assistants carried the rod about the school rooms for use during school hours.

Young boys are fond of stories, and when a class was industrious and did its work, with time to spare, Mr. Beck would reward them by telling or reading to them some interesting story. Some of his assistants followed this course also. He also treated his school to an occasional holiday—a supper at the hotel on Washington's Birthday, when some of the pupils recited pieces, and kind Mrs. Beck sent word to the boys that they must eat like threshers. Then there was the annual fall excursion after chestnuts. The report in the neighborhood was that Mr. Beck would look to the Furnace Hills some five miles off through his telescope to see whether the chestnuts were ripe, and when he discovered that the burrs had bursted and the brown nuts were ready to fall he ordered a number of farm teams, with their drivers, to haul the

school out. Then there would be a merry time. The eager boys would crowd upon the seats fixed on the hay-ladder wagons, with their well-filled lunch baskets, and after scrambling and shouting to become all properly seated the train would start, with cheer and music of flute, flageolet, tambourine and accordeon, the prancing of the fat farm horses and crack of the driver's whip—off for a day of enjoyment among the hills and chestnuts and a chicken supper at the Brickerville Hotel, and Mr. Beck the happiest boy among them all.

Some of the elements of Mr. Beck's success as a teacher can be named, beginning with the least:

The Environments of His School.

Littitz was admirably suited for a school like his. A quiet, moral atmosphere prevailed the place and it afforded few temptations and no bad company for the boys. The Moravian congregation held supreme title to the land of the village and owned several of the adjoining farms and woodlands. It was under a mild, but strict, church government; outsiders could not become land-holders, and undesirable tenants could not intrude themselves upon the community. A Collegium of church members regulated the affairs of the village, presided over by a Vorsteher; and a committee of chimney inspectors looked after the sanitary condition of the place.

The villagers were quiet, respectable tradesmen and mechanics, and their wives were tidy housekeepers and kind mothers. Many of the latter were educated in the Ladies' Seminary of that place, and some of them, having served in it as teachers, were intelligent and refined in manner.

Among these people the pupils from abroad were distributed in sets from two to six or more in number. They were boarded, lodged and cared-for,

and became like members of the same family. The good dames of the house took them under their protection, particularly if yet small boys, rejoiced in their success, sympathized with them in their troubles, and nursed them in sickness; that is, if they ever got sick, for Mr. Beck's boys were a remarkably healthy set.

Besides these attractions there were other inducements which contributed to make the boys feel at home. The village, always neat and attractive, was located in the midst of a charming agricultural country, abounding in streams containing fish, fields in which rabbits could be started in season without much trouble, and woods full of nut-bearing trees, to which the boys could go on their Saturday excursions.

The owners of the surrounding farms were respectable, thrifty farmers, not disposed to quarrel with the boys, and on friendly terms with their Principal, many of them sending their sons to his school during the winter season.

Their board was good and wholesome, and in all the wide world there were no such pretzels and streissel cakes as could be had at the cake-shops in Lititz, nor such taffy as the Sisters, yet remaining in the Sister-house, sold for a cent a stick; at least so the boys used to think.

Then there was the bright, neat, old church, close to the school, its clock keeping time while the boys went through their lessons, and telling the hours and quarters on its two bells in the steeple. In front was a square, gay with hollyhocks in summer and green with cedar trees in winter.

Close on its eastern side stands Linden Hall Seminary, out of which proceeded, on almost every fine day, and came up the village street, a train of demure, sweet-faced schoolgirls, accompanied by several of their teachers, out for their afternoon walk. Upon

these the boys looked with indifference. Being of the weaker sex, they could neither play ball, fish, hunt, skate, or climb trees with them. The fair train was allowed to pass and the boys made no sign. Love-making was not allowed—hardly thought of. Once, in many years, an academy boy opened a correspondence with Linden Hall, and Mr. Beck shipped him in a hurry and without any fuss.

The old-fashioned tally-ho mail coach and four, with well-remembered sorrel off-leader, rolled up in front of the hotel every other day, and carried the passengers and mail between Lancaster and Reading. The sooty-faced chimney-sweep came several times a year, and, to the great delight of the boys, sang his comic, and, alas, sometimes, too, his drunken, songs, from the tops of the chimneys until he fell down inside.

The community of Litz had a fine ear for music, and quite a number of expert performers. They had a good pipe organ in the church. A quartette of trombones announced the death of a member from the church steeple, and preceded his funeral train to the grave, playing a hymn.

They had an orchestra, with a grand piano, in their concert hall above the main school room in the brick academy building. They had a brass band, who believed in the "concord of sweet sounds" rather than the more noise the better the music.

And Mr. Beck's boys could hardly fail to take the infection, and flutes could be heard in many of the boarding houses and school buildings while passing along the streets after school hours.

Parents who came and saw and heard could not fail to conclude that it was safe to place their sons within such environments.

**Mr. Beck's Natural Capacity, Great Love for
Boys and Indomitable Perseverance.**

His love for boys alone would not have assured him the influence he exercised over his pupils. Many a son has been spoiled by the inordinate love of parents. He possessed other equally necessary qualifications—good common sense and a keen knowledge of human nature. His love was ruled and directed by sound judgment and a wise discretion. He had the art of interesting pupils in their lessons and a happy faculty of imparting knowledge. They recognized in him a friend, and at the same time entertained a wholesome respect for his authority. His mode of teaching was to develop such capacities and natural talents as the pupil possessed, rather than to cram him into a mould fashioned by the teacher himself. He was quick to discover the promising traits in boys and encourage them. To illustrate one such case: During arithmetic hour he caught a pupil engaged in drawing a picture of a locomotive instead of working at his sums, as he should have done. Mr. Beck took the slate and looked at the drawing; the pupil meanwhile sat expecting a sharp reprimand. Instead of this the teacher said: "I think you should become a machinist and learn to build steam engines. As soon as you are sufficiently advanced in your other studies I will put you in the class of mechanical drawing." By that remark and promise the wise teacher sounded the keynote of what became that boy's ambition and aroused his sleeping intellect into activity. An object worth striving for, which accorded with his youthful inclination, had been set before him. Henceforth he was industrious and the words of his teacher, ever ringing in his ears down the avenue of his life, spurred him on to his destiny. He became a successful ma-

chinist, rose step by step, until now, 1898, he is the General Superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He has been heard to say that Mr. Beck's encouraging words have had much to do with his success in life. We say that was a good deed—a noble act. So it was, but it was only a trifle in Mr. Beck's work. Many a boy did he thus send out of his school, cheered and encouraged to begin life's battle. No one can know until the Recording Angel opens His book all the good Mr. Beck has done. He was not a witty man; it would not have done to say too many smart things among his boys. But he had a keen sense of the humorous, and could, and often did, laugh heartily.

Mr. Beck's utterances came quickly and spontaneously, but were not spoken, as might be supposed, hastily or without due consideration for the feelings and welfare of his pupils. He would postpone a Friday evening lecture to avoid calling out the small boys in bad weather, or when a deep snow had fallen. And when it was urged against such postponement by some of the larger boys that the sidewalks had been cleaned of the snow and all could come dry shod his reply was that such a little fellow like Bobby H—— could not come to the lecture without measuring some of the big snow heaps by jumping into them and getting his feet wet. To run the risk of causing the illness of one of his boys was in his estimation more to be avoided than missing one of his lectures, much as we all liked to hear them.

So long as a boy showed a willingness to learn, however dull, he went to the trouble of teaching him.

"Nichts wissen ist keine schande,
Aber nichts lernen wollen,"
was one of the mottoes he had hung on the walls of his school room to greet and encourage the beginner.

It was a well-known fact that boys too timid to remain in other schools felt at home in his, and others who could not be governed elsewhere submitted to his control. They all felt that he dealt with them squarely and impartially, and while his displeasure might come swiftly and overwhelmingly like a flash there was no lingering bitterness in it. He never, within the writer's recollection, made use of the one punishment which a spirited boy will most resent and a timid one take most to heart; he never ridiculed him before his fellows—never humiliated him. His reproof was an earnest but honest reproof, free from scorn. His words left no sting to rankle and fester in the wound; no scar in the memory to be carried to the grave.

He kept on familiar terms with his pupils, and between school hours the boys would gather around him and ply him with questions, or they would even give him accounts of some of their excursions into the country, and were often surprised to hear that he was already acquainted with more of their doings than they wished him to know. "You wonder how I find out those things," he would say; "a little bird tells me." This quaint conceit some of the boys liked to humor, and when a small bird, many of which frequented the groves around Lititz, was seen flitting among the branches overhead and peeping down at them in a knowing kind of a way they would say, "Look-out, there is Mr. Beck's bird!"

Happy and free from restraint were those chance gatherings between school hours; and yet without anything to detract from the respect due the master. Unfortunate was the presumptuous youth who on such an occasion sought to take advantage of the master's condescension. A look of reproof, more withering than words, would put the offender down so that he never attempted the like again. Often when

some mischief was done about the school houses Mr. Beck would say: "Now, nobody did this again. If I could only catch this Mr. Nobody!" He usually found him out, sooner or later.

Mr. Beck's learning was solid and practical, rather than abstruse. As a teacher of penmanship I question whether he ever had his equal, certainly never his superior. And many of his instructions to beginners were given by object lessons long before any system, such as the Spencerian, was heard of.

His academy was emphatically a school of the people. In it was taught that which was useful in all the walks of life. And therein sat, without difference or distinction in the eyes of the master, the heir to millions by the side of the charity scholar, the humble country lad beside the sons of Governors of the States, and other equally eminent citizens.

He was a devout Moravian and a regular attendant at the church where he took his pupils to divine service several times a week. He opened his school with song and prayer each morning, and yet he and his assistants scrupulously avoided using their influence to draw those under their charge away from other churches to their own particular faith. Neither did he hesitate to teach and proclaim the truth as disclosed by science for fear it might conflict with the teachings of the Bible. The possibility of such a happening did not seem to have even suggested itself to him. How could the truth conflict with what was the truth itself? He was the fearless champion of the truth, and the ever ready opponent of error. During his long and active life he wielded a two-edged battle-axe in the cause of education; the one edge bright and shining with the increasing light of public schools; the other steeled to smite ignorance and superstition wherever they raised their

opposing crests. When he first opened school he was far in advance of the times, and when the times, largely through his efforts, had sufficiently advanced to be abreast with him he had already rounded up his fifty years of teaching and sat down to write his valedictory letter to his former pupils, full of enduring love and tender solicitude towards them and thankfulness for the past.

Those who had been under his charge, though long since grown to full stature, and many of them crowned with gray hairs and honors, still remained his boys and he their master.

He was liberal in the interchange of opinions with other teachers, visited the country schools in the neighborhood, attended one of the first conventions of teachers and friends of education at West Chester in 1836, and was chosen its President. He was one of the originators of the Lancaster Lyceum, which met monthly, and was often called on to address Sunday Schools and school celebrations, even after he had quit teaching in his academy.

Some of His Teachers.

Mr. John Rickert, Mr. Augustus Christ, Mr. Elias Weller, Mr. Ferdinand Rickert, Mr. Edwin Fetter, Mr. Charles Berg, Mr. William Hall, Mr. William L. Bear, Mr. George Hepp, Mr. Adam Reidenbauch, Mr. Abraham Beck, Mr. George R. Barr, Mr. Bernhard De Schweinitz.

Instructors in Music.

Rev. Peter Wolle, Miss Matilda Blickenderfer, Miss Martha Beck, Miss Angelica Reichel, Miss Mary Heebner, Mrs. Anrella Christ, Mrs. Joanna Beck, Mrs. Juliet Rickert, Mrs. Emma Rickert, Mrs. Martha Hepp.

Pupils.

United States—Pennsylvania.....	1,982
New Jersey.....	16
Maryland	150

United States—District Columbia	18
Maine	1
Tennessee	5
Virginia	52
Mississippi	2
Ohio	13
North Carolina ...	3
South Carolina....	4
Louisiana	2
New York.....	21
Delaware	5
Iowa	7
Alabama	2
Georgia	2
Indiana	5
Vermont	1
Florida	2
Utah	1
Arkansas	2
Texas	2
Missouri	12
Minnesota	1
Wisconsin	1
Europe—France	1
Baden	2
Wurtemberg	3
Switzerland	3
Bavaria	1
West Indies—Jamaica	1
St. John.....	1
Asia—Hindustan	1
Canada West.....	1
Total	2,326

Some of Beck's Well-Known Pupils, Living
and Dead.

The catalogue of Mr. Beck's pupils not being at hand, the following list is made from memory and information furnished:

Julius Bechler, Principal of Linden Hall Seminary.

Jacob Bausman, President Farmers' National Bank.

Edward Brooke, iron master, Birdsboro, Berks county.

George Brooke, iron master, Birdsboro, Berks county.

Augustus Beck (son), artist, Hamburg.

Abm. R. Beck (son), teacher, Lititz.
John R. Bricker, Lititz.

Abm. Bigler, John Bigler, sons of Governor Bigler.

Robert Coleman, Wm. Coleman, proprietors of Cornwall and Colebrook furnaces.

Abm. Cassel, coal and lumber dealer, Marietta.

Uriah Carpenter (farmer), Warwick.

Shaner Christman, Esq., Chester county.

Nathaniel Ellmaker, prominent member Lancaster Bar.

Henry Erb, farmer, Penn township.

Levi Erb, miller and business man, Canada.

Israel G. Erb, Esq., farmer, surveyor and Vice President Lititz Bank.

Simon P. Eby, member Lancaster Bar.

Eugene A. Freuauff, Principal Linden Hall Seminary.

A. Bates Grubb, iron master, Mount Hope furnace.

Robert H. Gratz, Esq., Philadelphia.
George Greider, Lititz.

Frank B. Gowan, President Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

Charles A. Heinitch, druggist, Lancaster.

Isaac E. Helster, Lancaster Bar and Member of Congress.

George Steinman, Lancaster, Pa.

Edwin Houston, Philadelphia.

Henry F. Hostetter, farmer, Warwick.

D. W. Patterson, member of Bar and Judge of Courts of Lancaster county.

William Reynolds, Admiral United States Navy.

John F. Reynolds, Major General, fell at Gettysburg.

James L. Reynolds, member Lancaster Bar.

George W. Ruby, a celebrated teacher, Principal of York Academy.

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John Rickert, teacher Lititz Academy.

Ferdinand Rickert, teacher, Lititz Academy.

A. B. Reidenbach, teacher, Lititz Academy.

A. Herr Smith, member of Lancaster Bar and Member of Congress.

Hiram B. Swarr, member of Lancaster Bar.

Jacob L. Stehman, Bank President, Lititz.

Francis Shunk, son of Governor Shunk.

A. W. Shober, retired merchant, Lititz.

Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., Major National Guard.

Charles B. Shultz, Principal Linden Hall Seminary.

Nathaniel W. Sample, Superintendent Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

Jacob B. Tshudy, merchant, Lititz.

Haydn H. Tshudy, Esq., Lititz.

Milton N. Woods, President First National Bank, Lancaster.

E. H. Yundt, member of Lancaster Bar.

Amos Witmer, Paradise township.

Hiram Witmer, Paradise township.

COL. SAMUEL J. ATLEE.

Samuel John Atlee was a Colonel in the American Revolution, and one who did effective service in the emancipation of the colonies from British rule. His father married Jane Alcock, who was maid of honor to the Queen of England, and, the match being clandestine, they immediately sailed for America. They had three children. Samuel John Atlee, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1739 on the farm now known as the King Tommy Henderson farm, in the Pequea valley, Salisbury township, near the "Three Crowns Inn," on the Old Road, a short distance east of the White Horse tavern.

Being a youth of great ambition and daring, he at the early age of sixteen obtained the command of a company in the provincial service (war of 1755) in the regiment under Col. Burd, and was present at Braddock's defeat. During the continuance of that war it was his fate to be taken prisoner twice, once by the Indians and again by the French. He remained in the service eleven years. When yet in the service at the age of twenty-three years he married on April 19, 1762, Sallie Richardson, the beautiful daughter of Isaac Richardson, who lived at the Richardson homestead, one mile north of the "Three Crowns Inn" (now owned by the Christian Kurtz heirs). The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. Craig, who was then rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Pequea.

After his marriage, and after the expiration of his military service, he read law, and was engaged in the pursuit of his profession until the breaking out of the Revolution. At the commence-

ment of hostilities with the mother country Captain Atlee, being one of the few in the county of Lancaster who had any knowledge of military tactics, undertook to drill his fellow-citizens in order to breast the impending storm. His unremitting attention was devoted to this object during the greater part of the year 1775, and in the beginning of 1776, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of March 5, of the same year, he raised in the Pequea valley and Chester county the first regiment of State Infantry, of which he was appointed Colonel. Although his regiment was called out simply for the defence of the province, yet Colonel Atlee and his command voluntarily marched to New Jersey to co-operate with the American army in that quarter. He achieved imperishable honors with his regiment at the battle of Long Island, on which occasion he was taken prisoner, having only a Sergeant and sixteen men left, the rest having been previously killed or taken prisoners. He suffered eighteen months' imprisonment, part of the time on board a prison ship. During his imprisonment he lived for two weeks on chestnuts. The British sailors were in the habit of cutting up raw pork into small pieces and throwing them to the prisoners, calling "Pig! Pig!" The prisoners were so nearly starved that they killed their dogs and ate them and roasted their leather breeches for food.

Colonel Atlee was chosen a member of the Continental Congress in 1778, and held a seat in that body up to 1782. In appearance Col. Atlee was very handsome, with a fresh, ruddy complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, straight and portly, and very military in his carriage. He died in 1786, aged forty-seven years. His son, Isaac Richardson Atlee, was married to Mary Clemson, the sixth daughter of the second James Clemson, Esq., of Pequea valley, who lived a short distance southwest of

the "Three Crowns Inn." Mary Clemson was one of the seven daughters of James Clemson*, and the sixth to elope with the man of her choice. The house in which she was born and raised is yet standing, and was built in the year 1735. Isaac Richardson Atlee migrated after his marriage to near Frederick, Md., where his descendants are still living.



RESIDENCE OF COL. SAMUEL J. ATLEE, PEQUEA.

[The following paper, although not read before the Society, has been deemed of sufficient importance by the Executive Committee to take its place in this connection.]

Samuel John Atlee was not a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in the year 1739.

*James Clemson's grandfather, Jacob Clemson, came from Sweden to America in 1656 and settled in New Jersey; then in Philadelphia, where he is buried in the Second Street Friends' Churchyard.

Colonel Atlee's father, William Atlee, of Fordhook House, England, the first of the name to reach America, left home in March, 1733, with Lord Howe, as his private secretary, when the latter came over as Governor of Barbadoes. He married Jane Alcock, daughter of an English clergyman, and cousin of William Pitt, the old Earl of Chatham. She was Maid of Honor to the Queen. The King and Queen wanted her married into the Royal family, but she eloped and followed Atlee to America. They were married at Bridgeton, in the Parish of St. Michael, Barbadoes, on June 1, 1734, according to the Canons and Constitution of the Church of England. Immediately after their marriage they went to Philadelphia and took a house on Second street. From there they removed to Market street, where their first child, William Augustus (grandfather of the late Dr. John Light Atlee) was born, July 1, 1735. The family then removed to Trenton, where three children were born, namely: Samuel John, Joseph Edwin and Amelia. Mr. Atlee died in Philadelphia, April 27, 1774, and was buried in the yard of St. Stephen's Episcopal church. His wife died at Lancaster, Pa., January 18, 1777.

Samuel John Atlee was married April 19, 1762, by the Rev. Thomas Barton (not by Rev. George Cralg), to Sarah Richardson. They settled on a farm about twenty miles from Lancaster. They had nine children. Their eldest son, William Richardson, married Margaretta, daughter of Major Anthony Wayne. They had but one child, Mary Wayne Atlee, who married an Evans. Their issue was one child, William, whose name was changed by an act of the Legislature to Wayne, and he is now the Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, and

great-grandson of Samuel John Atlee and General Wayne (often called "Mad Antony.")

Samuel John Atlee was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, November 20, 1778, and served continuously until October 28, 1782. In October, 1783, he was elected a Supreme Executive Counsellor for Lancaster county. He served in the General Assembly in 1782, 1785 and 1786. He was appointed February 29, 1784, by the Supreme Executive Council, one of the three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, going from Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York,) to Sunbury, and thence to Fort McIntosh (now Beaver, Pa.) His name appears as a witness to the signing of the treaty at the latter place, on January 21, 1785, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa Nations, on the other. During this journey he contracted a severe cold, from which he never recovered, and while in attendance at the General Assembly in Philadelphia, ruptured a blood vessel in a paroxysm of coughing, and died November 25, 1786. His remains were interred in Christ churchyard, Philadelphia, and in June, 1883, a Memorial Tablet was erected in the church inscribed as follows:

In Memory of
COL. SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE,
Second Son of William Atlee, Gentleman,
of Fordhook House, England, who
served this country well in the trying
times of the Revolution,
both as a
Soldier and in her Councils.
He died on the 25th day of November,
1786, in the 48th year of his age, and
his remains were interred in the
yard of Christ Church. This
Tablet was erected by his
Kinsman and Descendants
"Dos Magna Parentum Virtus."



The Independent Gazetteer, or the Chronicle of Freedom, published in Philadelphia, dated November 29, 1786, contains the following:

"On Saturday, the 25th inst., Departed this life, in the 48th year of his age, Colonel Samuel John Atlee, and yesterday his remains were interred in Christ churchyard. Divine service was performed by the Revs. Andrews and Blackwell. The corpee was preceded by the clergymen of the various denominations in this city, and borne to the grave by the following gentlemen: Gen. Humpton, Col. Proctor, Col. Williams, Col. Farmer, Col. Oswald, Col. Mentges, Col. Bayard, Major Tudor. Pall bearers, Alex. Lowrey, Esq., Adam Hubley, Esq., Geo. Ross, Esq., Joseph Work, Esq., members for Lancaster county; Samuel Evans, Esq., member for Chester county; Wm. Will, Esq., member for city of Philadelphia."

THE ARK.

Old houses have a threefold interest to the members of a society organized for local historical inquiry. They have, as a rule, a certain personal, physical individuality; with the lapse of years, they acquire a coloring of stone or timbers, an expression and a setting in the landscape, which contrive to give them an aspect so familiar that we recognize them as old acquaintances, regardless of where met. Walls and gables, windows and porches, roofs and chimneys, each contribute to this individuality of expression, and, seen from near or afar, whether ragged or trim, erect or dilapidated, there are few buildings in our county a century or more old that do not excite the interest and command the attention which should attach to all venerable objects, human or inanimate.

Then, again, these ancient structures have an architectural interest, indicating by their outside plan and form and by their interior arrangements the taste and manners of generations long gone, the affluence and the deficiencies of our ancestors, and, oftentimes, proving the superiority of their simplicity over a more complex order of society and of living.

Finally, and, perhaps, of greatest actual importance, the old houses of the county hold the history of its earlier and notable people, and, in the original and succeeding ownerships, the uses and changes, the glory and decay, of these properties, are the annals of the families who settled and peopled Lancaster county, and many of whom have been widely dispersed throughout the entire country.

From all these different points of view, the old structure to which I ask your brief attention commands interest and has the charm of novelty. Situated in the northern end of the borough of Quarryville, perched on a slight hill, stands a large stone building, known for many years as "The Ark," and the hill on which it stands as "Mount Ararat." These names, it is said, were given by a noted wag of his day, named Longenecker, soon after the house was built. It was erected in 1790 by Martin Barr, and was his farm or manor house, being situated nearly in the centre of the lands he then owned. His estate consisted of several thousand acres of land, running north for almost two miles, and about that far south. The farm was almost a mile wide, from east to west. His land began at a farm now owned by John P. Rohrer, north of Camargo, and, extending south, took in the Henry Keen farm, at Spring Grove, in East Drumore. On the east, his land ran as far as the Moses Bair farm, in Eden township, and west, as far as Oak Bottom. His whole possessions comprised what are now twenty-five of the best farms in that section, besides the lands occupied by Quarryville borough and Hawkesville.

Before erecting this building, Martin Barr lived in a log house, which was torn down about fifty years ago by Henry Keen, Sr. It stood where the house of Enos Hostetter now stands, on the "Hill road," from Hawkesville to Strasburg. Near by now stands one of the largest and oldest walnut trees in this part of the State. While living at the old place, about 1775, he built what is now known as the "Bossler Mill." It is in a good state of preservation and still does some business. About one-half mile north is the old "Oil Mill," a quaint and ancient structure, where flaxseed was formerly converted into oil and meal cake.

That "The Ark" was built in 1790 is attested by a stone in the west end of the building bearing that date. It was built of "barren" stone, hauled from the ridge running about a mile north-east of that point, the limestone just at hand not having been as yet developed and not being considered as desirable for building purposes. An enormous quantity of stone was needed; as the foundation trenches were sunk very deep, the builder being determined to rest upon solid rock. The main house is 65 feet long and 55 feet wide, and from the top of the foundation walls to the "square" it is 30 feet high, with a deep basement. On the north side of the house is a back building for a kitchen, 24 feet square, also of stone, and attached to the east end is a two-story building, 50 feet square, which was the "still-house." Mr. Barr ran a distillery, and in it is one of the finest springs in the neighborhood. A fine quality of whisky was made.

The house, at the time it was built, was not only the largest in its locality, but it was one of the best and finest. Fronting on the south were two wide porches running along the entire house (the upper one was taken down a few years ago). All the woodwork was of the very best hard wood—most of it walnut. The walls are two feet thick. Not a nail was used in its inside finish, wooden pegs and pins being used instead. The hall is 12 feet wide, running entirely through the centre, and the stairway is winding and continues to the garret. It is really a curiosity and has not been improved on by any of our modern stair-builders.

On the first floor are four large, square rooms, of the same size, and in each of the two front rooms is built a very large corner cupboard of walnut; cut on the panels is "1793 B,"—evidently the house was not entirely finished until that year. It used to be said—

and it is not at all unlikely—that the entire edifice contained a greater quantity of stone than any other building in the county, except the Almshouse.

About 100 feet west of the house, an immense barn was built, the ends and lower stories being of stone. It was 125 feet long and 60 feet wide, and it was 24 feet to the square. From what old residents tell us, it was the largest structure of the kind in the county at that time; yet it did not begin to hold the crops of the great Barr farm, and the stacks of grain around it were wonderful.

The Barrs were good farmers and the land improved rapidly under their farming. They fed a large number of cattle, and had flocks of sheep. The barn was partly torn down after a division of the farms, and again a portion of it was taken down after the death of Abram Barr. Three years ago, the remaining part was destroyed by fire.

Martin Barr had four sons, Abram, Christian, Martin and Jacob; he had two daughters—the last survivor was Christiana, married to John Mowrer, who carried on lime burning at Quarryville until about 1860, when he retired, and died soon after, a very old man. His wife died soon after him, and was one of the oldest residents of her community. She was the first child born in "The Ark."

Soon after the building of "The Ark," Martin Barr built the house now occupied by W. J. Hess, in Quarryville, for his son, Abram. This was in 1791. Here he also built a large and substantial house and barn, but smaller than his own. These are of stone, well finished, and are still in a good condition. The next year he built the same style of house and barn for his son Martin. It is now occupied by Galen Eckman, and is very well preserved. In the next year he built the buildings on the farm now owned by

Samuel Keen for his son Jacob, in the same substantial manner. Age has dealt very kindly with them, as Mr. Keen has one of the best houses in Eden township.

Who Martin Barr's father was we have not been able to learn, or where he was born or died; but he died a very old man about the beginning of the century, and his body is buried in the Barr graveyard; it is one of the oldest burying grounds in the county, and is on the farm of Adam Keen, very close to Mr. Barr's old home. A sandstone was placed over his grave, but time has obliterated what was on it.

After the death of Martin Barr, his son Adam bought and removed to "The Ark," and it was he who first recognized the important fact that Quarryville marked the lower limit of the limestone in Lancaster county, and, as usual, the dividing line of the original German and Scotch-Irish settlements. The thinner lands of the "Lower End" lacked a necessary element, to be supplied by the limestone quarried and burned into lime with the then abundant chestnut timber.

Adam Barr died in 1836, and this house and adjoining lands were bought at public sale by Jacob Barr, known as "Lame Jacob." He carried on farming and lime burning until 1852, when he retired and sold to Daniel Lefever, who, until his death, several years ago, was the leading lime burner of Quarryville. The property is now owned by his son, I. Galen Lefever, who is one of the leading business men of this section.

In the Barr graveyard are interred the remains of Martin Barr's sons, all marked with good, substantial stones. That of Christian, the eldest, is quite a fine monument. He was born in 1765 and died in 1816. His wife, Susan, was born 1772 and died 1846. Her maiden name was Breneman, and her father built the mill at Camargo. They

had two sons—Michael, who has been dead for a number of years, and Jacob B., known as "Brandy Jacob," who died only a few years ago at over four score.

Abram was born in 1770 and died 1836. He was known as "Ark Abram." He had seven daughters and one son, Abram. The latter is still living at the age of seventy-three, near Quarryville, and is one of our most respected citizens. He is quite an active man for his age; he was the youngest of the family; all his sisters are dead, except Mrs. Henry Hoover, of New Providence, now nearly eighty years old.

Jacob Barr was born 1771 and died 1826. His wife, Elizabeth, was born 1770 and died in 1852. They had several children; of the only two still living, Jacob Barr is quite an active man, seventy-six years old, at Lappe (Limeville), Salisbury township, in this county. He was in the lime business at Quarryville for many years, and removed to his present home about thirty years ago. There he engaged in the same business, until five years ago, when he retired. His sister is Mrs. Ann Fagan, of Lancaster, who has passed her seventy-fifth milestone.

Martin Barr, the youngest of the family, was born 1773 and died 1826. Of his family we have not been able to obtain any information. After his death they left this section, going to the West.

"Lame Jacob" Barr, so called by reason of lameness from white swelling when quite young, who bought "The Ark" in 1839, was born in the vicinity of Strasburg in 1778. His father was a cousin of Martin Barr, Sr., and about 1785 he moved to the farm now occupied by Moses Bair, in Eden township, east of Quarryville. Besides farming he was largely engaged in wagoning. Jacob had charge of the teams, and made money both for his

father and himself. He was a good judge of horses and knew how to handle them. His reputation as a teamster was known from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and his team always hauled the heaviest loads. As many hogsheds of whisky as he could possibly get on his wagon were a light load. After the death of his father, in 1810, he still continued farming and driving teams, and finally added lime-burning. About 1852 he retired from business of all kinds, and in 1874 died at the good old age of ninety-six years and six months. His last child, Mrs. Frederick Stively, died at Camargo a few weeks ago, over ninety-two years old. One of his grandchildren is Miss Annie Lyle, one of Millersville's popular teachers, and John F. Shenk, the well-known teacher of Providence, is a great-grandson.

It has been generally supposed that Martin Barr, Sr., was the first to take out limestone at Quarryville for the burning of lime; but such is not the case. It was his son, Abram, who began operations in 1820. The first man who worked for him was Peter Rinear, who was afterwards (in 1837) killed by a premature explosion in a quarry where the drug store now stands in Quarryville. He began and worked at it alone, with a small steel drill, which he held in one hand, while with the other he struck with a small hammer—rather a slow process compared with the steam drills of the present day.

The first stone burned into lime from these quarries was hauled to the farm of John Herr, near Mt. Eden Furnace, where he had built a small kiln, holding about three hundred bushels. The kiln is still there, but as a ruin. Several "burns" were made at this place, and lime was found to be a good fertilizer. Others built kilns in that section, as well as over all the lower end of the county, and the quarrying of

stone became quite a profitable and extensive business. More men were put to work. In 1825 Abram Barr laid out about twenty acres in lots of one-eighth of an acre, and these he sold to farmers to take out stone for their own use, which they did in the winter after all their other work was done. In order to be convenient to their work about twenty good-sized log cabins were built, and "Barr's Quarries" became quite a place—hence the later Quarryville.

The land laid out was mostly a large apple orchard that had been planted by Abram's father, Martin Barr, when he built "The Ark," and as other quarries were opened in this section it was eventually named "The Orchard Quarries." Of the apple trees on this tract one still remains, and it has passed its usefulness. The last of the log cabins was torn down about twenty years ago, and only one of the old houses occupied by the original quarrymen still stands.

In a very short time it was found that lime was making the lower end. It was just what that land wanted, and the opening of new quarries began; large kilns were erected, and the quarrying of stone and burning of lime grew to be a very extensive business. Daniel Lefever, John Stewart, Henry Keen and Joseph Elliott were about the first to go into the business extensively. All the burning was done with wood until 1839, when Daniel Lefever burned the first with coal, and, while some still used wood, the use of coal became general after a few years.

At the time Abram Barr began the sale of quarry lots the prices were from \$75 to \$100 each. As time went by these same lots sold as high as \$1,500.

The lime business continued to grow rapidly at Quarryville, and considerable money had been made at it until about 1860, when the use of commercial fertilizers became more general and

the business began to decline, and, in fact, became almost extinct. Stone was only quarried for business purposes, but the last few years the farmers, finding the use of something besides commercial fertilizers necessary, have begun to use lime, and the business is again gradually increasing. Millions of bushels of lime have been burned from stone taken out of the great "orchard" quarry, the excavation of which covers acres, and is almost fifty feet deep.

In 1858 alone over 600,000 bushels of lime were burned and hauled from Quarryville; fully a dozen quarries were running; over a hundred men had work in them, and every lime burner had at least one six mule team, and some as many as three, while almost every farmer kept a team which found steady hauling. Great quantities of lime were delivered into York and Chester counties and into Cecil and Harford counties, Maryland.

In the early days of Quarryville there were some famous characters among the workmen, and a history of them would be most interesting. Of the originals only one is still living, our genial old friend, "Dan" Rinear, now eighty-seven, still a fairly active man and as gay as a lark. The only one of the original teamsters surviving is George Aument. He is eighty-nine and still of good mind, but feeble in body. Both these old men say they went to work at an early age. Mr. Aument hauled the first load of stone to John Herr, who was his uncle, in 1820.

Asa, Stacey, Job, John and Peter Rinear all died long ago—all living to be over eighty except Peter.

Tom McFadden, Bill Sample, Dan Longenecker, John Suter, John Welsh, William Johnson also lived to a good old age.

Of the original business men Joseph Elliott died in Illinois twenty-five years ago; John Stewart, in York

county twenty years ago; Daniel Le-
fever and Henry Keen within the last
twenty years—the latter being the most
successful of the lime burners and leav-
ing large estates.

* * * * *

The grandchildren of "The Ark's"
builder are dead and gone; the great
estate has been subdivided, and its
broad acres are now sold by the foot
frontage; rich fortunes have been quar-
ried from its buried limestone; where
"Pete" Rinear held his drill with one
hand while the other wielded the ham-
mer, a sparkling fountain now marks
the centre of a flourishing town. The
cavalcade of prancing teams, "with their
merry strings of bells," that once trav-
ersed these highways has passed, and
the old wagoners lie under the "mossy
marbles." New methods have suc-
ceeded to the old. The walls of "The
Ark" stand plumb, strong, "four square
to every wind that blows." Time has
colored them, but only with deeper,
richer tint, and the stains that the
storm has left upon them detract noth-
ing. Its timbers are sound and strong.
Back of it a blue breast of limestone
fronts towards the rising sun. Aside
of it a fortlike group of lime kilns are
smoking with the fires of a re-kindled
industry. Could its spacious chambers
speak they might tell the story of a
century that has seen vast changes,
social, political, scientific, mechanical
and commercial. It bids fair to stand
another hundred years. Long distant
be the day when ruthless hands shall
raze its walls, or when dull ear shall
listen with distaste to the chronicle of
its builder and of those who dwelt be-
neath its roof.

Since writing the above I find there
are in addition to those named still liv-
ing grandchildren of Martin Barr, Sr.:
Mrs. Amanda McCalla, of Millersville,
widow of the late Dr. John McCalla, of

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Lancaster, and Martin Barr (brother of Jacob Barr, of Limeville), who is living retired in Lancaster. Mrs. McCalla's father was Michael and Martin's, Jacob.

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OLD FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

PAPER READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON FEB. 4, 1898.

OLD FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.

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Old Franklin College,

BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D.D., LL.D. 163

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OLD FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

In our investigations into the beginning of the literary and social life of Lancaster county, the early days of old Franklin College should not be forgotten. That an institution of advanced grade should have been founded in Lancaster one hundred and eleven years ago was in itself a remarkable event; but the fact that, through a long period of gloom and depression, it was never entirely suffered to fall renders it worthy of especial commemoration. On the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of Franklin and Marshall College it was my privilege to prepare a monograph on "The Founding of Franklin College," in which I entered somewhat minutely into the history of that ancient institution, which is regarded as one of the constituent elements of the present college. Since that time certain additional information has come into my possession, and I propose to present an account of the origin and purpose of the "Frankliniana," as it was often called by its founders, limiting myself as much as possible to its brief season of hope and vigor, and passing lightly over the extended period of depression and disappointment.

As early as the middle of the last century the education of the Germans of Pennsylvania had become a burning question. More than two hundred thousand Germans—according to Theodore Poesche's estimate—had come to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and had occupied the greater part of its most fertile counties. That they were excellent citizens was never denied, and no doubt the great majority

of them were thoroughly satisfied with their condition. They were not an ignorant people by any means—it is an acknowledged fact that by far the greater number of books published and sold in the Middle Colonies were in the German language. The worst that can be said against them is that they did not fully appreciate the duty which they owed to their descendants. Sincerely attached to their ancestral language, it never occurred to them that without higher education it must become debased and broken; and that, in the process of degeneration, the social life which they so highly valued must also disappear. They were not opposed to education, and, indeed, they esteemed it so highly that they practically considered it a part of their religion. In the earliest days of their settlements they never founded a church without building a school house at its side. As time passed, it, however, became evident that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide teachers for the parochial schools. There was no poorer trade than that of schoolmaster, and, before long, most of the teachers were either worn out or worthless. It was evident that unless something was speedily done the coming generation would grow up in utter ignorance, except that here and there parents, who had been unusually well instructed, might convey to their children the rudiments of knowledge. When the Rev. Michael Schlatter went to Europe, in 1751, to plead the cause of the churches of Pennsylvania, he felt that the chief question of the times was that of education. In his "Appeal" he even said that if the children were left without instruction for several generations they might become like the aborigines. It was an unfortunate expression, which was misrepresented, and rendered its author unpopular. Though it was mainly through his in-

finence that a fund of £12,000 was collected in Holland for churches and parochial schools, and £20,000 more in England for the establishment of schools in Pennsylvania, the man who should have been hailed as a benefactor became the mark of detraction and obloquy, until he finally retired from the work in despair, and the "Charity Schools," which he had founded, proved an utter failure.

During the brief period in which Schlatter served as the first Superintendent of Schools in Pennsylvania he founded "Charity Schools" in Reading, York, Lancaster, New Hanover and Skippack. The trustees, however, soon withdrew their support from these schools, and several of them ceased to exist within a year of their organization. The school at Lancaster is supposed to have been more prosperous than the others, as it was still in existence in 1760, and was then attended by 65 scholars. Rupp says, in his "History of Lancaster County," that a classical school, which may have grown up on the earlier foundation, "suggested the application to the Legislature for the incorporation of Franklin College." This, however, appears to be a mere guess, for which there appears to be no historic foundation. There is an inconvenient interval, which it leaves unexplained.

The Germans have been greatly blamed for refusing to accept the benefits which it was proposed to confer upon them through the medium of the "Charity Schools," and perhaps it would have been better for them if they had been more humble; but it may be well to take into consideration the manner in which the gift was offered. The British can be generous on occasions, but they rarely grant a favor without assuming an appearance of superiority, which deprives it of half its value. The very name, "Charity

Schools," contained a suggestion of pauperism which it was hard to endure. Whenever a "Charity School" was founded the people were expected to contribute liberally, but they were practically deprived of any share in their management. The funds were in the hands of Trustees, who, with few exceptions, represented the official classes, who did not hesitate to assert that the schools were intended to anglicize the people. On their tours of inspection they appeared with coach and four, making no secret of their contempt for the people whom they pretended to assist. It is easy to see that schools established in such a fashion could not possibly commend themselves to the affections of the German community.

After the failure of the "Charity Schools," the Lutheran and Reformed ministers began to urge the establishment of a school of advanced grades, under the patronage of the Germans themselves. It was felt that the plan of establishing a complete system of popular instruction had been at least premature. "Of what use was it," they inquired, "to establish schools for the German people, so long as it was impossible to secure the services of competent teachers?" There was also a great lack of educated ministers, and the general prospect was gloomy in the extreme.

In the correspondence with Europe, both on the part of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, there are frequent references to the necessity of establishing a gymnasium (or college), but there was no response nor encouragement from the other side. In 1773, Dr. John C. Kunze, of the Lutheran Church, founded a classical school in Philadelphia, but it was soon discontinued, in consequence of the War of the Revolution. When the University of Pennsylvania was organized, in 1779, Dr.

Kunze was chosen German Professor of Philology, and in the succeeding year he opened the German Department of the University. Four years later Dr. Kunze was called to Columbia College, N. Y., and Dr. Helmuth succeeded to his chair in Philadelphia, which he occupied until 1810. The German Department, which was in his charge, flourished until 1787 or '88, when it began to decline and was soon discontinued. There is no doubt, I think, that it was from the German Department of the University that the idea of establishing a college in Lancaster was derived. Dr. Helmuth must have seen that it would be impossible to maintain two departments in the University—one must increase and the other decrease. What was more natural then than that he should conceive the idea that an institution for higher education among the Germans would be more likely to succeed if founded in a German country than if suffered to maintain a sickly existence as an annex to a larger English institution.

In the absence of positive proof, it is, of course, impossible to affirm that it was Dr. Helmuth who first suggested the founding of a college in Lancaster, but he was certainly the most prominent of a little company of ministers who deserve to be entitled the founders of old Franklin College.

Of course, it may be said, in a general way, that the whole movement sprang from Benjamin Franklin's efforts to anglicize and educate the Pennsylvania Germans, and that the infant institution was therefore properly named.

It seemed at this time as though the time had come for the establishment of an institution which might be held to represent all those classes of the German people which appreciated the importance of higher education. The Lutheran and Reformed Churches had

approached each other more closely than at any previous period in their history. There were especially four eminent ministers—two of each denomination—who were intimate friends, and who, so far as we can discover from their writings, were as nearly as possible agreed in doctrine and sentiments. These men were the Rev. Drs. Helmuth, Welberg, Hendel and H. E. Muhlenberg. Helmuth and Welberg were at that time respectively pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Philadelphia, and Muhlenberg and Hendel of those of Lancaster. Helmuth and Welberg were bosom friends, and when the latter died, during the yellow fever epidemic, Helmuth preached his funeral sermon and composed in his memory a beautiful poem, which is still preserved. Hendel and Muhlenberg were less demonstrative in their affection, but in disposition they were very much alike, prudent, dignified and gentle, so that it is hardly possible to imagine that there could have been any disagreement between them. There can be little doubt that the four pastors whose names we have mentioned were, in their day, the foremost representatives of the German element in Pennsylvania. They had been educated at the best European universities, and were intimately acquainted with the foremost men of our State and Nation. In this way they were enabled to enlist the enthusiastic co-operation of such men as Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, Thomas Mifflin, Thomas MacKean, and many others, whose names will live forever in the annals of the State and Nation.

Benjamin Franklin was, in 1787, the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. He had been prominent in many philanthropic enterprises, and, though he was now too old to take an active part in the work of establishing a new institution, it

was hoped that it might become in some degree a partaker of his brilliant reputation. That Franklin was deeply interested in the work is not to be doubted. He had been for many years engaged in publishing German books—which proved extremely profitable—and had claimed to be in a special sense the patron and defender of the German people. Once, indeed, at a time of political excitement, he had called them “German boors”—for which he had never been entirely forgiven—and it may have been, to some extent, compunction of conscience that moved him to take a prominent part in the organization of the new institution. At any rate he headed the subscription list with a handsome contribution of £200, and allowed himself to be regarded as its founder and patron.

The charter of Franklin College was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 10th day of March, 1787. It prescribed that the Board of Trustees should consist of fifteen Lutherans, fifteen Reformed, and “the remainder to be chosen from any other society of Christians.” It may be remarked that with regard to the third section—who were generally known as “outsiders”—the charter was rather liberally construed, as some of the eminent men which it included had never identified themselves with any such “society.”

The Board was, however, sufficiently distinguished. It included no less than five Signers of the Declaration of Independence, besides several Generals of the Revolution and other distinguished men.

The privileges granted to the new institution were of the most liberal character. It received authority to confer the degrees and “other meritorious distinctions” which are “granted in other colleges in America or Europe.” The corporation was granted the privilege to receive bequests and contributions;

provided the whole amount "do not exceed Ten Thousand pounds, valuing one Portugal half Johannes, weighing nine pennyweight, at three pounds." The charter contains many interesting features, but it has been frequently printed and may be supposed to be sufficiently well known.

The Legislature did not manifest any extraordinary liberality in its appropriations to the institution in which it officially claimed to take the warmest interest. Ten thousand acres of land, lying within the limit of the present counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford and Venango, were granted to the college, and it was ordered that the expenses of surveying should be paid out of the treasury of the State. By a supplemental act, passed on the 27th day of February, 1788, "the public store-house and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster" were vested in the trustees of Franklin College for the use of said institution." On the surface this may appear to have been a liberal donation, but it must be remembered that the lands were in those days practically worthless, and that half a century had to pass before it was possible to realize from them the nucleus of a college endowment. The store-house was situated on North Queen street, near James—on the ground now occupied by "Franklin Row"—and two adjacent lots were presented by William Hamilton, Esq. The "store-house" required extensive repairs in order to fit it in any degree for the purpose of a literary institution, so that the earliest contributions were in great measure exhausted before the work was properly begun. Until the repairs were completed the college occupied the "Brew House" in Mifflin street, west of Duke, near Trinity church. Part of the building is still standing, but has long since been divided into dwellings.

It will be seen that in so far as the finances were concerned the founding of Franklin College was to a great extent a matter of faith; but for a while faith was strong and enthusiasm unbounded. It was resolved to use all possible means to attract attention to the new institution. Dr. Weilberg published an "Address to Germans," which was extensively circulated. There is still extant a pretty extensive correspondence, preliminary to the dedication or formal opening of the college, which took place on Wednesday, June 6th, 1787. In some instances it appears that the signatures were attached to a blank sheet which was afterward filled out by some member of the Board. Of this character was the following letter which was written by Dr. Helmuth and addressed to Dr. Muhlenberg:

"Philadelphia, March 19, 1787.

"Dearest Brother in Christ—I must be careful not to exceed the space which has been left for me, for this letter was signed before it was written, and I cannot be expected to address you in the dignified style which one ought to employ when writing in the name of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed. How would it do to fill up the page with an obligation? Just think, three such papers have been committed to my care; you may judge how well my credit must stand with those people. But to business: 1. You or Pastor Hendel must undertake to preach a sermon in German. This sermon must earnestly and effectively impress upon the people of Lancaster the importance of higher education. N. B.—But it must, under no circumstances, be more than twenty-five minutes in length.

"2. If Pastor Hendel should undertake to preach the sermon, you will offer a prayer in German at the altar; and in your prayer you will make special mention of the prosperity of the Germans

and of its increase by means of education.

"3. I send you herewith several copies of the Order of Dedication. When I meet you personally I will give you the reasons why the procession was arranged according to the programme.

"As regards the verses you will have to accept them as composed by men who are overloaded with more work than they can possibly perform.

"Mr. Ott sends you the music for the several pieces, so that your Lancaster singers may rehearse them properly. Several of our best singers have already been engaged, and will be in Lancaster at the appointed time to assist in the music. The solos and antistrophes will be sung by the singers from Philadelphia; the echo requires that the singers should stand opposite to each other, and, therefore, the solos and antistrophes might also be sung by these gentlemen from the north side of your church, opposite to the organ. Concerning the German hymn, I have to say that the response is to be sung by the children. This may, in my opinion, be thus arranged: You can have the space before the altar occupied with benches, on which the children may be seated, and there sing their response. It is presumed that this will make a good impression on the parents. Lutheran and Reformed children must sing together.

"Let the choir be pretty large. There are singers enough among the Lutherans and especially among the Reformed.

"I hope the gentlemen of Lancaster will not be displeased, because we are so busy and help to make arrangements sixty-six miles away, especially as one of the Lancaster members is aiding us. Here the majority of the Trustees live near together, and it is at any rate always necessary that some one should take the initiative.

"Lancaster owes much to Dr. Rush, and the University will always find in him an active supporter. Our subscriptions indicate that we shall be able, without doubt, to bring about £2,500 with us to Lancaster. I hope that you will love the contributors and most cheerfully do what they tell you.*

"Four thousand copies of the Order of Exercises are to be printed, which will be distributed on the day of dedication.

"Please provide lodging for my singers—they are four in number, and Mr. Ott will be one of them. The Trustees will pay the expenses of the journey; their board, I presume, they will receive gratuitously.

"Ah! here already are the signatures, and I can, therefore, only add that the following gentlemen are your good friends, and feel confident that you will attend to the above matters and make all necessary preparation:

"CASPARUS WEIBERG,
"THOS. MACKEAN,
"P. MUHLENBERG,
"DAN. HIESTER, JR.,
"JOS. HIESTER,
"PHILIP WAGER,
"WM. SHEAFF,
"BENJ. RUSH,
"HEINRICH HELMUTH."

On the 5th day of June, the day before the formal opening, the Board of Trustees met in the Court House at Lancaster, and elected the following Faculty for Franklin College:

Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, D. D.,
President.

Rev. William Hendel, D. D., Vice
President.

Rev. Frederick W. Melsholmer, Pro-
fessor of Greek, Latin and German.

William Reichenbach, Professor of
Mathematics.

*This, no doubt, refers to his acceptance of the Presidency of the College.

Rev. Joseph Hutchins, Professor of the English Language and Belles Lettres.

Concerning these men, Dr. Rush says, in an article written in 1787: "A cluster of more learned or better qualified masters, I believe, have not met in any university."

The dedication, on the 6th of June, 1787, was one of the most splendid occasions in the history of Lancaster. The Lutheran Ministerium and the Reformed Coetus were both in session in Lancaster at that time, and their presence added greatly to the eclat of the festival. The officers of every congregation in the city were invited to march in the procession, and, I may here state, that the original invitation addressed to the Moravian Church is in possession of our President, Mr. George Steinman.

In the Lutheran Church, Dr. Muhlenberg preached a German sermon, and Dr. Joseph Hutchins—the newly-elected Professor of English and Belles Lettres—delivered a discourse in which he took occasion to glorify his office. Dr. Muhlenberg's sermon was immediately published in pamphlet form, but that of Dr. Hutchins did not appear until 1806, when it was published by the author. In a preface the author says that at the time of its delivery he was "discouraged by some circumstances from the publication." What these circumstances were may easily be inferred from the discourse. The preacher was no doubt a scholar and a gentleman, but he evidently failed to appreciate the difficulties of the situation and manifested a lamentable lack of prudence. Not to refer to other things that might better have remained unsaid, he remarked: "As the limited capacity of man can very seldom attain excellence in more than one language, the study of English will demand the principal attention of your

children." At present this may appear to have been a very innocent utterance; but when we remember that it was addressed to German people, whose main object in the establishment of a college was the preservation of their native language in Pennsylvania, it must be confessed that it was, to say the least, very imprudent. It may indeed be said to have been a foreshadowing of trouble, suggesting the remark of a contemporary writer: "The English and German can never work together. The one says Shibboleth, the other Sibboleth." There was, a few years ago, some discussion of the question whether Benjamin Franklin was personally present at the formal opening of the institution which received his name. On this subject there can be no doubt, though the fact is not explicitly mentioned in the published proceedings. Franklin was at that time a member of the Constitutional Convention, in session at Philadelphia, but the records show that he was absent from the 4th to the 9th of June. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, a French author, who was at that time in America, states in his published book of travels, that in 1787 he accompanied Franklin on a journey to Lancaster "to lay the corner-stone of a college which he had founded there for the Germans." It is not probable that this was literally the laying of a corner-stone, as the college had, as yet, no building of its own, but rather the formal opening to which we have referred. I have been informed—though I have not seen it—that within a few years a letter has been discovered, addressed by Franklin to his sister, in which he refers to his visit to Lancaster on this occasion. The sage was, however, at that time eighty-one years old, so that we may easily see why he took no active part in the proceedings.

It was found necessary in the first

year to divide the college into two sections—German and English. There was no lack of patronage. In 1788 there were, according to Professor Melsheimer's report, one hundred and twenty-five students, of whom about twenty received instruction in the higher branches. The chief difficulty was financial. The rates of tuition were very low, and the receipts were only £111, while the salaries of the professors amounted to £210, though Drs. Muhlenberg and Hendel labored without salary. At the end of the first year the Treasurer, John Hubley, Esq., reported a deficit of £244. At this rate it did not take long to get to the bottom of the purse.

It was found necessary, after the second year, to contract the scope of the institution, so that it became at best a good local academy. Prof. Melsheimer labored until 1798, hoping against hope, but finally accepted a call to Hanover, Pa. There were subsequently a number of eminent teachers, among whom, besides those we have mentioned, were James Ross, author of a celebrated Latin Grammar; Benedict Schippher, co-author, with Dr. Muhlenberg, of a large German dictionary, and W. C. Brownlee, afterwards an eminent minister in New York.

The Lutheran and Reformed Synods on several occasions made small appropriations to Franklin College, but this seems to have been rather to preserve a traditional right than for any more serious purpose. It might be interesting to trace the later history of Franklin College, but this is not our present intention. It may, however, be added that the lands originally granted to the institution gradually increased in value, so as to render it possible to establish an institution of a higher grade. This was finally accomplished by the union with Marshall College,

which was approved by the Legislature in 1850, though not actually consummated until 1853.

It is evident that Franklin College, as originally constituted, did not fulfill the purposes of its founders. For this failure many causes might be assigned, though there were two which, in our opinion, outweighed the rest. The first was that the time had not come for the establishment of an institution in Lancaster on such an extensive scale. A few eminent men appreciated the importance of the work, but it never found its way to the hearts of the people. Another cause of failure must be sought in the fact that the earliest promoters of the enterprise evidently expected too much. They knew of great institutions elsewhere, but they seem to have failed to remember that—unless largely aided by the Government—they were the result of many years of toil, if not suffering. Harvard College, for instance, was, in those days, but a small institution, but it had required 150 years to bring it so far. Such facts the founders of Franklin College appear to have left out of consideration. Their purposes were so pure and exalted that they imagined that they must be immediately supported, and consequently did not consider the day of small things. Accordingly, when trouble came, they lost heart, and failed to manifest the continued self-sacrifice which is the best assurance of the highest success. Nevertheless, to use the words of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, one of the professors of Franklin College, "it is a high credit to Lancaster that ever since the adoption of our National Constitution she has never been without a school in which her sons could receive the elements of a classical education."

[The interest in Dr. Dubbs' paper on "Old Franklin College" was greatly enhanced by the exhibition and inspec-

tion of many valuable documents, such as a catalogue of the pupils of Franklin College in 1787, catalogue of the library, letters by distinguished men, relating thereto, and other important manuscripts which he presented in connection therewith.]

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON MAY 5 AND JUNE 2, 1899.

GENERAL WAYNE IN 1777-1778.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

SOME EARLY PRINTERS.

By HON. HENRY G. LONG.

A GENERAL KNOX LETTER.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

VOL. III. NOS. 8 AND 9.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1899.

General Wayne in 1777-1778.

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Exch
Lanc. Society
12-9-1931

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

In thumbing over "Rupp's History of Lancaster County" several weeks ago for, perhaps, the five hundredth time, I once more came upon the General Wayne letters, printed on pages 412 to 420. Like a good many more persons, I had never questioned the fact that as they bore the name of Mountjoy at their head they were



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

written at the town of that name in our own county. It was not until the paper of Mr. Samuel Evans, on "Colonel James Crawford," was read before this society that a light dawned upon the question, and I determined

to investigate the matter thoroughly for my own satisfaction. I think I have done so, and I will attempt to show that General Wayne's brigade was never in winter quarters in this county, either at Mount Joy or elsewhere, and that the belief that it was was largely the result of a confusion between two places with the same name, widely separated, and only one of which was known to the persons who were discussing the question out of which this misconception arose.

Major General Anthony Wayne—"mad Anthony," as the histories have it, and as the American people have always delighted to call him—was one of the three Generals which the Quaker element contributed to the Revolutionary War, and one of the two born Generals, besides the Commander-in-Chief, who did gallant service in that struggle of the centuries. No General in the Continental army rendered his country better service. At the Brandywine, at Paoli, at Germantown, at Valley Forge, at Monmouth, at Stony Point and at Yorktown, whether in victory or disaster, he was the Chevalier Bayard of the American forces, the knight without fear and without reproach; and whenever his plumed crest was seen amid the gleam of bayonets and the roar of battle, there the fight raged most furiously and the dead lay thickest.

But it is not the purpose of this brief paper to present to you the military or civil career of this skilful soldier, true patriot and wise statesman. The eloquent pen of history did that long ago, and to-day we can neither add nor detract from that proud record. I, therefore, return to the main purpose of this paper.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, Rupp was the writer who first gave currency to this statement concerning Wayne. He publishes six letters, the first bearing date of Decem-

ber 28, 1777, and the last that of April 8th, 1778, with the name Mountjoy in the headline of five of them, and the words "Camp Mount Joy" in the remaining one. Evidently Rupp thought he had made a very important find when he discovered these letters among the unpublished archives of the State at Harrisburg. Concerning them he says: "When General Washington took winter quarters, General Wayne encamped in this (Lancaster) county, in Mount Joy township, where his men endured no small degree of suffering, as appears from the following letters from the General to his excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq., at Lancaster." He was a careful historian, and nothing that he had ever seen bore out the seeming evidence of the headlines of these letters. Yea, more. He appears to have been fearful their accuracy, or, perhaps, even their existence might be questioned, so he carefully fortified his position by the following letter from the then Secretary of the Commonwealth. Here it is:

Secretary's Office,
Harrisburg, October 11, 1843.

Mr. I. D. Rupp.

Sir: Your letter of the 9th instant was received, and, in reply, I would inform you that it appears from the letters you mentioned that General Wayne "had" his camp at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, during the winter of 1777 and 1778.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. M'CLURE.

You will observe Secretary M'Clure is not very positive. He says: "It appears that Wayne had his camp in this county." It may be, he had doubts, but the letters seemed to furnish evidence he could not overcome.

Even the veteran Dr. Egle fell into the same trap so innocently, but skillfully, laid by Rupp, and we find him saying in his "History of Pennsylva-

nia" that "General Wayne's command was encamped during nearly the whole winter and spring (of 1777-78) at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, assisting in securing supplies of provisions for the army at Valley Forge."

I have not had time to investigate how many more writers have perpetuated this error, nor are further researches on this point required. The fact that it has remained uncontradicted for nearly half a century is the strangest part of it.

The extreme improbability of the statement should from the beginning have led to a more careful investigation. No fact of the Revolutionary War is better remembered than the midnight assault on his forces at Paoli, on September 20, 1777, and his brilliant conduct at the battle of Germantown in the following month of October. It is also well known that when General Howe occupied Philadelphia in August, of 1777, the entire American force was concentrated in that neighborhood. The enemy numbered 19,530 men and the patriot forces 11,800. Not one brigade, nay not a company, could be spared and none were absent but the few who were away on special duties. How extremely improbable, therefore, to suppose that Wayne, with his eight regiments, composing two brigades, had been detached at this critical moment to occupy a village of no strategic importance, eighty miles distant, while all the rest of Washington's army lay on the watch, only twenty miles from the British forces. Such a thing is as inconceivable from a military point of view as it is at variance with all the well-known facts. What was there for him to do at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, nearly a hundred miles from the nearest enemy, and he ever foremost in the fray? Common sense as well as military science suggests that his place was by the side of his chief,

and the fact is that he was there continuously from the time he joined Washington's army in the Jerseys about May, 1777, until Howe abandoned Philadelphia in the summer of 1778.

Again, if he, with his two brigades, was encamped during the entire winter of 1777-8 at the hamlet of Mount Joy, in this county, does any sensible person for a moment suppose no physical evidences of the fact would remain? Such a large body of men would select a favorable location and throw up suitable fortifications, earthworks, redoubts, etc. Then, too, it would have been well nigh impossible to have lived under canvas during that inclement winter, destitute of suitable clothing as they were. They must have occupied some barracks or built huts, as was the usual custom. But who ever made such a claim? Where are the evidences of huts or barracks, of redoubts, trenches and earthworks? It is simply impossible that some remains of such works would not survive until the present hour, had there been such. Even tradition, that gossip of the ages, is dumb when this encampment of 2,000 or more men at Mount Joy is concerned. The army records of Valley Forge relate all too truly the story how insufficient food, inadequate clothing and camp diseases resulting from exposure sent hundreds of heroes to nameless graves. It is the story of every army long in camp. But has man ever seen or heard aught of such a thing in Mount Joy? Where is the graveyard where these unknown patriots sleep their last sleep? The people of Mount Joy would to-day direct the tourist to the sacred spot. But they do not, for neither history, tradition nor the men of ancient days have preserved such cherished memorials.

Once more, had Wayne at any time marched his brigade to Mount Joy, he must have come through Lancaster. Here he would have been captured as

surely as fate. In this very town of Lancaster there lived at that time the diarist Christopher Marshall, who daily noted even the most trifling war news in his "Remembrancer." Every body of importance that comes along and many that are unimportant find places in his pages. The arrival of troops and their departure is noted. Nothing escapes him. What the English never succeeded in doing, Marshall would certainly have done, had Wayne put in an appearance—that is, captured him and given him a place in his most excellent book.

But I think it can be clearly shown from the very letters themselves, I mean those dated at Mountjoy, that they were not written in this county. The opening paragraph in the first one reads: "I was favored with yours of the 12th (December, 1777) instant, but the enemy being then out, prevented me from acknowledging it sooner." This most certainly alludes to the various foraging and other expeditions Howe kept sending out, and which had to be looked after. As none of these ever came up as far as Lancaster, how could Wayne have been on the lookout for them? In the same letter occurs this passage: "His Excellency (General Washington) is also informed that Governor Henry, of Virginia, has ordered on clothing for the troops of that State, which he expects every hour." Unless Wayne had been in daily communication with the Commander-in-Chief how could he have known these things?"

In the Mountjoy letter, dated February, 1778, Wayne writes to General Wharton as follows: "Enclosed is a list of the officers sent on the recruiting service from my division, who, you will see by the within instructions, are directed to wait on your Excellency for recruiting orders." If Wayne had himself been on the spot his recruiting officers could have been put to work at

once, and by himself, instead of being sent to the Governor, at Lancaster.

In the letter dated March 27, 1778, from Mountjoy, of course, he says: "It's at last concluded to throw the Pennsylvania troops into one division, after reducing them to ten regiments, which, I believe, will be as many as we can fill." Such an important step could only have been done at headquarters, and after due consultation and deliberation. In the same letter he says there is a rumor in camp that the English have evacuated Rhode Island and are drawing all their forces to a focus. Had Wayne been at Mt. Joy, in this county, such news must have reached the Governor, at Lancaster, before it did Wayne, and there would have been no use in his sending it.

On April 10, 1778, he writes to the Governor: "Agreeably to your desire, I have 'ordered up' an additional number of recruiting officers." A little further on in the same letter he adds: "I wish Your Excellency to order the recruits to be clothed and appointed before they leave Lancaster, as they can't be supplied here, the sixteen additional regiments, and the Carolina troops, being ordered to be supplied previous to any others." Common intelligence will readily see that the writer could not have been in Lancaster county when he wrote the above words.

The internal evidence supplied by these very Mountjoy letters is so clear and decisive that it cannot be successfully disputed. It will be seen that up to this time I have presented only negative evidence that Wayne's Brigades were never encamped in the town of Mount Joy. I have abundant positive evidence to the same effect, which I now proceed to give.

The six Wayne letters quoted by Rupp, and dated at Mountjoy, are not the only ones written by him and dated at that place. Some are to be found

in the Colonial Records, and many are quoted by Dr. Charles J. Stille in his "Life of Wayne." I shall now quote from some of these and also from letters to him, written by others, while he was at Valley Forge, as well as from Dr. Stille's excellent work itself.

Lancaster at this time was not only the largest town in the State after Philadelphia, but the richest, and, along with the country around it, was the main source of supply for the army. Nearly all the clothing for the Pennsylvania line was made here. Officials were continually at work securing cloth and linen and leather, and having them made up for the use of the soldiers in the camp. Here is a letter from Commissary Lang, who was on such duty at that time. It is dated at Lancaster, on February 28th. 1778:

"Hon'd Sir: You cannot Conceive how uneasy I am from want of Instructions from Council concerning the Sending necessaries to Camp for the troops. You can now be furnished with 300 pairs of shoes more... . Some shirts and stockings and Good Breeches are in my possession, on which I await your Orders and their Leave. Pray send a receipt for the 301 pairs you got of Mr. Henry, along with your first order, and oblige, Sir.
Your Most Obedient Servant,

JA'S LANG.

The Hon'bl Anthony Wayne, Esq'r,
Brigadier General, at Camp, near
Valley Forge.

Here we have a business letter sent to him at the Camp at the very time the Rupp letters located him in Lancaster county.

In all the letters of the time, and the histories, we find Valley Forge spoken of as the "Camp," the words Valley Forge being not frequently used. In a letter from Wayne to Mr. Richards Peters, Secretary of War, dated at Mt. Joy, on February 8, 1778, he begins.

"On my arrival in Camp;" he had evidently been away on foraging duty.

Another letter from Wayne to Col. Bayard, dated Mt. Joy, March 28, 1778 (one of the Rupp letters is dated the day previous, March 27), directs Bayard "To proceed Immediately to Lancaster and call on Wm. Henry, Esq., there, for the arms, etc., mentioned in the two Brigade Returns. 'You will also forward to Camp' all such clothing as may be provided for the Use of the Officers and Soldiers of the Penn'a Line.....As soon as you can Effect this Business, you will Return to Camp, taking care to forward all such Recruits belonging to the Penna. Line as may be in Lancaster, first providing them with their proper Uniform, Arms, and Accoutrements."

In a letter to Secretary Peters, from Mount Joy, on April 12, he says: "At present the Enemy far outnumber us—and unless speedy supplies arrive—We shall not long retain this Ground."

On March 4 he writes to General Washington from Haddonfield, N. J., that hearing that the enemy, in small parties, were collecting cattle and forage in that vicinity, he made a forced march to cut some of them off. He describes at great length how, with General Pulaski, Col. Ellis and Capt. Boyle, he drove the various detachments back into Philadelphia; adding, "I shall begin my March for Camp tomorrow morning."

On June 17, Washington called a council of war as to the expediency of attacking Philadelphia. Wayne was present, and his judgment was adverse to the contemplated step. On the following day he gives his views to Washington in a long letter dated at Mount Joy.

Believing that the English were about to evacuate Philadelphia, Lafayette was sent to Barren Hill, about half way to the city. The enemy laid a trap to surprise and capture his 2,500

men, and were nearly successful. Wayne describes the event with great minuteness a few days later in a long letter to Colonel Delany, dated at Mount Joy on May 21.

I shall now leave Wayne's own letters and quote from a number of independent authorities his whereabouts and his acts at the time the Rupp letters locate him in Lancaster county. Dr. Stille, in his "Life of Wayne," says: "The army having gone into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Wayne was soon obliged to turn his attention to a very essential part of a General's duty, that of providing suitable clothing for his men and recruiting their numbers diminished by sickness and desertion. His correspondence (part of which has been quoted) during the terrible winter of 1777-78 shows how constant were his efforts to compass these two objects.....Such were the destitution and nakedness of the troops at Valley Forge that Wayne himself purchased the cloth for the articles his men most needed, hoping to have the garments made up in camp." I may say, Wayne himself came to Lancaster during the latter part of January, 1778, and went also to York on this mission, but his brigades were not with him, and his trip occupied but a few days.

Marshall records in his diary on February 27, 1777, as follows: "News is.....General Wayne is gone with his brigade and four pieces of cannon into Billingsport." A week later he adds: "Accounts to-day are that General Wayne, in the Jerseys, attacked a foraging party of General Howe's there, killed several, took a number of prisoners, 250 head of cattle, which, with 300 head he had collected, he sent unto Head Quarters."

In the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography" I find this paragraph: "During the encampment at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-78,

Wayne contributed greatly to the comfort of the patriot army by numerous successful foraging expeditions."

In a well-known book, "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution," I find this: "It became necessary to obtain supplies from a greater distance, and to combine with the operations that of preventing the enemy from converting to his own use the substance so much wanted by the Continental army. General Wayne was assigned to this duty, which was commenced about the middle of February, in very severe weather, and carried into very complete effect in the district of country extending from Bordentown to Salem, in New Jersey, then within the limits of the enemy." It will be seen from the foregoing that there is a large amount of concurring evidence to show that General Wayne was at Valley Forge during the entire period of the army's encampment there, save when on short foraging expeditions, or trying to secure supplies of clothing for his soldiers.

On May 18, the Supreme Executive Council of the State, sitting at Lancaster, had a letter before it, from General Washington. The Commander-in-Chief urged the necessity of a supply of arms for General Wayne's Division, and requested that about 300 stand, with bayonets fitted to them, be sent him. Council ordered "that 300 Musquets & Bayonets belonging to this State be sent to His Excellency, General Washington, for the Pennsylvania Troops in General Wayne's Division."

In "Bean's History of Montgomery County," on page 168, is the following: "A camp was established for some days (after the battle of Germantown) on the Gulf Hills, fourteen miles distant from Philadelphia, where the army remained until the 18th, when it retired to Valley Forge, going into position with the right resting upon the

base of Mount Joy, near the acute angle of the Valley Creek, the left flank resting upon and protected by the Schuylkill river, about one-half mile below Fatland Ford, or Sullivan's Bridge."

This history gives with much detail the assignment of all the fourteen brigades which at that time composed the army. I will quote another extract: "The extreme right of the line, commanding the approaches from the Southwest, was held by Brigadier General Charles Scott, of Virginia, upon whose left Brigadier General Wayne, commanding the Pennsylvania line, was placed; then in succession from right to left came the brigades of General Enoch Poor, of Massachusetts; General Ebenezer Larned, Gen. John Patterson, of Massachusetts; General George Weedon, of Virginia, who connected with General Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, holding the extreme left of the line resting on the Schuylkill at a point near where the village of Port Kennedy is now located."

In Lossing's "Our Country" I found this paragraph: "The little army at Valley Forge had not only suffered great privations in camp, but were subjected to attacks upon their feeble outposts and detachments sent out for food and forage, by parties sent from Philadelphia. Among the most active of these was a corps of American Loyalists, called the Queen's Rangers, led by Major Simcoe, and numbering about 500 men. In February these went into New Jersey to capture Wayne, who was there, gathering up horses and provisions." (Vol. 1, pp. 980.)

Now, if Wayne was up here at Mount Joy at that very moment, why was Major Simcoe looking for him in New Jersey?

The hundredth anniversary of the encampment at Valley Forge was cele-

brated with much ceremony on December 28, 1877. A noted Philadelphia orator, Henry Armitt Brown, delivered the oration. I make room for a single extract: "And who are the leaders of the men whose heroism can sanctify a place like this?.....These are the huts of Huntingdon's Brigade of the Connecticut line; next to it those of the Pennsylvanians, under Conway. Beyond Conway, on the hill, is Maxwell, a gallant Irishman, commissioned by New Jersey. Woodford, of Virginia, commands on the right of the second line, and in front of him, the Virginian, Scott. The next brigade in order is of Pennsylvanians, many of them men whose homes are in the neighborhood, Chester county boys, and Quakers from the valley, turned soldiers for their country's sake. They are the children of three races—the hot Irish blood mixes with the colder Dutch in their calm, English veins, and some of them—their chief, for instance—are splendid fighters. There he is at this moment riding up hill from his quarters in the valley. A man of medium height and strong of frame, he sits his horse well, and with a dashing air. His nose is prominent, his eye piercing, his complexion ruddy; his whole appearance that of a man of splendid health and flowing spirits. He is just the fellow to win, by his headlong valor, the nickname of 'The Mad.'Pennsylvania, after her quiet fashion, may not make as much of his fame as it deserves, but impartial history will allow her none the less the honor of having given its most brilliant soldier to the Revolution, in her Anthony Wayne."

A Wayne anecdote at Valley Forge will be allowed at this place. I found it in Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County." While the army was lying there a well-known farmer of the valley went repeatedly to General Wayne to complain of depredations

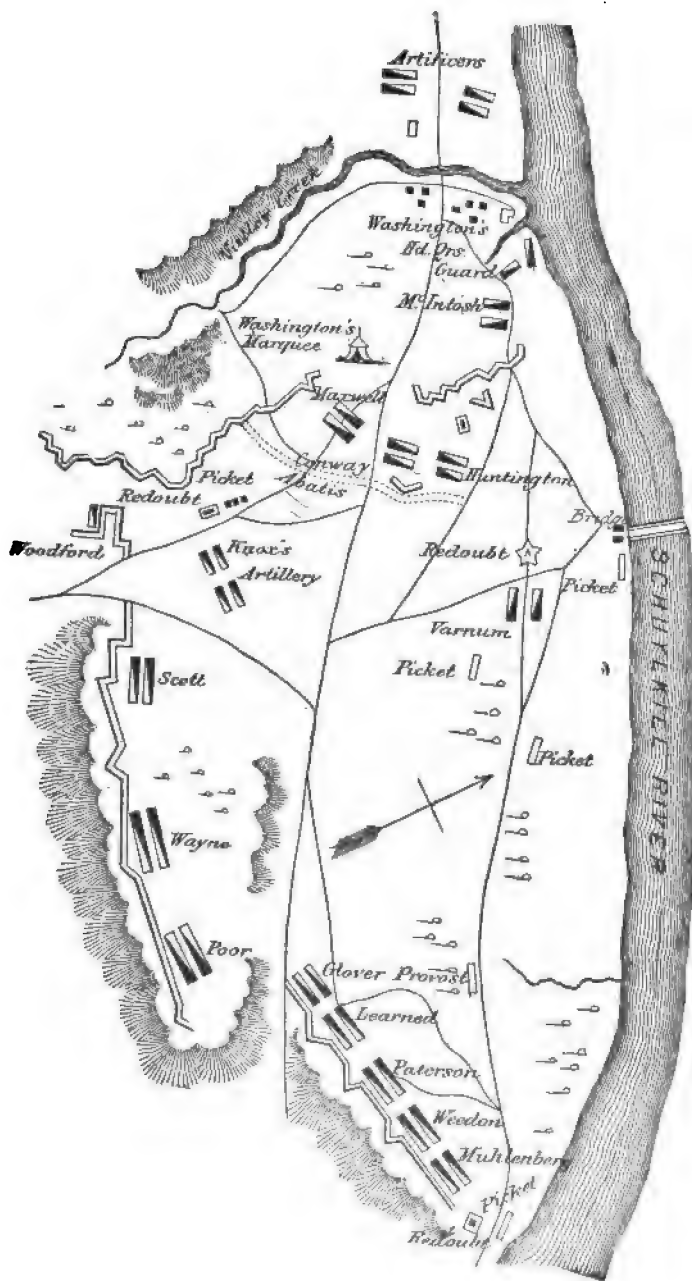
committed by the soldiers on his property. Wayne, annoyed by these frequent visitations, and unable to prevent the men from straggling away from camp, said to the complainant one day, in irritation: "Well, d—n 'em, shoot 'em. Why the devil don't you shoot 'em?" A few days afterward the farmer found one of these marauders calmly milking one of his cows. He returned to his house, got a gun and shot and killed him. He was arrested and tried by a court-martial, and only escaped with his life by pleading Wayne's hasty, unintended advice.

Finally, something about the camp at Valley Forge and Mount Joy. About twenty miles from Philadelphia, up the Schuylkill river, is a deep and rugged valley, formed by the debouchment of Valley creek into the Schuylkill. It is known as Valley Forge.

The flanks of this valley were mountainous and wooded, easy of defense, and there General Washington, after the fearful repulse at Germantown, decided to go into winter quarters when General Howe occupied Philadelphia.

I have found four maps of the Valley Forge encampment; one in "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution;" a second in Putney and Copes' "History of Chester County;" a third in Volume 14 of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, and a fourth in the recently-issued Register of the Sons of the Revolution. The first three are comparatively modern, while the last was made by a French engineer near the time of the encampment itself. They vary in no essential particular. The one here given is from the Colonial Records.

That was perhaps the most gloomy period of the Revolution. Never before had the fortunes of the patriot cause and army been in such a perilous plight. The commissary department was badly managed. Upon several occasions the beef supplies were ex-



Map of the Encampment at Valley Forge, showing the location of all the brigades and forces of the Continental Army. The wooded hill, where the brigades of Poor, Wayne and Scott are located, was known as Mount Joy.

hausted, without any others being in sight. The Quartermaster's Department was equally deficient. Shoes, blankets and clothing were all wanting. General Washington in a letter from the camp says: "For some days there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army have been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest, three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery that they have not ere this been excited to mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms of discontent, however, have appeared in particular instances."

Along those ridges and on those hills, the army encamped on the 19th of December. The weather was too cold for tents and it was resolved to build a sufficient number of huts or cabins of logs. This was done. These quarters were sixteen by fourteen feet in size, and intended to accommodate twelve privates, while each General had one to himself and a limited number of officers were assigned to others. It assumed the order of a regular military camp. The whole was surrounded on the land side by strong entrenchments, and a number of redoubts were built at strategic points. The Schuylkill river ran along the rear of the camp, making it secure in that direction. A bridge was thrown across it to facilitate communication with the other side.

With that thriftiness characteristic of William Penn, he had as early as 1683 caused his Surveyor General to survey 5,000 acres in the angle formed by the debouchment of Valley Creek into the Schuylkill, which was named Mount Joy Manor, and given to Letitia Penn. The Mount Joy about which we have been writing took its name from this manor. There was also a Mount Joy forge on Valley Creek, a few miles

above Valley Forge. The iron works which gave the name to the locality were built in 1757 by the Potts family and were long owned by them. The encampment was about two miles long, and was partly in Chester and partly in Montgomery counties. The headquarters of Wayne, Lafayette, Knox, Poor, Woodward and Scott were in Chester, while the remainder of the army was in Montgomery. General Washington had his headquarters in the Potts mansion; General Wayne his in a stone house owned by a Mr. Walker, which is still standing.

There is absolutely no evidence to show that Wayne's brigades were ever encamped in this county. That theory rested on the headlines to many of his letters, which Rupp, having no knowledge of Mount Joy Hill in Chester county, mistook to mean the town of the same name in this county, and the evidence here submitted of the long believed fallacy dispels it beyond even the possibility of a doubt.

Since completing the foregoing, it occurred to me to examine the account of Mount Joy township given in Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster county. Somewhat to my surprise I there found the following: "In Rupp's History of Lancaster county, it is stated that Gen. Anthony Wayne, with his army, spent the winter of 1777-78 in Mount Joy township, and several letters from the celebrated 'Mad Anthony' to Gov. Thos. Wharton, dated at 'Mount Joy,' are presented as proof of the assertion. Other writers have fallen into the error through their blind following of Rupp and lack of original investigation, and it has become a popular belief that the General and his forces spent a winter encamped somewhere in the township. There is, and was, literally nothing on which to base this supposition, except the fact that Wayne's letters were dated 'Mount

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Joy,' and that fact amounts to nothing at all in the way of proof when we bear in mind that there was another Mount Joy in the vicinity of Valley Forge, at which it was very natural the gallant officer should be, and where, as a matter of fact, he was. That Wayne and his forces should have been so far from the seat of war as Lancaster county, and remain there through a whole winter, is manifestly absurd."

SOME EARLY PRINTERS.

In the early days of the present century, in the then borough of Lancaster, at the conjunction of the old Market Square with what was then known by the unpretending name of Moravian alley, but which in this age of improvement and change has been dignified with the commercial name of Market street, there stood an old one-story block house, having in front two windows and a door, and, from its ancient and dingy appearance, might have been looked upon as a contemporary of the old landmarks described by history, as the home of the frontiersman in the early settlement of our county, serving him not only as a dwelling, but also as a protection against the attacks of the savages, who surrounded him. The building referred to, although not used as a defense against physical force or attacks, was, nevertheless, occupied in aiding and carrying on a warfare in which was involved the political existence of one of the two great parties, which then politically divided this country, and was conducted with a bitterness and acrimony which has not been witnessed since, frequently invading the social circles of domestic life, and inflicting wounds which required many years to heal. But in all this earnestness and enthusiasm the people were moved by honest impulse. The destructive vice of corruption, which is now the besetting sin of the nation, and over which they have just cause to mourn, was then unheard of, and, if not corrected, will draw us into that whirlpool of destruction which has engulfed nearly every Republic.

In its outward appearance, how-

ever, there was nothing in this odd, ungainly structure to indicate that there was in it an indwelling moral or intellectual force, which, politically, operated upon the minds of a large number of the staid citizens of the garden of America; this, however, is a fact well established and acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the history of our county in those days. The question may then be asked by some, wherein did that intellectual force reside, and what were the agencies employed to call it into existence, and caused it to operate for good or evil upon the minds of a considerable portion of the people of this county?

After a lapse of half a century, during which time most of those who were engaged in the political contests of that day have passed away, and when the political views of many of those who have followed them, as well as their social habits and manner of living, are entirely changed, and who are disposed to consider the plain, simple habits and manners of the people of that period, more becoming the days when Adam delved and Eve spun, the truth of the answer will scarcely be realized when they are told that it was to be found in the persons of Henry and Benjamin Grimler, brothers and editors of a German newspaper of diminutive dimensions, called, in its vernacular language, "Den Wahre Amerikaner," meaning, in English "The True American," and issuing weekly from this old block house, those two men, in the vigor of their manhood, plain in their manners and retiring in their habits, but earnest and diligent in their calling, without the patronage of influential or wealthy friends, little known in the community in which they lived, but resting in the conscientious convictions that the political cause they had espoused was identified with the welfare and best interests of the people, and trusting in

the blessings of God upon their efforts, with the aid of an old-fashioned printing press, worked by hand, they thus equipped made their advent as editors and launched their little boat upon the troublesome and agitated waters of politics, with no helmsman to guide or direct them. But soon this little bark, bearing at its head, in large German letters, its name, was seen floating on those unsettled waters, fighting manfully in maintaining those political principles which they had undertaken to support, and in assisting in building up that party which, for many years afterwards, bore its banner in triumph and became the dominant or ruling party of this country. While this paper was in full life, its weekly visits were anxiously looked for, and received as a welcome messenger in many a dwelling of this county. There appeared to be a living force or vital power in that little sheet which inspired many with its sentiments, who, embracing its teachings, joined to strengthen the ranks of that party which, for many years, as intimated before, swayed the political destinies of this Union, but who, in their might, forgetting that prudence and independence, which governed them in their infancy, was shorn of its strength. Whether it shall again be restored time alone will tell.

The majority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which then sat at Lancaster, being Democratic, recognizing not only the fealty of this paper to their party, but that the influence which it exercised with the people was a power which not only demanded their respect, but their support and patronage, elected them printers of one of their bodies.

The writer of this sketch of an object of a bygone age, and some of the incidents connected with it, does not wish to be understood that the True American was the only paper of that political faith in this county, and its

editors the only ones to proclaim the doctrines of Democracy. Wm. Dickson was the editor of the English paper of the same political principles, and founder of the Lancaster Intelligencer of the present day, but which has been rejuvenated by its present efficient editor, and whose efforts in behalf of the Democratic party are put forth daily. That paper in those early days, like at the present, labored faithfully in behalf of their party, but, as the German language was then preferred by many of our citizens, a paper printed in that language was better calculated to labor efficiently with them, being better understood and more appreciated than any other, and this was one of the causes which enhanced the merits, as well as the popularity, of the paper first incidentally introduced in the preceding remarks.

While glancing at the character of the Democratic editors of the times referred to, their labors will be better understood by touching also upon the character of the editor who conducted the Lancaster Journal, the leading paper of the Federal party in this county, William Hamilton, a man of fine abilities, a fluent writer, decided in his character, fearless in expressing his views, and unsparing in the pungency of his criticism upon the measures of the Government, which was Democratic, denouncing them as detrimental to the best interests of the country. In reviewing the remarks and acts of his compeers he frequently wrote with a pen steeped in gall; the blows which he gave were struck with a strong hand. He was a journalist who had the ability and courage to conduct, with skill, the leading paper of a strong political party.

It therefore required more than ordinary skill to ward off his blows, and still more to strike back with effect. Although denouncing the declaration of war as unpropitiously commenced,

before, according to his views, proper preparations had been made by the government to meet that crisis, yet when the tocsin of war was sounded and the British had landed on our shores, led by the indomitable spirit of General Ross, and were marching to attack the city of Baltimore, Hamilton and Hambright, two decided federalists, were among the first to raise volunteer companies and march as captains in defense of the threatened city. Hamilton soon after his arrival there was raised to the rank of a Colonel. These volunteer companies, after being encamped near Baltimore for about three months, were discharged a few days before Christmas. In their march back to Lancaster, during the night preceding their entry into the town they even quartered in a tavern on the Columbia turnpike about three miles from Lancaster, then known as Hornberger tavern. Next morning many of the citizens of Lancaster, either from curiosity or a desire to manifest a proper appreciation of the value of the service rendered by the volunteers, went out to their place of rendezvous, and accompanied them into town. The writer of these remarks, then a lad of about nine years of age, traveling on foot, was among the number. The day was cold, but the people, as if warmed by the spirit of patriotism, endured it patiently. With regard to the two companies their kind feeling for each other, for some reason, became estranged, and when they reached the head of the town declined to enter together, one of them marching down West King street and the other down Orange street. Some years after the war of 1812, Captain Hambright, who commanded one of the Lancaster Phalanx, offered himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county. His nomination, however, was strenuously opposed by a majority of the leaders of the Federal

party, although he was the choice of the rank and file of the people. The result was that he was not nominated by the convention of delegates when they met for the purpose of settling a ticket, the successful nominee being a grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence from this county. This nomination was ill received by many and a mass meeting was soon afterwards called, without distinction of party, for the purpose of considering the claims and merits of Capt. Hambright and the meeting when assembled declared him the people's candidate for the office to which he aspired. Benjamin Grimler, although a decided Democrat, was active in promoting this meeting, and when assembled was one of the active spirits in managing its proceedings. The address to the people of the county adopted by this meeting was drafted by him, and was admirably drawn, in such way as to touch the patriotic feelings of the community, which was then very sensitive owing to the late war, and to awaken a sense of gratitude for the military services rendered by the candidate in marching in defense of our country. The keynotes of the address were, "Shall patriotism be forgotten, shall love of country not be rewarded?" and upon those notes he played with so much skill and art that the feelings of a majority of the people were attuned to those sentiments and Captain Hambright was elected.

Henry Grimler died in the prime of life, being at the time of his death in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His physique was well developed, he being nearly six feet in height and well proportioned, his features were prominent, his countenance open and serious, his eyes and hair dark, and his whole appearance indicated that he meant something in society. His education was confined to the schools of Lancas-

ter as they were in his boyhood, but availing himself of the advantages which were presented while he was learning the printing business, and by close and unremitting attention afterwards to the passing events of the times, he enlarged his mind by observation and by hard study and unremitting industry became well acquainted with the ancient and modern literature of his day. His English composition, some of which is still extant, shows that he was a deep thinker. His style was nervous, but pleasing and fluent, his sentiments were clearly expressed and the perspicuity with which he wrote manifested that he comprehended the subject which occupied his mind and about which he wrote. He sometimes indulged in poetical effusions, which are not unworthy of consideration. As to his merits as a German scholar, the writer can only judge by the effect and influence which he and his co-partners uniting had upon the people whom they addressed and the success which they achieved as journalists. In Trinity Lutheran burial ground in Lancaster a marble slab marks the place where rests his mortal remains, bearing the simple inscription of his name, and a quotation from Pope, "An honest man the noblest work of God."

Benjamin Grimler was also a man of good appearance and a fluent writer, rather specious, however, than sound, and did not contain the strength of thought which was reflected in many of the articles written by his brother, but was apparently of a more social disposition, mixing a great deal with society, and rather of a genial temper. He became popular with an extensive acquaintance, which he formed in his social intercourse with society, and was at one time elected a member to the Legislature from this county. He died at about the age of fifty-four

years. His remains are also buried in the Lutheran burial ground at Lancaster.

After Henry Grimler's death his brother and co-editor succeeded to the entire editorship of the paper, but the vitality which at one time animated its columns appeared as if paralyzed by his death. His successor manifesting an indifference to its future prosperity, the controlling political power which it at one time exercised was relaxed, and after languishing for a few years was suffered to die by neglect.

Hannah Grimler, the mother of Henry and Benjamin Grimler, was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, but came to Philadelphia when young, and made that city the place of her residence, when she was married to Henry Augustus Grimler, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Of his early history little is now known by the writer hereof: according to tradition, he appears to have been of a restless disposition, frequently changing his place of residence. At the time of his death he left his widow in a dependent condition with a large family claiming her support. Many a woman under similar circumstances and with less energy than she possessed would have despaired of carrying so heavy a load, but, instead of yielding to a spirit of despondency, she braced herself for the emergency which devolved upon her, and trusting to the guidance of her God whom she loved to worship, for she was a devout Christian, she went to work and by industry and frugality, and by her unaided efforts, raised her infant family and secured to her two sons before alluded to what was then considered an ordinary English education. She was a woman of more than ordinary natural abilities, and was what may be emphatically called a strong-minded woman, not according, however, to the modern acceptation of

that term, for she was not ambitious of securing to herself the enjoyment of those political rights which are now possessed only by the sterner sex; her aim was to instill into the minds of her children those religious and moral principles which would fit them for a faithful discharge of their duties in this life, and also to enable them to prepare for the performance of those higher duties which, if properly performed, will lead us in safety through the trials and difficulties of this life to that blissful abode secured by the vicarious sacrifice of Jesus Christ in the Paradise of Heaven.

Judging from her maiden name, the presumption is that she sprung from a German ancestry, but in speaking English there was not the least idiom in her speech to indicate that she knew any but that language, although in speaking the German she was equally fluent. In her conversation she was rather serious, and, while her manners indicated that she was not a stranger to the amenities and refinements of social life, yet she displayed none of that timidity which is sometimes shown by women while attending to the business concerns of life. In her business transactions and in her social intercourse she appeared perfectly at ease, expressing her views with clearness, fluency and independence, and which sometimes showed that she did not always subscribe to the teachings of others. She was unwavering in her belief, in the teachings and revelations of the Scriptures.

Often when engaged, and apparently busily occupied, she would suddenly, as if moved by some spiritual impulse, withdraw to some private apartment, and there, in humble prostration, offer up an ejaculatory prayer. In consequence of her limited means of accumulating property, it being confined entirely to her personal industry, necessity compelled her to exercise

the most judicious economy; but she did so without complaining, and succeeded not only in raising, by her industry and frugality, a large family, but at her death left to them a small house and lot as an inheritance. When a girl in Philadelphia she was frequently employed as a seamstress in some of the prominent families of that place, which afforded her an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of those men who, in after life, especially during the Revolutionary War, became conspicuous. Among those was Benjamin Franklin, of whose early career she frequently spoke. Her remains, as well as those of her husband, now rest in the same burial place, where rests the remains of her two sons, the place being marked with a head and a foot stone.

A General Knox Letter.*

Our President, Mr. Steinman, a few weeks ago became possessed of the following letter, written by General Henry Knox when he was Secretary of War. It has interest as having been written by one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Revolutionary period, and a special interest in that it was written to General Edward Hand, another illustrious soldier of that war, a resident of this county, whose country-seat, known as "Rockford," still stands on the banks of our beautiful river, the Conestoga. As if to add additional interest to the letter, the subject of it is one of the historic institutions of the last century, still remaining with us—the old Franklin College.

The letter is as follows:

265 War Office, 17th April, 1791,

Sir: By some mistake I find your letter of the 18th of January last has not been answered.

*A paper written by Frank R. Dufferer and read before the Lancaster County Historical Society on June 2, 1899.

An expectation of some general arsenals being permanently established has hitherto prevented the removal or disposal of the few public stores at Lancaster. The expectation still continues, but its accomplishment does not appear to be immediate. I must, therefore, leave it to your judgment, in case the College should demand the buildings or rent for the same, to make the best disposition of the stores, in case of being obliged to remove them, or bargain for the rent of the buildings in which they now are.

It will not be necessary to make any returns at stated periods; but only on occasions as changes, from any cause, shall happen.

I am sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. KNOX.

The Hon'ble General Hand.

One of the questions that suggests itself after reading this letter is how the stores of the General Government should come to be stored in buildings belonging to the college, and that, too, four years after the founding of the college? Dr. Dubbs' address on "Old Franklin College," read before this Society on February 4, 1898, throws light on this question. He quotes an Act of the Legislature of the State, passed on the 27th day of February, 1788, by which "the public storehouse and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster were vested in the Trustees of Franklin College for the use of said institution." Dr. Dubbs further tells us this "storehouse was situated on North Queen street, near James street, on the ground now occupied by Franklin Row." Evidently those storehouses had been used continuously by the Government since Revolutionary times, and the question arose over the disposition of the stores in them at the period in question.

General Knox was born in Boston, on July 25, 1750, and was well educated in the schools of that city. He early evinced a taste for military affairs and at the age of eighteen was an officer in a military company. At twenty he became a book seller, but when the trouble with the Mother Country began he joined the army and fought gallantly at Bunker Hill, and rose to the rank of colonel by the time Washington joined the army.

Washington was much embarrassed for want of artillery to carry on the siege of Boston. Knox proposed to bring what was at Lake George and some old posts on the Canadian frontier. The scheme promised so little success that Washington discouraged it, but young Knox manifested so much enthusiasm that he was permitted to make the attempt. He set out in November with a detachment and returned in December, bringing with him on 42 sleds 13 brass and 26 iron cannon, 14 mortars, a barrel of flints and 2,300 pounds of lead, 55 guns in all, and as the procession marched into the American lines it was most enthusiastically received. These fifty-five guns were a most valuable addition to the besieging army and preparations were at once made to bombard Boston, but circumstances changed the plans. As a reward Knox was made a Brigadier General of artillery, and until the close of the war was in command of that arm of the service.

From that time forward he was the warm personal friend of Washington. Prior to the battle of Trenton he crossed the Delaware to march on that city. Halting where the rest of the army was struggling with the flood and floating ice, in the darkness, he stood on the shore and with his voice directed where the landings should be made. A few hours later his guns were pouring shot into the ranks of the bewild-

ered Hessians. He was regarded as a skilful artillery officer, but at Germantown he blundered and lost the battle for his country because he refused to pursue the fleeing enemy, while Chew's house, where several companies had taken refuge, remained untaken, he contending it was contrary to all military rules to leave a fortified position in one's rear. His artillery brigade was in the Encampment at Valley Forge. He fought at Monmouth and Brandywine, and was present at the taking of Yorktown. When Washington took farewell of his officers at New York, Knox was the first to advance and receive his parting embrace. He was made a Major General after the surrender of Yorktown, and in 1785 he was appointed by Congress Secretary of War, and held that office eleven years. The Navy Department was added to it, and he discharged the duties of both with marked ability. The salary, however, was inadequate, and he resigned, and removed to Maine, where his wife owned a tract of land. His death occurred in 1806, and was caused by accidentally swallowing a chicken bone. Knox was an honest, amiable man, of pure life, and, although ardent and impulsive, he was of sound judgment and cool in the hour of battle. The war for independence has, perhaps, no braver or more gallant soldier to show to us.

Of General Edward Hand, to whom this letter was written, it is not necessary to speak to a Lancaster audience. He was originally a surgeon, but he threw down the scalpel and took up the sword. He fought from the siege of Boston to the end of the war. At first only a Lieutenant Colonel, in command of a battalion of riflemen, he commanded two brigades in 1780, and was made Adjutant General of the army near the close of the war. He was an able soldier and a true patriot. He died in this city in 1802.

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BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

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LOTTERY, IN 1802.

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12-7-1931

PAVING OF EAST KING STREET

Although Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and a number of streets marked down on the city plan, these thoroughfares were for many years only ordinary dirt roads, and no effort seems to have been made to improve them beyond that condition until 1771, or nearly thirty years after its actual incorporation as a borough, when definite action was resolved upon for their permanent improvement. It must be remembered that part of the town site was low-lying ground, wet and swampy, which must have been a serious impediment to travel and traffic.

As the population and business of the place increased this drawback was more and more felt, and the result was that on February 5, 1771, the County Commissioners and assessors directed that a bridge should be built over the stream running across West King street, in the neighborhood of Water street. This action was confirmed by a grand jury, and the work was done. This was the first permanent improvement of which we have any record. The bridge was promptly opened to traffic early in the same year. It must have been a work of some pretensions, as we find that on July 1st considerable work was ordered to be done on it. The Burgesses ordered "grates for the openings in the arches, to secure the waters from the gutters, and battlements of brick to be placed at each end, with neat piers, to be covered with Warwick stone." About the same time a bridge was ordered to be built across South Queen and Vine streets.

From that time forward, with the expansion of the place, work was done

with considerable regularity all over the town, under an act of the Assembly, passed in 1774, "For regulating the Building and keeping in repair the Lanes, Alleys, and Highways of the Borough of Lancaster." For the purpose of carrying out these proposed improvements a board of "Surveyors or Regulators of Streets" was appointed in 1774, and yearly thereafter. Under that act a good deal of work was done. William Reichenbach, a prominent surveyor of the period, seems to have been the head man in these matters, and we find that on September 11, 1790, he presented a bill to Councils for services in surveying and regulating the streets and alleys of the borough, and also for preparing two maps of same; also, showing the country for the space of ten miles lying around it. A fac-simile of this map was reproduced by this society, and published in Volume 2, No. 8, of its proceedings. One of these maps, as was stated in the article just mentioned, was sent to Congress in the vain hope that Lancaster might be selected as the site of the National Capital.

Turnpike Companies Incorporated.

On the 9th of April, 1792, the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated. It was finished in 1794, and was not only the first turnpike in the county and State, but also in the United States. It has already received ample treatment in our proceedings, and nothing further need be said concerning it here. It reached westward only to the Conestoga river, and on April 22, 1794, the Susquehanna Turnpike Company was incorporated to run from the city limits on the west to Columbia. It was finished in 1807.

In 1797 a paper was presented to the State Legislature, showing that one of the just-mentioned turnpikes was

wholly completed and the other nearly so, one touching the borough on the east and the other on the west, but that between these termini there were gaps of considerable extent running through the heart of the town, where the roads were in bad condition, and for whose improvement no provision was made. Of course, turnpikes could be built by the stock subscription plan through the county, but as the streets in the town were owned by the borough itself, that plan was not feasible, and some other plan was necessary to accomplish the task.

Aid of Lotteries Invoked.

Our enterprising forefathers found one ready-made for their purposes; it was the lottery. The hope of getting something of much value for a little outlay is an inducement our weak humanity has never been able to withstand. No human invention offers greater inducements to this end than the lottery. Therefore, from the time of their origin, which was either in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, States and corporations, and even individuals, have in times of need resorted to this ready means of raising money. Florence established a lottery in 1530 for the benefit of the State, during a great scarcity of money. They soon after made their appearance in France, where they became universally popular. They were proposed in England as early in 1567. The first one in that country was drawn, night and day, from the 11th of January, 1559, to May 6th of the same year. It was for the improvement of the harbors of the Kingdom. There were 400,000 tickets, at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted of money, silver plate and other articles. When Prince Rupert died, in 1683, his jewels were disposed of by lottery. Five years later there was a lottery in which the tickets were a penny and the capital prize £1,000. In

1694 £1,000,000 were raised by lottery. In 1697, £1,400,000. In 1699 they were suppressed by Parliament, but in Queen Anne's reign were again authorized. In 1710, a loan of £1,500,000 was raised by a lottery. In those days everybody bought lottery tickets. The Archbishop of Canterbury was a lottery trustee. In a lottery held in 1767 a prominent lady, residing in Holborne, had a ticket given her by her husband; so anxious was she for success that on the Sunday previous to the drawing the clergyman of her parish announced that "the prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking." The last State lottery drawn in England was in 1827.

Lotteries in Pennsylvania.

In 1612 the first lottery to benefit this country was drawn in England. It was to benefit the colony of Virginia. The largest prize, \$4,800, fell to the lot of a tailor, and made lotteries extremely popular among the poorer classes. After a while, whenever money was wanted which could not be supplied in any other way, the lottery was a never-failing source of income. Churches annuities, marriage portions, and all manner of benevolent purposes were aided in this way. The people of the Colonies adopted the lottery from Europe, and, during the latter half of the last century and the beginning of the present, their assistance was invoked in all manner of schemes. Churches, especially resorted to the lottery. Most of the early churches in this city and county derived part of the money for their erection or improvement from moneys derived from lotteries. The Provincial Assembly, or the Legislature, in each case passed an enabling act, legitimizing the drawing. I prepared, but have mislaid, a list of some of the public lotteries authorized in

this county. There must have been a score or more of them.

But this is diverging from my theme. The Lancaster borough of 1797, like the Lancaster city of 1899, was not burdened with an overflowing treasury. The gap of bad streets between the Conestoga on the east and the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike at the west end could not be macadamized with the funds on hand. What was more natural than that the old resort to a lottery should be adopted. Accordingly, the citizens of the borough petitioned the Legislature for authority to institute and draw a lottery for this purpose. That petition was favorably acted upon, and on March 9th, 1797, an act was passed legalizing the lottery.

The finding of the papers of John Hubley, Esq., several years ago, and which came into the custody of President George Steinman, enables us to learn how the work was accomplished. I have, in all, seventy separate papers relating to the building of the East King street turnpike. They are of all kinds, showing every step taken, all the minutes kept by the frequent meetings of the Board of Commissioners, the bills for labor, stone, powder, tools and everything else connected with the work, so that after the lapse of a hundred years we are placed in full possession of all the facts relating to the building of this prominent city thoroughfare.

Lottery Authorization.

The act of the State Legislature, authorizing the lottery, reads as follows:

"An act for raising, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding \$20,000, to be applied to defraying the expense of paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby

enacted by authority of the same, that Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, Abraham Witmer, Matthias Slough, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Graeff, Philip Diffenderffer, Jacob Krug, George Musser, John Miller, James Crawford, Casper Shaffner, John Huber, Adam Weaver and John Hubley, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to raise, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be by them applied to defraying the paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, in such manner as to the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may appear most beneficial to the inhabitants of said borough and the public in general; provided always that the said commissioners shall begin by applying such part of the money so to be raised as aforesaid, as may be necessary to the paving of that part of King street which lies between the Philadelphia and Lancaster and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike roads.

Section II. Provided that before any tickets are sold, the scheme must be laid before the Governor and approved by him; and that the commissioners give bond to the Governor for the faithful performance of duty; render a true account every three months; and pay the money received to the Treasurer of said county, who shall give a bond to the County Commissioners to faithfully perform his duties.

Section III. Provided that all prizes should be paid by the County Treasurer after said drawing shall be completed and hold balance of money subject to the orders of the County Commissioners.

Section IV. Provided that the Commissioners named should subscribe to an oath to faithfully and diligently perform their duties as such; that three of them should attend the drawing each day, and when completed file an accur-

ate list of fortunate numbers with the County Treasurer; also to be published in at least one newspaper in Philadelphia, and in the German and English newspapers printed in Lancaster; that said expense of publishing shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Section V. Provided that the Commissioners should adjust all accounts which might be incurred by all persons legally employed in carrying the scheme into effect.

Section VI. Provided that if the prizes were not demanded within twelve months after publication they should be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the undertaking.

Section VII. Provided that the Commissioners were authorized to apply all monies received, excepting what was paid for prizes and expenses, to the paving of the streets in the borough of Lancaster.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that among the many papers relating to this subject there is none giving the initial steps, the town meeting, at which the Board of Commissioners was chosen, and their earliest deliberations.

It is in evidence, however, that no time was lost in getting down to work, as the following bill will show:

Lancaster, May 21, 1802.

The Com. of the Lan. Street Lottery.

Dr. to John Albright.

1796, May 24.

To printing 20,000 tickets..	£18.15.0
To printing 800 schemes..	4.00.0
To advertising in paper...	7.6

Total £23.2.6

But the plan at first proposed was not considered expedient, and nothing further seems to have been done until 1802, when the whole matter came up anew, and was then carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The earliest document in my posses-

sion is the minutes of the Board at a meeting held on January 23, 1802. It was followed by many more, held at shorter or longer intervals, during 1802, 1803 and 1804. I will quote the earliest of them, for it is there that the full particulars concerning the lottery scheme were apparently first formulated:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the House of Peter Diller, January 23, 1802.

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
ADAM WEAVER,
JOHN HUBER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The sense of this Board was taken upon the question whether this Board would continue to serve, or a majority thereof, or all resign. After mature deliberation, it was agreed Unanimously that the whole Board should continue. Upon which it was Moved and Resolved That the Board of Commissioners will Essay a new Scheme of a Lottery, to Consist of Four Classes, in lieu of the old one, which was found upon Tryal could not be carried into Execution. And that a new Committee of Three be appointed to draught and report the same to the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved, That John Hubley, Casper Shaffner and Paul Zantzinger be the Committee to Carry the above resolution into execution.

Resolved, that this Board adjourn and meet again this afternoon at the

(11)

House of Peter Diller, at 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

From the foregoing we get an inkling of the long delay from the authorization of the lottery in 1797 until 1802 in getting the scheme afloat. It seems a Board of Commissioners had been appointed and had formulated a scheme, but which was for some reason found impracticable and therefore not carried out. They were about to try it over again, and, as will be seen later on, with greater success.

At a meeting held at the house of Peter Diller, agreeable to the above adjournment:

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
JACOB KRUG,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
ADAM WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The Committee having handed in their scheme of a Lottery, which was laid before the Board, and upon examination it was found not Complete, It was resolved that the Committee do produce to this Board another Scheme or Schemes, to consist of 4 Classes, at their next meeting. Agreed to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 26th Instant.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held at the House of Peter Diller, agreeable to adjournment, January 26, 1802:

PRESENT.

JOHN HUBLEY,
 JACOB KRUG,
 JOHN MILLER,
 ADAM REIGART, JR.,
 ABRAM WITMER,
 ADAM WEAVER,
 PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
 JACOB GRAEFF,
 PAUL ZANTZINGER,
 JOHN HUBLEY in the Chair.

The Schemes draughted by the Committee and several other persons were produced, and, after deliberation thereon, it was agreed that each Scheme separately should be by the Chairman read and voted for, which being done, the following was Unanimously adopted and agreed upon, to Consist of 4 Classes, each of the same numbers, and the same prizes—viz.:

1 Prize of 1000	1000
1 Prize of 500	500
2 Prizes of 200	400
5 Prizes of 100	500
5 Prizes of 50	250
11 Prizes of 40	400
20 Prizes of 30	600
39 Prizes of 20	780
45 Prizes of 10	450
99 Prizes of 8	792
4772 Prizes of 4	19088
4 last drawn out, 50	200

5000	25,000
------	--------

That 3 Dollars only is to be paid for each Ticket.

Resolved, that John Miller and Abram Witmer be a Committee to wait on his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of this State, for his Approbation and Signature of the following, viz.:

A SCHEME

of a Lottery authorized by an Act of the Assembly passed March 9th, 1797, for raising a sum not exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be applied to the Defraying of the expenses

of Paving the Streets of the Borough of Lancaster.

Twenty Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, of which 3 Dollars is to be paid at the time of the purchase. The Whole Number of Tickets to be Divided into Four Classes, each Class to contain the following Number of prizes, subject to a deduction of 20 per Cent.:

(Here follows the enumeration of the numbers and prizes already given).

Second Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes; Third Class of the like number of Tickets and Prizes; Fourth Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes.

We, the subscribers, Commissioners named in the above act to Carry the same into Effect, Do Submit the above Schemes to his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for his approbation in Lieu of another Scheme formerly submitted to the late Governor, Thomas Mifflin, but which could not be carried into execution.

Lancaster, January 26th, 1802.

(Signed.)

JOHN MILLER,
JACOB KRUG,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
JOHN HUBLEY,
ADAM REIGART,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
ABM. WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,

Adjourned to meet on Thursday next, January 28, 1802, at the House of Peter Diller, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the house of Peter Diller, January 29, 1802 (all the foregoing members being present), Messrs. John Miller and Abram Witmer, the Committee to

wait on the Governor, having reported that they had waited on him, who did approve of the Scheme by them presented and Honored it with his signature.

Resolved, That John Hubley and Adam Reigart, Esqs., be a Committee to Superintend the Printing of the Lottery Tickets, and to procure them as soon as possible; also, the Schemes, and the Publication in the Four News Papers in the Borough of Lancaster and once in one of the Newspapers printed in the City of Philadelphia.

Resolved, that the above named Committee be empowered to wait on the Directors of the Poor House and the Court, if necessary, and the Grand Jury of this County to endeavor to procure permission to Open such Stone quarries as they may think proper to grant.

Agreed that the next meeting is to be held at the House of Adam Weaver.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,

Clerk pro tem.

I have given the proceedings of these earliest meetings of the Board in full. During 1802 and the succeeding two years many meetings were held. To quote them all would be to make a book. I will, therefore, pass upon them hurriedly, merely quoting such items as may be of more than average interest:

The first lottery was drawn on May 1, 1802, but I have not found a list of the winners. On May 3, the men who aided in the drawing, Frederick Steinman, Charles Haverstick, John Trissler, Jacob Shaeffer and George Weitzel, gave receipts for having been paid for their services. It appears they were to get \$3 each, but in lieu of money had each taken a lottery ticket, the number of which is given. Weitzel, who did some additional work, had received three tickets. It is to be hoped they did not draw blanks. If they did their services went for nothing.

At the meeting held on May 28, it was resolved that George More should superintend the work on the street at a compensation of one dollar per day while so employed, that price having been agreed upon between the Commissioners and Mr. More. He was empowered to begin "to-morrow" to employ workmen and begin on East King street "from the Turnpike to the Court House."

At a meeting held on June 8 a number of bills were presented and ordered paid, showing the work to be going forward rapidly. Sub-committees on accounts, to advise the superintendent and other matters were named. The pay of Superintendent More was raised from one dollar per day to fifty dollars per month for himself and his son, as assistant.

Work seems to have progressed rapidly. On August 18 Mr. More was instructed "to join the Pavement to the Turnpike at Adams Town immediately and that the Waggon's be permitted to pass on the finished part of the Pavement as far as Mr. Philip Diffenderfers," that is down to the Leopard hotel.

The Work Planned.

The foregoing preliminaries having been settled, the Corporation officers at once engaged the services of the eminent mathematician and well-known surveyor, William Reichenbach, to draw up plans for the work. I have found under date of May 24, 1802, the following document in the hands of Reichenbach:

The Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster having viewed King street, between the two Turnpike Roads, agree upon the following Plan of Regulation of the said street, to be marked out by the Regulators:

The Footways and Pavements shall, if no posts be allowed, generally be 10½ foot wide, the edge of them to be

determined by a straight line; if posts be allowed, the same to be 11 foot wide, and the posts to stand inside of and close to the gutter; the Surface of the Pavement to be nine inches above the bottom of the Gutter.

In respect to the Descent or Ascent of the Surface of the streets and the direction of the Watercourses, the following Points are considered as Standards, by which the Street, Pavement and Gutters ought to be regulated, to wit:

1. The present Elevation or Surface of the Waggon road opposite to Appel's house, the Water to be led thence eastward to the Turnpike, and westward towards the Court House.

2. The lower corner of Risdell's new Pavement.

3. The present Surface of the Center of Lime Street, where the Water is to be led off from King Street.

4. The corner of M. Gundacker's Brick Pavement on Duke Street.

5. The Surface of the Pavement at Haverstick's Alley, from whence the Water is to be led westward towards the Court House pavement.

6. The corner of the pavement of the County Offices.

7. The present Surface of the centre of Prince Street.

8. The Surface of a Pavement, 15 inches below Lechler's Brick wall opposite the Sink hole, from whence the Descent is insensibly to change to an Ascent, to rise by a straight line.

9. The Surface of a Rock in the street, Christian Reitzel's house.

10. The tops of the Foundation Wall of the house, corner of Charlotte street, where the Water is to be carried off from King street.

11. The Surface of the ground at the beginning of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike.

Between the above Standard Points the Surface is to be levelled according to straight lines. It is to be understood

that a few inches more or less in the elevation will be allowed, when the Concession of all the several parts should make it recommendable.

"The above is Recommended to the Commissioners by the Corporation and Regulators as most useful to the Public, and least injurious to private Property.

By Order of the Corporation,

WILLIAM REICHENBACH.

It did not require so long a time to pave East King street as might have been supposed from the long stretch between the Court House and the Conestoga, about 6,000 feet, I should guess, at a venture. We have seen that work was ordered to begin at once, about the last of January, 1802; early in July the work was completed. It seems the Commissioners were not successful in securing permission from the County Commissioners to get stone from the public quarries. I find that the quarries of Charles Smith, Esq., Dr. Muhlenberg and William Hamilton were the main sources of supply. From the quarries of Smith, 8,397½ perches of stone were taken; from those of Dr. Muhlenberg, 699½; from that of Dr. Hamilton, 239¾; the remainder from a number of other sources. The cost varied from two shillings and six pence to three shillings per perch, that is, from 33 to 40 cents. In several instances more was paid.

For paving, the rate per day was eight shillings and three pence, or about \$1.10; that was the highest rate; in some cases only 98 cents and 65 cents, for boys, perhaps. I have made up a summary of the various costs, such as stone, wages, hauling and minor items, and find the following to have been the total cost of the work, as rendered in the accounts of Mr. George More, who seems to have been very methodical and careful:

Total Cost.

For stones and quarrying.	£722	4	1
For hauling stones	477	2	7½
For pavior's work	351	9	0
For laborers	304	0	6
For cart and wagon hire..	112	3	9
For tools,shovels, powder, &c.	116	1	1
For Mr. More's pay (5 mos. and 3 days).....	104	18	7½
For printing, clerks, etc..	130	1	6

Total£2,315 0 0

Or about \$6,173.34, which we of the present day must conclude was remarkably cheap. Evidently there was nobody getting a divvy out of the job.

Here is a little bill which does not appear in the itemized account presented by Mr. More:

The Managers of the Lancaster Lottery.

To Adam Weaver.

1797. April 6, to two bottles wine	£ 0	15	0
1802. May 19, to dinner and wine	9	6	10
1802. June 8, to two bottles wine	15	00	

Total£10 16 10

Doubtless the managers found some way of meeting this item of expense out of the lottery gains.

It required 266½ pounds of powder to blast the required stone out of the quarries. When the street was completed it was found that 346 perches of stone were still on hand and these were put down on West King street, where the work of paving was begun soon afterward. The paving of streets with money raised by lotteries was continued until 1813, when taxation was resorted to, a plan which has been continued ever since.

The Commissioners charged with the business of paving this street had an eye to business, and divided their patronage. Some meetings were held at

the public house of Adam Weaver, who kept the "Black Horse," on North Queen street; others were held at the "Sorrel Horse," kept by John Messen- kop; "The Buck," kept by Christopher Hager, where the Lancaster County Bank now is, was another, as was the "King of Prussia," on East King street, kept by George Fisher. There were meetings at other taverns, which I have been unable to identify.

Charles Smith.

I have not deemed it out of place to append a few facts relative to the Charles Smith from whose quarries the greater part of the stones used in the construction of East King street were procured. He was the son of the eminent William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia. He was born in that city in 1765, studied law with his brother, William Moore Smith, and was admitted to the Bar in 1786. He practiced law at Sunbury, in this State, then came to Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in 1787. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1792. He was sent to the State Legislature from this county in 1806, 1807 and 1808, and elected a member of the State Senate in 1816. In 1819 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. He held that post of trust and honor until 1820, when he was commissioned President Judge of the "District Court for the city and county of Lancaster." He had previously, in 1810, been appointed by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State and to frame a compilation of them, which was published in 1810 and 1812, in five volumes. He presided over our Courts until 1824, after which he removed to Baltimore. He was married on March 3, 1791, to Mary,

daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates. He purchased an estate on the Conestoga River, which he named "Hardwick," and where he built that fine colonial mansion so long known by that name. At this beautiful country seat he spent much of his time while living here. The quarries at that place were drawn upon for the material to pave East King street. They to-day supply the best building stone around the city. He died at Belmont, near Philadelphia, in March, 1836. His wife died in August of the same year.

Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg.

The quarry from which the second largest amount of stones was taken was owned by one of the most learned and illustrious sons of this Commonwealth, Dr. Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg, youngest son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who was the founder of the family in this country, and commonly spoken of as the "Father of Lutheranism in America." He was born at the Trappe, on November 17, 1753. In his tenth year he was sent to Germany to be educated. He remained abroad seven years. He was ordained to the ministry in the year of his arrival, 1770, in his seventeenth year. After acting as assistant to his father in Philadelphia and serving congregations in New Jersey he came to Trinity Church, Lancaster, in 1780. Here he labored until his death, on May 23, 1815, a pastorate of thirty-five years' duration.

Dr. Muhlenberg was the foremost botanist of his day in America. He has been called the "American Linnaeus." He carried on an extensive correspondence with scientific men in Europe, and was frequently quoted by them as an authority. Although learned in various sciences, botany was the one in which he won his highest honors. He discovered many new plants, and some were named after

him. Humboldt and Bonpland visited him here. He was an earnest worker. His botanical writings are extensive and valuable. Some of them, I believe, are still in MSS. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philosophical and Physical Societies in Berlin and Gottingen, and of other societies in Germany and Sweden. He prepared an English and German Dictionary in two large volumes, which was printed in this city. It is an excellent work and copies are occasionally seen. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of D. D. upon him, and Princeton did likewise. He was a brother to Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, of the Revolution. His quarry was located on the Groffstown road, left side, and not far from the old "Spook House."

William Hamilton.

William Hamilton, whose stone quarry was also drawn upon to pave this street, may, perhaps, have been related to the early Hamiltons of Lancaster, the owners of the site and the founders of the town, but this I do not know. He came to this city from Philadelphia, where he was born, in 1794-5. He had learned the printing business. He bought an interest in the Lancaster Journal, which had been started shortly before by Henry Wilcox. In 1796 he became sole owner and continued to publish the paper until 1820, when he sold it. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1810 and 1811, and to the State Senate in 1812. The late Judge Long pronounced him "a man of fine abilities, a fluent writer, decided in his character, fearless in expressing his views; a journalist who had the ability to conduct the leading paper of a strong political party."

He was the captain of a rifle company raised in this city that marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He

was raised to the rank of Colonel. He was thrice elected treasurer of this county, in 1816, 1817 and 1818. He became a defaulter for more than \$20,000. His securities were John Bomberger, George Musser and William Cooper. After paying interest on the amount of the defaulted debt for a number of years, the County Commissioners finally exonerated them from the debt. His troubles so affected his mind that he was sent to the almshouse, where he died in 1820, in the forty-ninth year of his age. I have not been able to learn where his quarry was located, but doubtless it was also northeast of the city.

F. R. D.

Millersville and Other Early Towns Established by Lotteries.

A few years since, when workmen were building the new store of Steinman & Co., on West King street, while engaged in cleaning up the loft of the old building, there was found an account book of John Miller, the founder of Millersville. How the book got there no one knows, but it and some other documents were contained in a small chest, or wooden receptacle, along with which there was a piece of paper, inscribed: "Keep this chest till I come for it." The book is a large folio of about 300 pages, bound in leather, and gives by items the various debts due to and by Miller, and the amounts are recorded in pounds, shillings and pence. It is written in German, and the accounts in it run back to 1745. Among the names of those who dealt with Miller are found John Ross, Jacob Eicholtz, David Trissler, Abram Haire (Herr), Mathias Slough, John Albright, Martin Funk, Christian Musselman, Peter Ashleman (Eshleman), Christian Herr, Roger Connor, Joseph Simon, and hundreds of others, all familiar names in this locality.

From the old accounts some idea may also be gleaned as to the relatives of John Miller, as items are charged against "Jacob Miller, my brother;" "Matthias Miller, my brother;" "Peter Miller, deceased, brother;" Henry Miller, John Miller, of York county; Mary Miller, William Miller, John Miller, son of Jacob Miller, and George Miller, cooper. The account book shows that John Miller was a blacksmith, as the various items charged were for work done and material used by such a mechanic. It also shows that in 1763 he

and Jacob Miller, his brother, and Simon Mordecai must have engaged in the distilling business, as there is an account showing that each of them was charged with £124 "on account of the distilling business."

Along with the account book were a large number of agreements entered into between John Miller and various parties, showing that Millersville was founded by way of a lottery and ground-rent scheme. On October 16, 1738, Michael Mayer took out a patent for 217 acres, the boundaries of which formed a parallelogram, the tract being located in Conestoga Manor. It had been surveyed in May, 1737, and the original patent was given by Thomas Penn, Esq. Michael Mayer and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed the tract to their son, Michael Mayer, on June 2, 1745, and on May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold the tract to John Miller, blacksmith, of Lancaster, for £60. On June 4, 1761, John Miller received a patent for 150 acres adjoining the above tract, and also a patent for an additional 60 acres on January 19, 1764. On March 29, 1764, he purchased $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres from John Correll, and these tracts contained in all about 460 acres. He sold 103 acres to Isaac Kauffman. In 1764 he laid out a town called Millersburg, in five-acre lots, subject to an annual quit-rent of three shillings. The town contained in all 300 acres, and the agreements entered into with purchasers set forth that, "Whereas, the above-bounden John Miller hath laid out 300 Acres of Land, in Lots or Pieces, of 5 acres in each Lot, to be disposed of, or Sold in Fee, at the Rate of Ten pounds per Acre Purchase-money; and reserving an annual Rent of Three shillings, Sterling money of Great-Britain, or the Value thereof in Coin current, on each Acre, at the Rate of Sixty-five per cent., payable to the said John Miller, his Heirs, or Assigns, yearly forever; which said

five Acre Lots of ground are to be drawn for by Ballot."

The agreements further set forth that in case a purchaser should draw by ballot the "Lot whereon is erected the Big Brick House," he was to pay to John Miller an additional sum of £50 over and above the £10 purchase money; and if the purchaser should draw the "Lot whereon the Still House is erected he shall pay the sum of £15 over and above the £10 purchase money." The agreements show that among the purchasers were Abraham Woleslagel, George Moore, Michael Cryder, Michael Gross, Michael Bartius, Barnard Hubley, John Wright, Peter Kegy, George Ross, and others, too numerous to mention.

The founding of Millersville no doubt involved John Miller in debt, as in 1765 we find him confessing judgments, as follows:

To Samuel Miles.....	£65
To Jacob Rupley, assignee.....	146
To Jacob Rupley, assignee.....	41
To Michael Gross.....	800
To Anna Marg. Marbourg.....	40
To Michael Gross.....	220
To James Ralf.....	708
To George Graeff.....	1,000
To Michael Cryder.....	600
To George Craig.....	30
To Jacob Immell.....	200
To George Graeff.....	500

Total£4,350

Finally on February 9, 1767, a warrant was issued for his arrest for debt and his appearance at a Court to be held in May following, at the instance of Jacob Witmer to whom he was indebted £22.

One of the account papers shows that some of the children of John Miller were Jacob, John, Henry, and Matthias. Another document shows that Sarah Brownfield was indentured to John Miller as a servant girl on August 2, 1765, for a period of six months, in con-

sideration of the sum of £2 paid by him to Matthias Bough, keeper of the jail.

After founding Millersville and being arrested for debt, John Miller came to Lancaster again to live, and is said to have built the house on South Queen street, at the corner of Mifflin street, which afterwards was known as the Yeates mansion. He was a very progressive man for the time in which he lived, but plunging too deeply into building and other ventures he failed. He is said to be buried in Bethany Lutheran graveyard, Millersville. There is no tombstone to mark his grave. The grave was said to have been located in a corner of the graveyard, which has since been cut off from the same. The bricks used in constructing Miller's homestead were larger than those of ordinary use and were evidently imported brick similar to those in the Hand mansion at "Rockford." Mr. Abraham Frantz's house in Millersville is constructed from some of the brick and also some of the woodwork taken from the Miller house.

A very entertaining reminiscence is related by a descendant of John Miller, which had been told to her in 1885 by her grandmother, who was then in her ninetieth year. It is to the effect that John Miller was married when he came to America and among his children was Jacob, then a lad of nine years of age. They drove from Philadelphia to Lancaster, fording the Conestoga, and on its banks John Miller left his family and goods, and taking Jacob, who was his eldest child, along, he started westward to find a suitable spot for a settler's home. When he came in 1749 to what is now Millersville, he found a gently rolling land, and fine, straight trees, and said to his son, "Here we will make our home; these are the largest trees we have seen yet and the soil is good, else

the trees would not make such a good growth." John Miller left his son there while he went back to the Conestoga for the remainder of the family, but unfortunately he lost his way and did not reach them until night. In the morning the family started out with forebodings as to the fate of the nine-year-old Jacob, but they found him safe and well. The boy said that when darkness came on and his father did not return, he climbed into a tree and wrapping a blanket around himself he tied himself fast to the tree and there spent the night. He said that some wild animals were snarling and fighting around him in the woods during the night, but they did not disturb him.

Grants of the land were obtained as above stated by John Miller. The Indians in 1749 were kind and generous to Miller's family. If Miller killed a pig or a calf he would give his Indian neighbor a portion, and in return the Indian brought him some wild game. In no instance were the relations of Miller and his family with the Indians other than pleasant.

From this brief sketch it is seen that John Miller was the founder of a town which has been known as "Millersburg," "Millerstown," and since about 1855 "Millersville." The original price of all the lots in Millersville was £56, but in 1774 the price had advanced to £140, as shown by a deed of conveyance from Henry Korbman to Paul Houseman. The town evidently did not increase rapidly in population, as in 1795 it contained but fifteen houses, while in 1824, sixty years after its founding, the number of houses scarcely exceeded a score.

After the death of John Miller, his son, Jacob, above mentioned, seems to have carried on a similar lottery scheme whereby to dispose of some lots of ground in Lancaster borough. This is shown by a lottery ticket signed by him entitling the holder of

the ticket to a deed in fee simple for such lot in Lancaster borough as might be drawn against its number. The lottery ticket, which is No. 13, is owned by Mr. George Steinman. It is not dated, however.

Turning from Millersville and examining the old newspaper files of the early portion of the present century, the writer is reminded that Lancaster then, as now, had capital, and her citizens were addicted to speculating in land. It was quite the custom then to lay out towns in the "bush." For example, the Lancaster Journal, of February 8, 1805, contains an advertisement of the town of "Waterford."

The advertisement is as follows:

"The subscriber has appropriated a tract of land, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, at Anderson's Ferry, for a new town, to be called 'Waterford,' and wishes to dispose of the lots in the same by way of a lottery. JAMES ANDERSON."

This is now Marietta. Another man laid out a town adjoining, to be called "New Haven." The two towns were subsequently consolidated and became Marietta, being called so from Mary and Henrietta, the wives of the proprietors. The two towns had been divided by "Elbow Lane," which still disfigures the town.

On July 25, 1788, one hundred and sixty lots, at sixteen shillings each, were chanced off by lottery in Columbia, and an extension to Maytown was also made by a lottery scheme.

Joseph Charles, in January, 1811, laid out the town of Charleston, on sixteen acres of land, extending on the Susquehanna 700 feet, in Manor township, three miles below Columbia, offering the lots at \$150 each, the lots to be drawn by lottery.

In February, 1811, Jacob Dritt laid out Washington, on the Susquehanna river. There were 122 lots, to be drawn by lottery.

In 1813 Matthias Shirk laid out the town of Shirksburg, in Earl township, about two miles from New Holland, there being 106 lots, to be disposed of by lottery at \$150 each.

In the same year Christian Hertzler and Abraham Reimer laid out Springville, on the plantation of Christian Hoffman, in Donegal and Mount Joy townships. There were 421 lots, at \$110 each, to be drawn for by lottery.

In 1811 the town of Mount Pleasant, located on the turnpike, six miles from Lancaster and four miles from Columbia, containing 130 lots, at \$140 each, was laid out by Isaac Rohrer.

In 1813 the town of Bridgeport, situated in Lampeter township, two miles from Lancaster, on the east bank of the Conestoga, was laid out. There were to be 38 lots, at \$420 each, to be drawn for by lottery. The proposed town was laid out by Christian Martin.

In the same year the town of Inter-course, situated in Leacock township, on the old Lancaster road, ten miles from Lancaster, was laid out by George Brungard, there being in it "151 handsome building lots, at \$250 each, to be drawn for by number." George Brungard was a carpenter and in 1795 advertised in Lancaster for four journeymen and three apprentices.

In 1813 the town of Warwick, fifty perches north of Lititz, was laid out in 153 lots, at \$125 each, to be disposed of by way of lottery. The projector of the town was Charles Montelius.

In 1813 a town, to be called Springport, was laid out, containing 173 lots, in Mt. Joy township, four miles from Elizabethtown, eight miles from Manheim and seven miles from Marietta. The projector of the lottery scheme was John Hartman.

A casual glance over old files of newspapers convinces us that the land lottery schemes advertised great expectations which were slimly fulfilled and that in some instances the towns

are still laid out, but very cold. One can hardly wonder at our ancestors engaging in the land lottery business when it is considered that in 1735 the proprietors of the province agreed to sell, by way of lottery, 1,000,000 acres, at a settled price of £15 10s. for 10 acres. The capital prize was to be 3,000 acres, and even at the close of the Revolution the grand scheme of disposing of the "donation lands" by lottery was agreed upon. The first drawing for them was held in November, 1786, the business being conducted at the State House.

Even the Continental Congress undertook a lottery scheme to raise funds to carry on the Revolutionary War. The first drawing of this lottery was held in Philadelphia on November 6, 1777. On March 15, 1784, the Assembly proposed a "State lottery scheme," in order to raise \$42,000 to improve the roads in the Western part of the State. The caprice of public opinion a century ago permitted that which to-day is considered unorthodox, and that which was indulged in by the best class of citizens, the State and Nation, is now condemned and forbidden by both State and National enactment.

S. M. S.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON OCTOBER 6, 1899.

THE MILITIA MUSTER, OR BATTALION
DAY.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

DONEGAL IN THE REVOLUTION—PATRIOT-
ISM AND PIETY.

BY HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

VOL. IV. NO. 2.

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1899.

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The Militia Muster, or Battalion Day.

Sixty or seventy-five years ago neither legal nor other holidays were as common in Lancaster county as they are to-day. It is true that New Year's Day received some attention at the hands of those who owned firearms; Good Friday was observed by a majority of the steady church goers, while the Fourth of July was also remembered in a perfunctory sort of a way by a few over-charged patriots. Christmas Day met with a more general observance than any of the rest, gift and merry makings and visitations being the principal demonstrations. There were also annual fairs and races which attracted a good deal of attention, but these were mostly local in their character and gradually dropped out of sight and almost out of memory, as the years rolled on. Lincoln's Birthday, the Spring Election, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Fall Election and Thanksgiving were of course all unknown and unthought of.

But there was one other day, which, although never made a legal holiday and never observed as such, was more generally observed as a holiday and called out more people than any other day in the entire calendar and which was more looked forward to than perhaps any of the present legal holidays, Christmas alone excepted. I allude, of course, to the well-known and time-honored day in our old time Pennsylvania calendar, "Militia Muster" or "Battalion Day." The present generation deserves to be pitied because it has no personal knowledge of this ever-to-be remembered festival. Who that has been there and seen it and taken

part in it can ever forget? Especially, what boy!

Providing a Fund.

The pleasures of anticipation came first, ever so many weeks ahead of the great day itself. There was the hustle for spending money. Tips in those days were unknown. Running errands and doing minor jobs were not very well rewarded. There were no nickels, but there were big copper cents and "fips" and "levies." Battalion Day brought temptations and opportunities for spending such as the rest of the year could not show, and it was every young boy's ambition to have a little hoard of ready cash by the time the big day arrived. By the time the sum had grown to a levy, or twelve and a-half cents, the country boy began to feel he was master of the situation. That meant at least one shrivelled orange, ninety days out from some Mediterranean port; it meant, in addition, at least three sections of ginger cake, each two inches thick, and broken from a still larger checker-board section nearly a yard square. There were huckster women in those days who had attained eminence in this line of business, and the three cart-wheel coppers were fore-ordained long in advance to find a temporary resting place in the pocket of some favorite baker. Then there was the bowl of oyster soup that was over the charcoal stove all day long, and, perhaps, for days previously, so that the half-dozen morsels represented as oysters might, with much propriety, have been called anything else. Oyster soup was a luxury which could only be indulged in when the financial resources reached as much as a quarter; less than that forbade such extravagance. Then there were miscellaneous inducements very hard to resist. Meade and small beer and lemonade. The making of these drinks appears to me to be a lost art. We shall never drink them again as they

were made sixty years ago. Add to the foregoing a further small sum for candles, and the boy's exchequer was exhausted, and, tired and weary, he betook himself to his bed, to dream of a fairyland where every day was a Battalion Day.

Gathering of the Clans.

But there were other things worth seeing and doing on this great day. How can its glories be told with less than the pen of inspiration! My own recollections of it began early in the morning. I lived in the house where an aged Revolutionary soldier resided. Colonel B—, who lived nearby, always brought the drummers and fifers to this house, and for half an hour they discoursed martial music in honor of the veteran. The aged hero dearly prized this attention, and I am sure I took it all in.

Later in the day came the mustering of the clans. It was an unforgettable sight, and all language must fail to do it justice. Of course, the chief attraction was the gorgeously appparelled officers. There was a prescribed uniform for the officers, but no attention was paid to it by most of them. Every one was allowed to follow his own sweet fancies, and the result can only be described by Dominie Sampson's favorite expression, "prodigious." The only limit to the officer's uniform was the depth of his purse and his own bad taste. I think I have seen Sergeants and Corporals more splendidly caparisoned than Admiral Dewey or General Miles ever were. But there were other uniforms, more venerable, less splendid, but quite as striking; uniforms that had seen service in the war of 1812; coats that bore unmistakable traces of the fashions of a much earlier day. They were rendered still more striking from having descended from diminutive sires to sons who deserved a place in the German Emperor's regi-

ment of giants. The effect was at once striking and picturesque. Even the young boy's esthetic sense could not withstand this violation of the proprieties, and, after a lapse of more than fifty years, I can still, in my mind's eye, see the unique picture, and cannot forbear laughing as often as I recall it. Some great artist of the time should have handed down, on canvas, this most memorable sight of the century. Word pictures are tame and meaningless compared with the actual verities of the occasion. Some further glimpses, true to nature in every respect, will be caught from the verses that are to follow.

The Militia Law.

But, before going further, it may be well to give some insight into the institution of Battalion Day. By an act of the Legislature, passed on April 2, 1822, provision was made for the regulation of the militia force of the Commonwealth. The Constitution of the State provided that "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defense. Those who have conscientious scruples to bearing arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." The act of the Legislature just referred to divided the State into sixteen military districts. Lancaster county comprised a district by itself, the Fourth. Each division consisted of two brigades; the latter consisted of not less than three regiments and of not more than five. Every regiment was divided into two battalions. The number of companies in each regiment could not be less than eight nor more than twelve, and the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in each company was not to be less than seventy nor more than one hundred and fifty. Every able-bodied man who resided in the Commonwealth one month, and was be-

tween the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, was to be enrolled, only those with religious scruples being excepted.

Every division was entitled to one Major General and two Aides-de-camp, with the rank of Major. Each brigade had a Brigadier General and minor officers; every regiment a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Surgeon and minor officers; each company a Captain, two Lieutenants, five Sergeants, six Corporals and two musicians and the regulation number of privates. Elections were held in June, every seven years, for the selection of Brigadier Generals, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels and Majors for each brigade and regiment. Elections for company officers were held every seventh year. The militia were to be trained in companies and battalions on the first Monday in May, in every year. Fines were imposed on officers and privates who refused or neglected to do the duties assigned to them. There were nearly one hundred sections to this militia law, covering a multitude of details, but I have given enough to show the nature of the militia establishment of the State.

Author of the Verses.

After this somewhat lengthy introduction the following descriptive verses are submitted. They are the property of Mr. Henry G. Book, of this city, who found them among some old papers that fell into his hands, and who has kindly permitted this use of them. The time at which they were written was about 1833, so far as can be ascertained. For a long time the author was unknown, but the evidence pointed to the late Patrick Donnelly, Esq., who was a prose writer of vigor and a well-known versifier in his youth. The manuscript was submitted to his son, Mr. Clarence A. Donnelly, who at once and without hesitation pronounced the writing to be that of his

father, which, of course, settles the question. It is not pretended that this screed merits much consideration judged as a mere piece of versification. It violates poetic rules in almost every stanza, but that does not detract from its value as an accurate and truthful account, barring some allowable exaggerations, of what the Battalion Day was two generations ago:

THE MILITIA MUSTER AT LAN-
CASTER, PA.

Oh, it was worth ten years of peaceful
life,

One glance of their array!

—Scott.

One morning, in the month of May,

When nature all looks fair,
It being the annual Muster Day,
To it I did repair,
With a stick upon my shoulder,
Being the handle of a Broom,
In hopes when I'd grow Older
I might wear Sword and Plume.

At Lancaster, in Prince street square,
The Trajnbands did Parade;
The Nation's pride assembled there,
To form a grand brigade.
There Captain D—, and Captain C—,
And many Captains more;
While the Drums beat up the revellee,
Each led his Vallant Corps.

There stood Tow Hill, in all its might,
And Bethelstown, likewise.
Some veterans that had been in fight
Were wounded 'round their Eves.
There Adamstown was all arrayed,
As heroes late from war,
While they their front and rear display'd
With many a seamy scar.

There the bold Manheim rangers,
Of full-breasted Yeomanry,
That had braved many dangers
In the wars of Germany.
When North and South and East and
West
Had huddled all together,
It made the blood warm in my breast,
How they saluted Each other.

When they, as brother soldiers met
The Bulwark of the nation,
And that no star might ever set
In our bright constellation.
And to promote the public weal
Was every one's desire;
The Captains with their blades of steel,
Their men with hearts of fire.

Then Captain D—— addressed his men:
"Now, boys, stand straight and dress!
Look at C's company and then
You'll soon learn how, I guess.
Now, boys, obey commands;
Count by the sections three.
Ease off, that next the Court House
stands;
Look up this way, towards me."

And there appeared bold Colonel Reah,
As second in command;
As if he was bold Marshal Ney,
To head that valiant band.
His plume, it wavered in the gale,
Being of a glossy red;
And, bushy as a fox's tail,
Hung over his knowing head.

His sash, that knotted 'round his waist,
Was of deep scarlet Dye.
His shoulders square, two epaulets graced,
That spangled in the sky.
He stately strode a long-tailed gray,
And passed the sentry 'round;
He glanced upon his shadow gay,
That wavered on the ground.

And then, upon the windows bright
A knowing look cast he;
If any fair could see the knight
Of far-famed chivalry.
He rode with an exulting air,
As he flew swiftly by;
For he knew the brave deserved the fair,
Which none will e'er deny.

Indeed, his regimentals all
Showed him a warrior true;
And lust'ly he began to bawl,
To show what he could do.
"Attention, Battalions!" was the word
Of this bold Marshal Ney;
And then he brandished his broad sword,
To make them all obey.

Beneath the floating stars and stripes,
They slowly formed a line;

And then the fashion, wide and tight,
Did all look wondrous fine.
Some many colors did compose,
In patchwork side by side;
For variety, the world all knows,
Is Pennsylvania's Pride.

There were Roundabouts, and short coats,
too,
And swallow-tails also,
Of every shade from red to blue,
All ranged in a row.
Some wore straw hats and some fur
caps;
Some beavers, with low crowns;
And there, without distinction, stepped
The dandies and the clowns.

The five feet fours and six feet threes,
There side by side they stood,
Like Hickories and Black oak trees
Together in a wood.
And there was Tom and Jerry,
Dawson, Dellet, Hambright, Bell;
And there both Buck and Berry
The crowded ranks did fill.

Some chins were shaven clean and bare,
Just like a new-mown field;
Some wore long beards and bushy hair,
Their long, bare necks to shield.
And then the Marshal loud did call,
"Count off by sections six,
Back to the rear each three steps fall,
And shoulder all your sticks."

And then shillalies, polished fair,
All rose in Majesty,
And changed and glittered in the air—
An awful sight to see.
There stalks of mullen, stalks of corn,
And Broomsticks brandished high;
As if to say, with a proud scorn,
Invading foes must die.

The General Orders, given then,
Was, "Right about your face,"
There was a place for every man,
And each man in his place.
And soon again the next command
Was, all should march in Order,
And then struck up the Martial band,
"We're Marching to the border."

Of wood our armor was composed,
But every heart was steeled,

When we in solid Phalanx closed,
And Marched off to the field.
When Marching up West King street,
Our grand, Imposing files,
Then all the Ladies did us greet,
With showers of nods and smiles.

Our Drummers strove to beat Old Time,
But Old Time beat them handy,
Until they made their sheepskin chime
To "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
And when we came to the broad green
That Heaven had spread before us,
We formed two lines—three steps between—
With two Flags floating o'er us.

Then the Drummers louder beat,
And the fifers louder blew,
That the commanders all should meet
To hold a grand review.
Soon came the bold Inspector,
With his brave Doctor T—,
Our surgeon and dissector,
If any should wounded be.

And up our lines, quite gracefully,
They rode, with caps in hand;
And did their duty as faithfully
As any in the land.
Then we poured forth a grand salute,
As those brave men did pass;
And, when our ranks were still and mute,
He did us thus address:

"Fellow Soldiers: You all appear
This day to do your duty;
It's a glorious sight to see you here,
Your country's Pride and beauty.
As if you were this day prepared
To revenge your country's wrongs,
For, by the deeds your Fathers dared,
To you revenge belongs.

"If an Invader would but see,
This day, our grand parade,
He would in consternation flee,
And ne'er again invade.
Methinks I hear the clash of arms,
If you'd attack the foe;
Methinks I hear their dread alarms,
And see their legions low.

"And by the Brave, Immortal slain,
That fell at Bunker's Hill,

We will Inviolable maintain,
Our Union's sovereign will.
For to resist the mad desires
Of Power and Ambition,
And let the haughty Nullifiers
Know our true position.

"For Pennsylvania, ever bright,
That no foul deed does Tarnish;
To Nullifiers sheds her light,
Without the aid of varnish.
And soon her sons would take the field
'Gainst pride and Usurpation,
And make the haughty Traitors yield,
Or Fight to Desperation."

These words the patriot did express,
With a high, heroic spirit;
With loud huzzas all did confess,
His fame and growing merit.
Then we our arms all did ground,
And hie to festive boards,
Where Beauty and Brandy did abound—
The best the world affords.

Some toasted our brave commander,
The nation's pride and boast;
That would stand like salamander,
And ne'er give up the ghost.
Some damn'd all authors of treason,
While they poised the flowing bowl,
That inspired a feast of reason,
And enlarged a flow of soul.

So, having learned the Exercise
Of that eventful day,
Fearing a defeat, I thought it wise,
From them to march away,
Manheim's merry muse,
One of the full-breasted yeoman.

Persons Referred to Identified.

And now a few words concerning
some of the allusions in the verses.
The latter were submitted to Dr. J.
Augustus Ehler, as one of the few living
men in this city whose memories
reach back to the period covered by
the poem, and who had a personal
knowledge of all the persons referred
to.

The "Captain D.—— and Captain
C—— alluded to in verse two were
James Donnelly, a lively, gay-hearted

Irishman, always full of fun and jollity; and James Cameron, a brother of the late Senator Simon Cameron. He conducted a beer brewery on the site now occupied by the Maennerchor premises.

The Manhelm Rangers was a military organization in Manhelm township, and to which versifier Donnelly intimates in the concluding lines that he belonged.

The Col. R. so prominently alluded to was the distinguished lawyer, Reah Frazer, whom many of us recollect. He was ardently attached to military affairs, hence the prominence given him. There was also a large amount of political friction between Frazer and Donnelly, as they belonged to different factions of the Democratic party. Donnelly published a series of bitter political articles, assailing Mr. Frazer, which were afterwards published in book form, under the title of "Warhorsesiana," Colonel Frazer being then and long after known as the "War Horse" of his party.

"Bill" Bush and Joseph Forrest were the drummers of that day; "Nancy" Garber was the bass-drummer and — Erisman the fifer.

While the order of march was formed near the centre of the city, the brigade marched out West King street to the "Commons," in the northwestern part of the city, beyond Charlotte and Chestnut streets.

The Brigade Inspector was General Andrew B. Kauffman, father of Junius B. Kauffman, Esq.

Dr. Thompson was a prominent medical practitioner of that day, who, at that time, lived at No. 156 East King street.

F. R. D.

Donegal in the Revolution— Patriotism and Piety.

A notable historic event in the history of Lancaster county, binding the present to the past by an enduring chain of events, was the unveiling of a monument in Old Donegal churchyard, on Thursday, October 4th, 1899. This interesting memorial shaft was projected by Witness Tree Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in honor of the patriots of Donegal and the adjacent townships who gave their services, and many of them their lives, to the cause of independence.

The memorial shaft is fifteen feet high, and the names on it are those of the men whose memories it perpetuates. On the southern face of the shaft are the names of the officers of the Third Battalion, who took part in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. On the west face are the names of the two companies attached to the Flying Camp, who were in the disastrous conflict on Long Island, on August 27, 1779, and also in the battle of King's Bridge. In addition are the names of the officers who participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and of the delegates to the Convention held in Carpenter's Hall, on June 18, 1776; also, the name of James Bayley, a wagon-master in the Revolutionary service, and of his brother, John, and the Justice before whom the loyal men of Donegal took the oath of allegiance. On the east side is inscribed the name of Colonel Bertram Galbraith, who commanded a regiment during the war and participated in the fights at Trenton and

Princeton. On the north side are the names of the Donegal officers who participated in the Indian wars prior to the Revolution and also in the latter conflict.

The dedicatory services began at 11 o'clock, with an eloquent invocation by the Rev. George Wells Ely, which was followed by the noble poem, which is subjoined, written by Lloyd Mifflin, Esq. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the multitude gathered about the monument, after which Miss Lillian S. Evans pulled the cord that released the National flag which had up to that time hidden the graceful shaft from view.

After these ceremonies, the exercises were adjourned to the historic church of Donegal, a few yards distant, where the Hon. Marriott Brosius, M. C., and a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, delivered the eloquent and valuable historical address herewith printed; a noble tribute to a worthy people on a memorable occasion. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of patriotic music and the benediction.

F. R. D.

PEACE TO THE BRAVE.

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

Read on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Donegal, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1899.

Peace to the Brave! They do not need
our praising,
For in all hearts is treasured every
name;
Yet for the future we to-day are raising
A tablet to their fame.

And while the trees put on their fading
splendors
And trail their banners like to knights
of old,
Let Freedom drop a tear for her de-
fenders,
Now crumbled into mould!

They are not dead, so long as recollec-
tion
Enshrines them in the temple of the
heart;
Heroic, with no fear, and no defection,
Bravely they did their part.

If some, perchance, were of a lowly sta-
tion,
They were ennobled beyond mortal
breath;
Co-equal with the proudest of the Nation,
Made eminent by Deatn.

O'er those who die for Fame there rests
a beauty,
Dimmed by the human craving for re-
nown;
But on these patriot brows, the Angel,
Duty,
Enwreathed her purest crown.

Here their descendants, rapt in venera-
tion,
In distant days full many an hour shall
stand;
The alien, too, shall bend in adoration
O'er these who freed a Land.

Sometimes in Spring, with flowers as a
token,
Children of sires as yet unborn may
come,
And place around this shaft, then still
unbroken,
Their wreaths of laurel-bloom.

Far from this vale, the heroes, lone, are
lying
In peaceful fields, now tilled by happier
men;
The patriots fell, but each dim eye, in
dying,
Looked to these dales again.

Some near the Wissahickon shades are
sleeping;
On far Long Island some as bravely
died;
And sylvan Brandywine has in her keep-
ing
Some whom death glorified.

Forget not those—the warriors worn and
gory—
Who here returned to till the fruitful
fields;

(47)

They only lacked the great and crown-
ing glory
Of dying on their shields.

Still may the Morning with her roseate
finger
Touch these engraven names with gra-
cious light;
Still may the sunset 'round this tablet
linger—
The stars keep watch by night.

O, shade the spot, historic oaks centen-
nial,
Here by the ancient Kirk of Donegal;
Ye evergreens, and church-yard pines
perennial,
Stand sentry 'round the wall!

O, River, with your beauty time-defying,
Flowing along our peaceful shores to-
day,
Be glad you fostered them—the heroes
lying
Deep in the silent clay!

Be jubilant, ye Hill-tops, old and hoary—
Proud that their feet have trod your
rocky ways;
Rejoice, ye Vales, for they have brought
you glory
And ever-during praise!

We leave their memory to the hearts that
love them;
Their sacrifice shall still remembered
be;

The very cloud shall pause, in pride,
above them
Who fought to make us free!

With the long line that files into Death's
portal

They pass, with honor blazoned on
each breast;
They camp afar, upon the Plains Im-
mortal,
Each in his tent of Rest!

ORATION.

BY HON. MARRIOTT BEOSIUS.

That the patriotic women of "Witness Tree" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had their interest engaged and their exertions stimulated by the work of erecting the commemorative shaft which has just been unveiled is due to their profound veneration for the sterling patriotism and heroic character of the citizens of Donegal whose illustrious example and salutary lessons in the struggle for independence are to be perpetuated in the remembrance of mankind by this simple, chaste and beautiful memorial monolith.

It is a noble testimonial and an honor to its projectors. It has the sanction of an age-long custom. History does not record a time when monuments were not the customary means of commemorating great events, historic occasions and distinguished services.

Standing in the midst of your people, on a central and commanding site, in the shadow of your ancient church, this shaft will arrest the eye, awaken the admiration and stimulate the devotion and loyalty of the generations that shall come and go while its enduring granite resists the tooth of time.

Out of a seething human caldron in which singularly diverse race elements had boiled together there came one of the sturdiest of races—the Scotch-Irish. Subjected to persecution which aimed at the overthrow of their Presbyterianism, they accepted William Penn's gracious invitation and sought freedom of worship in the wilds of the new world. By 1750, twelve thousand Scotch-Irish had come over, most of whom found homes in Pennsylvania.

Among these newcomers were the Galbraith brothers, John and James.

The former tarried in Philadelphia, but James sought the inviting lands beyond the Conestoga. As soon as he had sheltered his family under a home roof he organized a church. In less than two years, it is said, a meeting house stood upon the sweetest spot in Pennsylvania, a pleasant wooded hill, with a perennial spring bubbling up its cool water for man and beast. In this cabin church they worshiped God and rejoiced in their new freedom.

This little Donegal meeting house near the spot where we are now assembled became the nursery of Presbyterianism for the colonies. Andrew, son of Jas. Galbraith, was one of the first elders of the church, as well as the first coroner of the county. Later he became a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and was a member of the General Assembly for seven consecutive years.

James, the brother of Andrew, was visibly touched by the charms of the daughter of the new minister just called to the Derry Church. She was beautiful and accomplished and besides had expectations through her mother, Elizabeth Gillespie, who was heiress to a handsome estate in Edinburg. It shortly came to pass that Elizabeth Bartram, daughter of Rev. William Bartram, became the wife of James Galbraith, Jr.

James was a man of light and leading in the Donegal community. He was twice Sheriff of the county, was Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Captain in the "Associators" and Lieutenant Colonel in the French and Indian War. In 1777 he was appointed Lieutenant of Militia. He died at the age of eighty-three years after seeing all his sons officers in the War of the Revolution.

From the union of Galbraith and Bartram there came Bartram Galbraith, whose name appears conspicuously upon this monument. This dis-

tinguished citizen and soldier did more perhaps than any other to rouse Donegal to arms and organize her battalions for the war. He had been an officer in the French and Indian War and was an early and strenuous advocate of the independence of the Colonies. In the first movement toward the organization of the county for defence he was elected a member of the Committee on Observation and Correspondence; he represented Donegal in a provincial convention held in Philadelphia in 1775; he was Lieutenant of Lancaster county and as such was charged with grave and responsible duties in connection with the military organization of the county and the safe-keeping of the British and Hessian prisoners in the barracks at Lancaster; he was a member of the Provincial Conference in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in June 1776, a conference called in pursuance of a resolution of the Continental Congress to make provisions for a suitable frame of government; he was also a member of the Provincial Convention which met in pursuance of the agreement of the previous conference to draft the constitution of 1776; he commanded one of the Pennsylvania battalions, recruited largely in Donegal township, and was engaged in the New Jersey campaign, in the summer of 1776. While at Bordentown, three or four of his companies were assigned to the "Flying Camp," a body of troops authorized by Act of the Continental Congress, and which rendered valuable service in the battles of King's Bridge and Long Island in the fall of 1776, sustaining heavy losses in killed and wounded.

Colonel Galbraith, after the war, followed his profession, that of a surveyor, at Bainbridge, where he resided for many years. He died in 1804, at the age of sixty-six years—"beloved in life and lamented in death."

Colonel Alexander Lowery came from the North of Ireland. His father,

Lazarus Lowery, with his family, settled in Donegal in 1729. He was an Indian trader, as were his sons after him. Alexander was a man of great physical strength and prowess. No Indian could outrun him. He was thrifty in business and accumulated wealth, becoming the owner of large tracts of the best land in Donegal. He was, in every sense, a leading citizen, to whom the community looked up with implicit confidence and great respect.

When the struggle for independence commenced, he took an active and effective part on the side of the colonies. As early as 1774, he was a member of the Committee on Correspondence, which met in Philadelphia July 15, 1774. He was Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, was a member of the State Assembly in 1775-1776, and again in 1778-1780. For a short period he was a member of the State Senate. He was also a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Pennsylvania.

He was a brave and accomplished soldier. His battalion, mostly Donegalians, joined Washington's army and won distinction for bravery at Brandywine and Germantown. In the former battle, his command suffered heavy losses. It will be remembered that several hundred of the wounded at the battle of Brandywine were removed to the Cloister Hospital at Ephrata, where more than one hundred and fifty died and were buried at Mount Zion. Whether any of the Donegal boys were among these still unmonumented heroes we may never know.

After the war Colonel Lowery became a Justice of the Peace and administered justice according to tradition in some original ways, but always holding the scales in equal poise. His hospitable home in Marietta was a house of entertainment for the distinguished statesmen in transit to and from York, when Congress was in session at

that place. After the battle and victory at Saratoga, General Gates and wife were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Lowery. The entertainment was the best the house afforded, and Mrs. Lowery was not averse to ostentatious hospitality.

Colonel Lowery possessed, in a marked degree, the strong characteristics of his race. His business qualifications gave him a pre-eminence enjoyed by few men of his day. He had a remarkable memory, sound judgment and an upright mind. He stood in such high repute that he was frequently called to remote sections to compose business differences and settle disputes about the title of lands.

In no respect, however, was he more distinguished than by his sterling love of liberty and loyalty to the cause of independence. He hated tyranny, despised royalty, and would not tolerate anything that smacked of imitation of its glitter and show.

Gail Hamilton records that, when Mrs. Lowery was ordering the trappings for her new carriage, in the absence of the Colonel, she innocently bespoke a coat-of-arms. When the Colonel came home and saw the accursed thing, he demanded a hatchet and forthwith hacked off the pretty bauble, and buried it with his own hands, "and no man knoweth the place of its sepulchre to this day." Some of the best citizens of this and adjoining communities have the honor to trace their lineage to this good man, this upright citizen, this splendid patriot. He died in 1805, in the eighty-third year of his age, lamented by all who knew him.

Scotch-Irish Character

The limits of this occasion will not admit of an inquiry into the lives of others whose names are inscribed on this memorial shaft. This brief sketch of the two most distinguished of Donegal patriots of the Revolution may

serve as an introduction to some reflections on the character of the race from which these patriotic Donegalians came and which accounts for the record they made in the annals of their country for patriotism and piety.

It has been said: "Every man at his birth is an epitome of his progenitors." He starts out with the elements of his character drawn from the widest sources with which the problem of every life is concerned. It is not the dome of St. Peter's, but how the hand that rounded it acquired its skill; not the play of "Hamlet," but how the mind that gave it its own wondrous birth was developed, that are the concern of history and philosophy.

That the Quaker and German wave of settlement halted for a time at least at the Conestoga Creek, while the Scotch-Irish pressed forward and preempted the fair country lying between the Conestoga on the east and the Susquehanna on the west, finds its explanation in the character of the races. The sweet temper and non-resistant principles of the Quaker and the Palatine little suited them to the hardships and the perils of the frontier to which the Scotch-Irish, by their hardihood, aggressiveness, intrepidity and combativeness were well adapted. The post of the hardy sons of Ulster was always at the front on the firing line. They were a wall of fire between the savages in the wilderness and the men of peace on the Delaware. They were the advance couriers of civilization and were not deterred when rough surgery was needed to meet the requirements of the situation. They seemed to be equal to any and all situations. It has been said they possessed that one transcendent, almost omnipotent quality, the power to shape events by the resistless force of their personality; a quality which some one has likened to the enchanted bow in the Arabian story that took its strength from the arm that

drew it. In a child's hand it was a toy to shoot at birds; in the hand of a warrior it sent its shaft through shield and cuirass; but when drawn by the arm of a giant sent aloft a shaft that kindled with its swiftness and left a track of fire among the stars.

They were intelligent and thrifty, had wrestled with adverse conditions for generations. Struggle had developed brain and brawn. For centuries they had not known purple or fine linen, or downy beds of ease, or sumptuous living. Danger had made them heroic. Their persecution and suffering made them battling men "of grim face, clenched fist and primed rifle." The constant presence of peril and apprehension that kept them in the midst of alarms made them as alert, quick-scented and keen-eyed as the savage himself. They knew their path by day was liable to be ambushed and the darkness of the night to glitter with the blaze of their homes. Fathers saw their sons fall victims of the tomahawk. Mothers witnessed the war-whoop wake the sleep of the cradle. But nothing daunted them; westward they forged their way. At that early day they were quite within the witticism of Charles Dickens, that an American would not accept a place in Heaven unless he was allowed to move West. Their posterity inherited the habit and followed the course of empire. Few of their descendants are found here to-day; while the South and West are rich in good citizens, splendid men, noble women, famous preachers and great statesmen, who sprang from the rich "seed bed" in Old Donegal. The President of the United States proudly traces his lineage to the same invincible stock. In 1770, or thereabouts, James Stephenson lived across the meadow, where ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron now resides. His daughter, Hannah, married John Gray; their daughter, Sarah, married David

McKinley; their son, James, married Mary Rose; their son, William, married Nancy Allison, and they were the parents of William McKinley, Jr.

They were the original squatter sovereigns, and did not trouble themselves much about the trivial circumstance of title to the land they occupied. Their argument was short, sharp and decisive to them. They said: "It is against the laws of God and nature that so much land should be idle when so many Christians want to labor on it." The logic of this plea may not be sound; the Quakers of the East did not think it was, but Scotch-Irish pertinacity overcame all difficulties, and they remained in Donegal for a time rent free.

Their combativeness was not limited to the enemies of their race and country. They could quarrel among themselves. Abraham Lincoln, describing the Scotch-Irish in the Civil War, said: "Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invoke His aid against the other; for no two men can by logic plus passion and self-interest get farther apart than two Scotch-Irishmen."

In the controversy between Pennsylvania and Maryland before the line was established, one, Benjamin Chambers, was arrested in Maryland as a spy. He made his escape and went to Donegal and collected a number of Scotch-Irish, whom, he said, "would as soon fight as eat." Their fighting proclivities did not cease until after the War of the Revolution. Another has suggested that when the redskins were vanquished they turned their rifles upon the red-coats and did not stop firing until their independence was achieved.

They were disputatious. They had an instinct for logic. They were metaphysicians, as well as theologians, and argued their way through the intricate problems of theology and philosophy

with the same daring as they fought the "red-coats," and harmonized the doctrines of "free will" and the "foreknowledge of God" as successfully as they could demonstrate the right of the colonies to be free and independent. So the church did not enjoy immunity from schism. At an early day the "Old Light" and the "New Light" controversy dismembered congregations very much as other schisms rend the churches one hundred and fifty years later.

With their brain and their brawn and the general excellency of their character they were not without defects, and they were humble and honest enough to own it. It was their own saying: "If we have a bushel fu' of vartues we have a peck fu' of fauts." Their rugged nature expressed itself in the "working words of the language," at times and on provocations; but it was a gross exaggeration to say that "the Scotch-Irish clothed themselves with curses as with a garment." They were not saints, though they had a firm faith in the "perseverance of the saints." John Duncan, a brother of the jurist, fought a duel with the grandfather of Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., once President of Lehigh University. It arose, as most duels did, out of some trifling controversy about politics. They were disposed to resist the collection of a tax on whisky. They had emigrated for liberty, which included freedom from restriction in trade. It was said of them that they could not see why they should pay a duty for drinking their grain any more than for eating it. Their second thought, however, reconciled them to the law. If their desire to carry their point and win elections carried them at times into some excesses, it is not believed by candid historians that their turbulence at the York election was great enough to justify the order of the proprietaries

that no more Scotch-Irish should be allowed to take up land in York county. Much that has been said in disparagement of the Scotch-Irish of the early day has value rather for its humor than its truth. At all events, happier days and sweeter experiences with closer contact with the Quakers and the Palatines, together with the "mighty forces of sweetness and light working in this broad, free and many-blooded Republic, have made the posterity of those stern, rugged, fighting ancestors a kindly, gentle and amiable folk."

Patriotism.

The Scotch-Irish in Donegal, as well as elsewhere, were thoroughly loyal to two things, the cause of independence and the Presbyterian faith. When the church was without a pastor they would go to "land's end" to find one. When their liberty was assailed they clamored for firearms, powder and lead. They believed the "tyrant's foe the people's friend." They were trained in the school of John Knox, who taught what another has felicitously expressed, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Accordingly, these pathfinders of our civilization were foremost in the cause of independence. Bancroft says: "Their training in Ireland had kept the spirit of liberty alive." The same writer is authority for the statement that "the first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania." It was a Scotch-Irish assembly that in June, 1774, made the heroic resolve "that in the event of Great Britain attempting to enforce unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles."

It was a singular coincidence that at

the moment the Continental Congress was adopting the Declaration of Independence, the Scotch-Irish squatter sovereigns of the Susquehanna Valley, in convention assembled, were declaring by solemn resolution for freedom and independence. The Pennsylvania Assembly instructed their delegates in Congress to oppose every proposal of separation from the mother country. But the Scotch-Irish of the frontier at the same time petitioned the Assembly, declaring:

"If those who rule in Britain will not permit the colonies to be free and happy in connection with that Kingdom, it becomes their duty to secure and promote their freedom and happiness in the best manner they can without that connection." They further prayed "that the last instructions which the Assembly gave the delegates from this colony in Congress, wherein they were enjoined not to consent to any step which may lead to separation from Great Britain, may be withdrawn."

Early in 1774 meetings were held in Lancaster county for the purpose of organizing for the struggle for independence. These meetings all set forth the duty of opposition to the oppressive measures of Parliament; advocating a union of the colonies and an appeal to arms. Thus, it will be seen that the resolves of the people of Lancaster county antedated the Mecklenburg Declaration almost a year, and led the adoption of the Declaration by Congress by more than two years. Nearly all the Scotch-Irish participated in these meetings, joined the liberty associations and held themselves ready to march at a moment's notice. It is believed that nearly every able-bodied male member of the Donegal Church was a soldier either in the French and Indian War or the War of the Revolution.

The Continental Congress provided

for the appointment of Committees of Observation and Correspondence in each county. Donegal was represented in that committee by Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowery, James Cunningham, Frederick Mumma and Robert Craig. The duty of this committee was to attentively observe the conduct of all persons touching the use or sale of interdicted articles, or opposing, in any way, the patriotic efforts of the colonists to free themselves from the oppression of Parliament. If any one was found delinquent in these particulars they were declared to be enemies to American liberty, and, thereafter, patriots would abstain from dealing with them. Boycotting was thus early employed to promote patriotism. Few of the Donegalians, however, became amenable to this boycott, for their aggressive patriotism urged them to do too much rather than too little for the cause of the colonies, and they fully agreed with Franklin that a cup of tea, the cost of which helped to pay the salaries of tyrants, would choke any decent American.

During the period of the war of the Revolution there were seventeen citizens of Donegal who held the rank of Colonel in the army, not to speak of the great number who filled the field and line offices. It is recorded that so many offered their services to Lieutenant Miller when recruiting a company that he chalked a small nose on the barn door, and said that he would take only men who could hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards. "Take care of your nose, General Gage," was the common newspaper salutation of the day.

My friends, well may we honor and venerate such splendid patriotism, such matchless devotion to liberty, as our ancestors of Donegal exhibited in the days that tried men's souls, and we can not render more suitable homage to this commemorative shaft than in its presence to renew our vows to love of

country, and rededicate ourselves to the service of those principles for which they were so willing to do and die.

Piety.

To stop here would leave the patriotism and other admirable traits of our Scotch-Irish progenitors inadequately accounted for. They possessed another trait which was a conspicuous factor in all they did and all they were. That was a deep religious feeling, a sterling piety. That was the leaven that leavened the splendid loaf of their character.

I have alluded to the wide influence of the Donegal Church. It was the nursery of Presbyterianism in the colonies. The Scotch-Irish were trained to recognize the authority of the church and to do homage to it. Buckle assures us the church exerted more influence in Scotland and Ireland than in any other European country. The log cabin church was erected about 1720, very near the spot on which this church stands. The present edifice was erected somewhere near the year 1730. The pulpit was served by a number of ministers, no one remaining longer than two or three years, until Rev. James Anderson came. His incumbency continued until his death, a period of thirteen years. For a few years thereafter the supply was precarious and intermittent. In the early forties, Rev. Joseph Tate was installed, and remained until his death, in 1774. In 1775, Rev. Colin McFarquhar, a recent arrival from Scotland, was called by the congregation, and remained for about thirty years.

An incident in the early ministry of Mr. McFarquhar is so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish, and so illustrative of their sterling patriotism, that I hazard reproducing it in this connection, though it is familiar to most of you, and is under the suspicion of some of being apocryphal. One Sunday morn-

ing in June, 1777, Colonel Galbraith sent an express to Donegal to Colonel Lowery to move the battalion of Donegalians to meet the advancing British. The express arrived at the meeting-house during service. The congregation adjourned without waiting for the benediction, and, forming a ring around the old oak tree in front of the church, and placing Mr. McFarquhar, who had been lukewarm in the cause, in the middle, made him hurrah for the Continental cause. The congregation then joined hands and renewed their pledge to the sacred cause of freedom and independence. The oak tree, that splendid "monarch" now standing near this church, was witness of their solemn vow, and henceforth was known as "The Witness Tree."

The Scotch-Irish, like Cromwell's celebrated regiment, put religion in their fighting as well as in their praying. If they had to attend church with rifle in hand it detracted nothing from their worship. They hearkened gladly to prayers an hour long. They listened to sermons from eloquent divines like Duffield and others, who were apt to preach from texts which countenanced war, as that from Hosea, "The Lord is a man of war;" or from Samuel, "What is this that he should defy the armies of the living God." They believed the Colonists as much the chosen and covenanted people of God as were the Israelites; and that the patriot battalions were the Lord's instruments to overthrow the hosts of tyranny and oppression. A young and enthusiastic minister, preaching to a battalion of departing soldiers exhorted them "to be of good cheer, and when the battle came the Lord would make them like Saul and Jonathan, 'swifter than eagles and stronger than lions.'"

While the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians preached war when that was the last recourse, they countenanced no disrespect to the Book of books. Their veneration for the Bible was deep and

beautiful to behold, although it would not harmonize with modern higher criticism. They believed it to be true and inspired, every word of it, and to contain the divinely authorized rules of life. Rev. Dr. Cathcart preached at Harrisburg on one occasion, and was entertained at the house of an elder.

The Reverend Doctor desired to present a neat appearance on Sunday morning, and, having no hone, he strapped his razor on a leather-covered Bible he always carried with him. His eloquent sermon that day so impressed the elders that they proposed to give him a call. The elder at whose house he stopped, however, objected very strenuously, saying: "I will have none of him; he strapped his razor on the Word of God."

Their reverence was deep and holy. They believed that God's hand was in the sorrows of Scotland, the struggles of Ulster, and the distresses of the Colonies; that out of the darkness His Hand was reaching to lead them, and that His Providence accompanied His loving children day and night; and they died, some one has said, under a contract with God and in full expectation that He would grant them immortal life. So the piety of the Donegalians was as conspicuous as their patriotism; indeed, was the basis of their patriotism; and the union of the two made them good citizens, grand men and women, home builders and State builders, and we can to-day render cheerful homage to the characteristic traits of the Scotch-Irish Revolutionary fathers of Donegal, for there are no other pillars so well suited to sustain the community, the State, the nation, as Patriotism and Piety.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 3, 1899.
DECEMBER, 1, 1899.

JEAN BART.

By REV. JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D. D.

A BRANCH OF THE EBERLE FAMILY.

By MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

TRIALS OF AN IMMIGRANT FAMILY.

By DR. R. K. BUEHRLE

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Minutes of November Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, November 3, President Steinman presiding.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the October meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The donations were a history of the Library at Erie, of Rockland Church, of the Welsh settlers in Cumru township, Berks county, and of Railroad News.

Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs read a paper on the "Life and Achievements of Jean Bart," a prominent French sailor and commander in the seventeenth century, with an argument suggesting that the township of Bart, in this county, was named for the hero, whose name and fame were the property of the common people on two continents.

The following document, presented to the society by Mary E. Peirsol, of St. Louis, Mo., through Mr. Watson Ellmaker, was read:

To All Ancient and Regular Free and Accepted Masons Throughout the World, Union, Health and Happiness.

Know ye that Brother William Henderson, a Master Mason and a Member of Lodge No. 104, held at "Hat Tavern," (the oldest hostelry, it is said, on the road to Philadelphia, and located near the "White Horse Tavern"), on the Old Road, under a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, hath performed all his works among us to our entire satisfaction. We do, therefore, recommend him as deserving of the friendship and aid of all the fraternity wheresoever dispersed.

Dated at Leacock township, Lancaster county, this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1829.

A. S. 5. 829.

JOHN A. GAUL, W. M.,
SAMUEL MILLER, S. W.,
HENRY MILLER, J. W.

Attest: Joel Lightner, Secretary.

Mr. Charles E. Long read a paper written by William H. Eberle in 1885, in which a pretty full history of the writer's family for more than a hundred years was traced, some of the descendants now residing in this city.

Both articles led to a general discussion, which was participated in by all the members present.

There being no further business, the society then adjourned.

Jean Bart.

According to the early records of Lancaster county, Bart township, one of the richest and most important of the whole series, was organized in the spring of 1744. The information at hand is very meagre; but it may be regarded as a curious fact that even the origin of its name cannot now be certainly determined. It has, indeed, been confidently stated in several historical works that the township was named in honor of Sir William Keith, who was Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, and that the name "Bart" is simply the usual contraction of his title of Baronet. This, however, is evidently a mere guess, and it is not even plausible. Apart from the fact that sixteen years before the organization of the township Sir William Keith had fled from America to escape his creditors, and that there is no reason to suppose that he enjoyed any special popularity in Lancaster county, it seems ridiculous to imagine that any community should ever have attempted to honor a particular Baronet by naming a place "Bart," especially as there is no reason to suppose that the abbreviation was ever pronounced as it is written. It would hardly seem more absurd at the present day to attempt to confer honor upon an honorable member of Congress by naming a township "Hon."

Attention has been called to the fact that there is, or was, a village in Nova Scotia named Bart, and that our forefathers may have heard of the place from soldiers who had landed in that province. This suggestion, however, merely removes the question another degree; and the query naturally suggests itself, Whence did the Nova Sco-

tian village derive its name? Is it not probable that, instead of naming the township after an obscure village, both village and township were called after some distinguished personage whose career suggested itself to the pioneers as worthy of unusual honor? Here a little attention to historic records, suffices to show that a man bearing this name had but recently passed away who possessed all the qualities necessary to commend him to popular admiration; a man whose published life was hawked about by peddlers and read with intense interest by American pioneers who appreciated his romantic deeds and rejoiced in his wonderful heroism. It is from this eminent man that we believe the name of our beautiful township to be derived. Though it may seem useless, at a meeting like the present, to recall facts which are recorded in general history, it has been said that "history needs to be continually rewritten and retold," and to relate the main events of a career whose splendor our forefathers desired to perpetuate cannot fail to prove interesting in these latter days.

Jean Bart—or, as he was called in English, John Bart—was born October 21st, 1650, at Dunkirk, the most northern port of France. It has been observed that if he had been born four years earlier or four years later he could not have been called a Frenchman; for his birthplace, which was originally Flemish, was in rapid succession occupied by Spain, France and England. At the time of Bart's birth it was held by France, but not long afterwards was taken by Cromwell and remained an English dependency until Charles II. sold it to France, in whose possession it still continues. Colbert, the great French Minister of State, perceived the advantages of the position and at once set to work to improve the harbor, and to foster in the hearts of the people that fondness for

naval pursuits to which the town has for ages owed its chief distinction.

It is said by some writers that Bart was a poor fisher-boy, and though this is true in a certain sense, it is also true that by the fisher-folk of Dunkirk he was regarded as of distinguished descent. His father, Cornil Bart, had been successful as a privateer, but was wounded in the last English siege of Dunkirk, and was for years confined to his room, a helpless cripple. Catharine Bart, his mother, was a daughter of Michael Jacobsen, who was called "the sea fox." Jacobsen was commander of a privateer which was on the point of being taken by a Dutch squadron, but rather than fall into the hands of his enemies he fired the magazine with his own hands and perished proudly in the presence of his captors. Only two men escaped from the explosion, and one of these was Luke Bart, the grandfather of little Jean.

The corsairs of Dunkirk were celebrated all over Europe. They sailed under special commissions, bearing "letters of marque," and accomplished deeds of bravery which all the world admired; and yet there was little in their career which commended itself to men who were ambitious of distinction. Their own government acknowledged them only in a left-handed way; their enemies declared them pirates, and when they happened to be taken they were apt to be strung to the yard-arm without much ceremony. Of course, there was little chance of promotion, for official position was supposed to be the exclusive prerogative of the nobility, who regarded all men of lower rank with undisguised contempt.

In consequence of the crippled condition of the father, the Bart family became impoverished, and Jean was actually no more than a fisher-boy. His early education was defective, and he hardly learned more than to read

and write. His mother protested against his inclination for a seafaring life; but the stirring tales of his father bore their natural fruit, and at the age of twelve Jean Bart embarked on a Dunkirk smuggler. In four years, it is said, he learned "to reef and steer, to knot and splice, to point a rope and to steer a gun." His captain was a cruel man, and on one occasion barbarously executed a Huguenot sailor who had accidentally killed a messmate. At the danger of his life Jean Bart protested against the captain's deeds, and in the investigation which followed he boldly testified against him. It was said that this bold conduct first directed attention to the heroic boy, and that his statement led to the modification of the laws which gave naval commanders the power of life and death.

Soon afterwards Bart was requested to convey several noblemen to the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Ruyter, which was then blockading the English fleet at the mouth of the Thames. He set sail at night in a half-decked boat, taking with him an intimate friend and two brave sailors. The noblemen soon became very sick, and were naturally anxious to get to the Dutch fleet as soon as possible; but Bart was no fool, and, feeling assured that if things came to the worst his little boat could escape into shallow water, he determined to gather, on his own account, some information that might prove acceptable to the Dutch Admiral. He, therefore, sailed near to Queensborough to see what the English were doing, and having counted the ships and taken other observations, he turned back and safely reached the Dutch fleet. Having discharged his passengers he boldly requested to see the Admiral. To Jean an admiral was a sort of demigod, and when admitted to his presence for the first and last time in his life his courage failed him.

He fell on his knees and begged to be admitted to the Admiral's service. Having heard his news De Ruyter accepted him as an able-bodied seaman, though he was but sixteen years old. For five years Bart remained in the Dutch service, and first smelled powder in the great battle between De Ruyter and Monk; but when war was declared between France and Holland he returned to the service of his native country.

Our young hero had not been forgotten in Dunkirk, and, apparently by private subscription, a small privateer, mounting two guns, was placed at his disposal. His little vessel, named the "King David," proved a mighty man of war. In three months he took six Dutch vessels, and it was then determined to give him a better ship. During the next two years he was uniformly successful, even capturing an armed vessel that was much larger than his own. He was now a man of substance, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, married a poor girl, to whom he was sincerely attached. Four months after his marriage we find him once more at sea, and within a month he captured seventeen ships. As he could not convey all these vessels to harbor, he allowed the captains of four of them to escape on the payment of a ransom of about sixty thousand dollars. This was against the law, but Bart declared it a necessity, and escaped prosecution by giving half the ransom to the Dunkirk hospital.

For several years Bart continued his career in a somewhat independent fashion—once badly wounded, but altogether more successful than any naval officer of his age. The time had now come when his success had to be recognized by the Government. Colbert pleaded with the King to give him a commission in the navy; but Bart was not a nobleman, and the King hesitated three months before granting the

request. On the 8th of January, 1679, he was made a Lieutenant in the navy, and his days as a corsair were ended.

It was a great thing for the fisherman of Dunkirk to be thus honored, but it actually marked the beginning of a period of real suffering. The officers of higher ranks treated him with undisguised contempt, and it required all his self control to enable him to endure their insults. Colbert, however, soon gave him an independent command and sent him to the Mediterranean to chastise the Barbary pirates. As usual, Bart took his own way, seizing a Moorish vessel after it had placed itself under the protection of an English squadron, and returning home at last loaded with spoil and covered with glory.

During succeeding years Bart performed many acts of valor. Once with six vessels he captured a Dutch fleet of eight, besides releasing a number of French ships loaded with grain, thus saving France from impending famine. In a desperate conflict with a superior English force he was taken prisoner and conveyed to England, but in a few days he escaped from prison and safely crossed the channel in an open boat. Not long afterwards he took his revenge by sacking the English town of Newcastle and exacting a ransom of £700,000.

In order to give Bart a higher social position the King determined to raise him to the nobility, but the opposition of the nobles continued unabated. As Bart was rough and uncultured, they called him "the bear" and the Chevalier Forbin who undertook to present him to the King was termed "the bear-leader." On this occasion the great sailor was required to appear in a suit of cloth of gold, which was very uncomfortable, and on his way to the royal presence he is said to have employed language which was more usual on the quarter-deck than in a royal

palace. The King received him kindly, and announced that he had made him an admiral. Bart replied: "By this act your Majesty has shown true wisdom—you have done just right." A smile passed around the hall; but Louis XIV., who always knew what to say on such occasions, responded: "This is the reply of a man who knows how to estimate himself at his true value and is willing to serve his country in the future as in the past." On another occasion the King said, "Bart, I wish I had ten thousand men like you," and the sailor replied: "Your Majesty, I can very well believe it." Such outspoken self-esteem naturally led to ridicule; but Bart knew nothing of the ways of courts, and his unwavering self-confidence was one of the conditions of his heroic life.

Bart's naval career was concluded by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but the King appointed him commandant of his native town of Dunkirk. It was a position of high honor, but it did not suit "the rover of the seas." Large sums of money passed through his hands, and he became morbidly fearful that his accounts might go astray. He had never been good at figures, and now he was in constant danger of making mistakes in summing up the reports of his subordinates. The resultant excitement brought on a fever, of which he died on the 27th of April, 1702. He lies buried before the altar of the principal church of his native city, and his statue occupies a prominent position in one of the public squares. Throughout northern France he is still a popular hero, and his biography is employed as a text-book in the primary schools.

At the time when Bart township was named the fame of the great Admiral had not begun to grow dim. He was the great hero of popular romance, and was regarded as a model of earnest

patriotism and sturdy manhood. We may also conceive of an additional reason why our forefathers felt inclined to do honor to his memory. They remembered how, in the mother-country, the higher classes had monopolized every position of honor and profit, so that a poor man had but little chance of advancing beyond the station in which he was born. Against this state of affairs they desired to protest. However it might be in Europe, they were determined that in America all men should enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities. Jean Bart—the fisherman of Dunkirk—had contended with the proudest aristocracy in the world, and had defeated them on their own chosen ground. Such a man the pioneers of Lancaster county must have delighted to honor; though they surely felt no interest in perpetuating the memory of an English Baronet of uncertain reputation like Sir William Keith, of whom our leading historians say that “before he left the province he had sunk into universal contempt.” To them the name of Bart stood for the cause of the people in its conflict with an overbearing aristocracy, and in its selection they manifested the patriotic spirit which subsequently led to the achievement of American independence.

J. H. D.

A Branch of the Eberle Family.

A German, by the name of ——— Eberle, came in his traveling years into Bohemia and settled in the neighborhood of Prague, the capital city of Bohemia. He was a lock or whitesmith by trade, and was born about the year 1595. This ——— Eberle was my great-great-great-grandfather.

Said Eberle had a son, by the name of Cassimir, who was apprenticed to a gunsmith in Prague to learn that trade. After he had finished his apprenticeship he went traveling (as was customary) through Germany, Switzerland and France, and worked in many places, in particular in Paris, for several years. In leaving France he came to the city of Deuxponte, the capital and residence of the Duke of Deuxponte, where he was induced to settle and marry. There he carried on the business of a gunsmith, and worked a good deal in the cutlery and surgeons' instrument-making line, which he acquired in France, as, also, in silversmithing. He died there, at the age of about seventy-three years. This was my great-great-grandfather.

Said Cassimir Eberle had several sons and daughters. One of the sons, by the name of Peter, learned, like all his brothers, his father's trade, and received, besides, a good education. He also went from home and traveled through Switzerland and France to improve himself in his business. After his return from abroad he settled and married in a town called Sanot-John, a place opposite Saarbruck, on the river Saar. While there for a while he was elected a teacher to the Lutheran school and Cantor in the church. Besides his engagement in the school,

which was only kept during winter time, and between school hours, he worked at his trade (cutlery and surgical instrument-making, silversmithing, etc). Said Peter Eberle had twelve sons and one daughter. All the sons received, according to those times, a good education and learned their father's trade. During a great war which waged in Germany about that time they dispersed. Some settled in Denmark, some in Sweden, some in Switzerland, and it may be that some came to America, for I saw an old, little book, printed by one, Christopher Eberle, in Philadelphia. From those settled in Copenhagen there were letters in existence among our family. Peter Eberle died at the age of some seventy years, and is buried in Sanot-John. This was my great-grandfather.

Of these twelve brethren, only the youngest two, Henry and Andreas, remained in that country. Henry, who also learned his father's trade, and acquired a good education, went traveling, and worked in particular many years in France—Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. After his return he settled in Meisenheim, a town on the river called Lauter or Nah, where the Duke of Deuxponte had a summer residence. There he married a Miss Dorothea Lauckhard, the daughter of a Lutheran minister by that name. In Meisenheim he lived and carried on his trade in the cutlery and instrument-making line, and silversmithing, for about fifteen years, when he was elected and received a call as school teacher to the Lutheran congregation in Dalheim, near Oppenheim, on the Rhine, a village belonging to the Reichsgrafshaft Falkenstine, subject to the Emperor of Germany. To said Dalheim he moved about 1732.

Besides keeping winter school and being Cantor, etc., in the church, he

had the office of Clerk of the Council and Principal Scrivener to the inhabitants of the village. He also carried on his trade, like his father, between school hours and during the summer season. He died in 1761, in his seventieth year, and his wife about seven years after him. They are buried alongside of each other in the burial place of Dalheim, on the south side of the church. Their graves are marked with two white gravestones. This Henry Eberle was my grandfather and Dorothea Eberle my grandmother.

This Henry Eberle had five sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were John Cassimir, John Frederick Lawrence, John Anton, John Henry and John George. The daughters, Anna Elizabeth and Anna Magdalena. The sons were all instructed in their father's trade and received besides a good education. To improve in their metier or art, they all traveled in foreign countries. Cassimir, after coming home again, fell sick and died when about twenty-eight years old. (Frederick see below). Anton settled in Meisenheim, was afterwards selected General Assayer of the Mint of the Chur, and also Rhenish Circles, and was to reside in Frankfort on the Mayne. He died when about sixty years of age, with consumption. Henry settled and lived for a while in Guntersblum, but afterwards removed to Dalheim, where he died also of consumption, when about fifty years old.

George settled himself at Dusseldorf, a fortified city on the river Rhine. He lived to a good, old age. Elizabeth was married to John Henry Uhl, and Magdaline to Mr. Laum, teacher of the Lutheran school in Hillesheim. A son of his, named Charles August Laun, was a celebrated Surgeon and Medicus in Guntersblum.

John Frederick L. Eberle, after he had learned his father's trade, received

a good education and studied music, in particular the playing of the organ, with an excellent organist named Helf, in Schornssheim. He went traveling and worked in Hesscassel, Smalcalden, Dresden and Leipsig, in Saxony; Prague, in Bohemia; Pest, in Hungary, and at last in Vienna, the residence of the Emperor of Austria, where he remained about three years. After an absence of seven years, he returned home to his parents in Dalheim. He was at home but a short time when he received a call from the Lutheran congregation of Hahnheim to become their school teacher, which he accepted. Being there for a while he married a Miss Mary Sneider. With her he had two children, a daughter, called Mary Eve, and a boy, who died in his infancy. Having lived several years in Hahnheim he, with his family, moved to Hahnsulzen, a place belonging to the same Government as Dalheim, where he was elected as teacher in their Lutheran school. Shortly after his removal there he lost his wife, Mary. After having been a widower for a good while he was married to Miss Sophia Catharina Neumann, late a teacher at the Lutheran school in Nierstein, on the river Rhine, near Oppenheim. The marriage ceremony was performed in Dalheim, on the 9th of July, 1758. This J. F. L. Eberle was my father, and S. C. Eberle (born Neumann) my mother. I will from now mention them as father and mother.

After my father had resided in Sulzen, after his second marriage, for about three years, his father, Henry Eberle, died, in 1761, and he was selected to become his successor. He accepted the call and moved, with his family, to Dalheim.

Being now schoolmaster to the Lutheran congregation, his duties consisted in teaching the children reading, writ-



ing, arithmetic, singing and particularly to instruct them in religion; also attend to divine worship, playing the organ, etc., etc. Besides this, he was elected Clerk to the Council of the village and scrivener to all the inhabitants, writing deeds, wills, etc., and, in general, every kind of interesting writings. He paid much attention to gardening, the vineyard, and raising all kinds of vegetables, grain, etc.

My father was born on the 24th of June, in the year 1721, in Meisenheim, and he died on the 7th of May, 1794, in his seventy-second year, and my mother was born on the 16th of March, 1734, in Nierstein, on the river Rhine. Her father was Louis Neumann, schoolmaster to the Lutheran congregation, and her mother, Elizabeth, born Kramir. She died on the 26th of December, 1827, here in Philadelphia, in her ninety-fifth year.

Said Frederick L. Eberle and Sophia Catharina (my parents) had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. They came in the following order: Wilhelmina Dorothea, Frederick Adam, Anna Gertrude, Henry Louis, Charles Louis, John Frederick, George Andreas, Henry Jacob, Maria Henrietta, Philip Peter and Charles Philip.

Frederick Adam, Henry Louis and Charles Philip died in their infancy; Wilhelmina D. was married to Mr. John C. Mattis, teacher in Boland. Anna Gertrude was married to Mr. Martin Meng, also a teacher, and assistant in my father's school. All the boys were brought up and learned their father's trade, cutler and surgeons' instrument making. Frederick worked for a while with Uncle George Eberle, in Dusseldorf; went from there to Holland, married and settled in The Hague. George Andreas traveled for some time in different places, and settled at last in Oppenheim, but was not married.

I (Charles L.) left home in my seventeenth year, went down the Rhine

to Uncle in Dusseldorf, worked with him about two years, and, with a view to go on to France, I took lessons in the French language. Leaving Dusseldorf I proceeded to Bonn, on the Rhine, worked there for a while with one, Dassler; then I took the road to France; first, through the Elsass, worked at Colmar with one Hochstatter; then in Strasbourg with Mr. Bogner; from there I started for Paris. Worked there first with one named Morreaux, principally in fine pocket-knives, scissors and pen-knives. After that I engaged with one named Baumele, mostly in superb table-knives and forks, viroled and capped with gold and silver, ivory handles, rosewood, ebony, &c.; also, dirk-knives and in scabbards and a number of straight work.

From Mons. Baumele I went to Mons. Cuvier (Rue de Plattreiere). There I worked in the plain razor line, but they had to be good and warranted. Now, there was one certain Bridaux in a town five miles below Paris, who worked in the razor line, but all elegantly finished. Razors with many blades to one handle, with silver and gold back and talloons, etc. In his boutique, or workshop, I also worked for a while. Being now pretty well acquainted in the cutlery line, I received a note from one, Mons. Mesnau, a surgical instrument maker (au petit marche proohe Notre Dame), promising me employment only in instruments, which offer I accepted. During my stay with Mr. Mesnau the long-dreaded Revolution broke out, on the 14th of July, 1789. I myself got entangled in that business, was taken out of my rented room and forced to become a volunteer. We first stormed the Hotel of the Invalides, took arms and ammunition, etc. From there we marched to the Bastille and took it in about two hours; left all the prisoners out, hung up the Commander thereof,

and then, towards evening, the mob dispersed. A short, dangerous and disagreeable work; I hate to think of it. A few days after this the multitude went out to Versailles to bring the King to Paris. They were all armed with muskets, guns, pikes, dung forks, hay forks, even scythes straightened and put upon poles, and large knives the same, etc., etc. It looked dreadful. They took the King to the Maison de Ville (State House), where he signed a Constitution, and then returned to Versailles. The military nowhere made any resistance—they all joined the people, a few regiments excepted. After the King had left the city, in the evening, there was a great illumination throughout the whole city; in particular, the Maison de Ville was tastefully decorated. An oblong square showed the following illuminated inscription: "LOUIS XVI. ROI DES FRANCAIS ET PERE DUN PEUPLE LIBRE." The old title of the King was "Louis XVI., Roi de France and de Navarre." For a few days the green cockade was used, afterwards blue, white and red. Then the uproar subsided and some order began to reign again. After running about a week or so, Mr. Mesnau opened his boutique and we all commenced working again, as usual.

Now, in September following, a Government order was published, that all those foreigners who intended to stay in France should swear allegiance to the country or quit it, and passports should be given to them without pay. I chose the latter, took a passport and left Paris about the middle of September, 1789. Several other Germans did the same, and went with me. After a march of ten days on foot, we arrived safely in Strasbourg. Here I tarried about four weeks, worked with Mons. Weber, and made him several sets of obstetrical instruments, accord-

ing to Mons. Baudelouque, the great accoucheur, in Paris. Toward the end of October I left Strasburg, and in a few days arrived safely to my parents, in Dalheim.

During the winter I applied for permission to settle in Kirchheim-Boland, the residence of the Prince of Nassau Weilburg; having received permission, I moved there early in the next spring and on the 18th of May, 1790, was married to Miss Maria Catharina Reuter, daughter of the late Philip Reuter and his wife Elizabeth, born Rossman. Her father was teacher at the Evangelical Lutheran school in Oppenheim. He died in the fall of 1784; her mother left this world when Maria Catharina was but an infant. Peter Reuter was an esteemed friend of my father and a distant relation.

We were established but a short time, when the war commenced between the Germans and the French. The French army came out and took Menz. Our Prince with his whole court left us and crossed the river Rhine. My principal dependence was gone; there was nothing but battles, plundering and quartering troops, German and French. I had never less than two and as many as twenty-one soldiers in my house and other troubles plenty.

Menz was taken and retaken several times and the last time early in the year 1794. As now the river Rhine was cleared by the retreat of the French army and no prospect of peace showing itself I resolved all at once to emigrate with my small family to America. I informed my brother-in-law Mattis, who resolved also to go with me with his family, so did my two brothers, George A. and Henry J. Eberle, when they heard of it. We made ourselves ready and on the 26th of April took leave of our dear parents, shipped down the river Rhine and bid good-bye to our Fatherland. In about a

week we arrived at the Hague, Holland, and put up at our brother Frederick's, who was then living in that city. Here we received news of father's death and remained till the 15th of June, when we went to Amsterdam and thence to the ship Columbia, Captain Malay. On the 5th of July we left the Texel, crossed the Atlantic, and on the 5th of September, 1794, we arrived safely before Philadelphia. On the 12th we left the ship and moved into the city. On July 15, 1795, began to work with Mr. Henry Schively, in Third, below Chestnut street, a cutler and surgeons' instrument maker, and my two brothers found employment at Mr. Eckfelt's, in Fifth street, a first rate smith.

I continued with Mr. Schively until in the spring, 1796, when, in company with my brothers, we undertook a contract with the United States to make as many bayonets and ramrods as we would like to make. We did make in all about 3,000 sets, but did do a good deal of other work in the stove line, etc. Shortly after our arrival here I wrote to my mother and desired her to come to us in America, with the remainder of our family, which she did, and arrived in the month of October, 1796, at Baltimore, from whence I brought them to Philadelphia, namely my mother, sister Gertrude Menz, a widow with two children, Henrietta and Christianna, sister Maria Henrietta, brother Philip Peter and brother Frederick, his wife, and a son Jacob, from the Hague in Holland. Now all the Eberles were in America.

The above was compiled by my father, Charles Louis Eberle, a few days previous to his illness, and given to me on his death-bed a short time before he died, with the request that I continue it for the information of the rising generations to follow.

My father's family, or, I will say our family, consisted of father and mother

and five children, two daughters and three sons. My father was born at Dalheim, on the river Rhine, in Germany, on the 1st of November, 1766, and died at Philadelphia, August 25th, 1845, after a short illness. My mother was born at Nierstein, on the river Rhine, April 1st, 1765, and died suddenly of heart disease, at Lancaster, Pa., February 6th, 1834. She gave birth to sixteen children, and had three pairs of twins. Only five of the children grew to maturity.

My sister, Johanna Fredericka, was born May 9th, 1793, died November 18th, 1853. Sister Wilhelmina Henrietta, born December 2d, 1795, died September 20th, 1837, at Lancaster, Pa., suddenly, of apoplexy. Brother John Frederick, born May 29th, 1798, died March 30th, 1818. William (myself), born September 22, 1802, the only surviving twin left, and the only remaining member of our family now in existence. My brother, Charles Philip, born January 29th, 1805, died February 25th, 1826, in Jefferson county, near La Rayville, New York.

My father was a surgical instrument maker and followed his profession at the corner of Sixth and Commerce streets, until the year 1821, when, on account of ill health and the advice of the doctors, he purchased a fine large farm in Jefferson county, New York, and remained there five years. During that time my brother, Charles, died, after which he again returned to Philadelphia and lived there the remainder of his days.

My sister Fredericka married Jacob Lex, a wholesale merchant at Philadelphia, January 16th, 1812, and my sister Wilhelmina married the Rev. John C. Baker, minister of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, October 27, 1812. Mr. Baker was pastor of that church for seventeen years, and then received a call from the Lutheran congregation at Lancaster, which he ac-

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cepted, and resided there some twenty years, and then left to take charge of a congregation at Philadelphia. He was born May 7th, 1792, and died May 27, 1859, at Philadelphia.

Jacob Lex was born May 30th, 1789, died August 18, 1853.

WILLIAM H. EBERLE,

In his 84th year.

Germantown, October 1, 1835.

Transcribed by his grandson, William

H. Eberle, October 20th, 1835.

Minutes of December Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday afternoon, December 2, 1899, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, President Steinman presiding.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The paper of the day was prepared by Dr. R. K. Buehrle, and was entitled "Reminiscences of an Immigrant," and detailed the pain and sorrow of breaking the home ties in the Old World and the trials and troubles encountered in beginning life here under many untoward circumstances.

The donations consisted of several periodical publications and a Revolutionary document, an order for thirty-six pounds of bread given by Quartermaster George Ross, Jr., to nine men of Captain Burns' company.

The following minute on the death of the late J. F. Meginness, an honorary member of the society, was offered by S. M. Sener:

"John Franklin Meginness, who was an honorary member of this society, passed into rest on November 11, 1899, at Williamsport, Pa. He was born in Colerain township, this county, on July 16, 1827. He was an indefatigable delver in historic lore, and accomplished much in preserving for the years to come great treasures in history, biography and genealogy, particularly in the West Branch Valley. His familiar signature was 'Joann of Lancaster.'

"This society deeply regrets the loss of this great fellow-worker, and extends its condolence and sympathy to the family of the deceased, and directs that this fact be entered upon its minutes and sent to the family."

There being no further business, the society adjourned.

Trials of an Immigrant Family.

Few historians worthy of the name overlook or neglect to take account of the origin of a people or of their experiences and wanderings previous to their final settlement. Notable illustrations of this fact are supplied in the story of God's chosen people of old and of the migrations of nations in more recent times.

In our own country, it is especially important to look intently into the faces of the immigrants, seeing they are so various in origin, and grow into such a heterogeneous conglomeration. Nor should this effort to become acquainted be expended only on those who arrive in the earlier years of the eighteenth century. They, indeed, came as pilgrims to obtain religious freedom, while the later were generally impelled by their love of civil liberty. Both the earlier and the later fled from war and strove to found new homes in this, our land of plenty.

It was in the year 1844 that the assessor and collector of internal revenue, in a small town in southern or upper Germany, within half an hour of the banks of the historic Rhine, and consequently of Alsace, then French territory, received notice of his discharge from the service of the State, his dismissal from office, because of his adhesion to the party of the Left, for Germany was already feeling the throes of the Revolution of 1848. It would have been in vain to plead distinguished services as guardsman on the frontier, performed at the risk of life, wounds received there whose scars were eloquent witnesses of fidelity to duty, and of bravery in its discharge for the Fatherland. What could such

testimony avail against the accusation of being a "Freisinniger?" So Herr B. pocketed his discharge, and keenly feeling the disgrace resolved to emigrate to America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Who can realize what the patriot feels at such a forced renunciation of his native land? His little son, four years of age, his usual companion to the "bier-stube," is gently told that he cannot go along this time, for father is going very far away, and seats himself on the sill of the stable door to weep until he falls asleep. The wife and the remaining four children must remain behind, for the resolution was suddenly taken, and affairs are in an unsettled condition.

The voyage was via Havre, and among the memorable incidents was a shipwreck. Every mast was carried away by the storm, the hatches were down for three days, and not a soul was suffered on deck. Arrived in New York, a weaver by trade, his first care was to secure employment. What a change from official life to common toil! Even this was difficult to obtain, for times were hard in 1844, communication for one ignorant of the language not easy, and no one cared to lend a helping hand to the "Dutchman," as he was called. Under these circumstances, unacquainted with the language, the country, but well acquainted with the "bier-stube" and weaned from steady work by his six years' soldier and nine years' official life, it is not hard to imagine how or why Herr B. drifted.

At the close of a year the money brought over is gone. Wife and children are still in Germany, delayed through complications and struggles to save as much as possible from the wreck of his fortune. What better to do than return and bring them over? Alas, to return is to find that the sale of his property is involved in a law-

suit. Who does not know the vexations of the law's delays? What more natural than to visit his old haunts? There he meets his enemies and traducers, who are now in favor, and who waylay him on his way home to drown him in the creek that flows through the town, or to murder him in some other way. Covered with bruises and wounds, the nightwatchmen, who, fortunately, interrupted the proceedings, carry him home on a ladder, and a lawsuit follows. He is guarded at his home until he may have sufficiently recovered to appear at Court. But his wife does not mean that he shall be entangled in the meshes of the law, and persuades the watchers that their services are not needed, and when they—feeling that their prisoner is too feeble to escape—are asleep, on the first floor, he, with her aid, descends, escapes from the house, flees to the Rhine, and, with a Kronen-thaler, secures the services of a faithful ferryman to take him across the river to Zabbern, in Alsace.

He reaches Strasburg alone, and here awaits the arrival and assistance of his oldest daughter, a maiden of fifteen. All has gone well since that awful night, but who can describe the feelings of the tender girl, and the agony and cruel fears of that mother! "O, mother, what shall I do if father should die? How shall I find out where he is, and what will become of us on the ship, if we should both be sick?" How can the mother comfort her? How can she bear to part with her under such circumstances? Amid tears and embraces, she urges her to go to the aid of her father, assuring her that she will send her all the money she may need to come home should father die. You, fathers and mothers, who have not known such awful experiences, remember them when you sit in judgment on the foreigner.

The voyage was uneventful. Wilhelmina was seasick nearly all the time, and the father was an indifferent nurse. On her arrival she was hired out, first to a countryman, and soon after to entire strangers in Bristol, Pa., where we will leave her struggling with untoward circumstances, due to extreme youth and an unknown tongue.

Herr B. drifted again, finding employment now in a rubber factory in New Brunswick, a cotton mill in Connecticut, and on the streets, as a common laborer, in New York. Here let us leave him and return to his native town, Kappel, where his wife is wrestling for the purchase money for the finest house in the town, not quite completed yet, withheld in the hope that, wearied with the law's delays, she will depart the country without it. Once the first lady of the town, whom all delighted to honor, she now has public sentiment against her. But though indifferently educated, she wins in the end, and with the proceeds of the sale of the property is at length ready to leave the Fatherland with the four remaining children, of whom the eldest is twelve years old and the youngest four. It was on the 18th of June, when the children, rejoicing at the prospects of a journey to America, said good-bye to Aunt Marian, still fondly clinging to the youngest, hoping that Vetter Holzer will bring her back with him from Strasburg, whither the kind uncle accompanied them. Bellin, the little pet dog, is sold to avoid paying tax, and has been converted into a savory meal by the purchaser. "I have the money," says little eight-year-old Josephine, trudging along with a little basket, to the great chagrin of the mother, who has no patience with the child's giving away important family secrets. But the chief depository of the money, which was converted into one thousand five franc

thalers in Strasburg, the net proceeds of all their worldly possessions, was a strong belt worn around her body by the mother, and a knapsack carried by the oldest son, assisted by some of his schoolmates, who accompanied him to the landing place. The departure took place in the early dawn before sunrise, and the route was down the Rhine on a flat-boat, propelled by poling instead of rowing, carrying wood to that city. Here they are detained three days before they can make arrangements to go to Paris by diligence. Their fellow-passengers are soldiers; en route to Algiers, whose ribald songs, in a foreign tongue, and bolsterous behavior makes the mother extremely tired. Delay at Paris enabled them to see some of the sights of that great capital and to get into trouble, because the youngest son's desire for cherries got the better of him at a fruit stand, where he reached for one, surreptitiously, as he thought, but the fruit woman was too much on the alert, and would not be pacified until payment was made.

Finally the railroad train carried them from Paris through Rouen to Havre, where over two weeks' delay added to their vexation and expense, and afforded an opportunity for the youngest child to wander away, get lost while looking for Vetter Holzer, to whom she was greatly attached. All the family immediately go on a search for her, and, fortune smiling, find her about one mile away from the boarding house along the dock, asleep in the arms of a man who, pitying her crying for her uncle, picked her up, and would have kept her, had no one appeared to claim her.

Ships being scarce, they were, contrary to the terms of the contract which called for passage in a mail packet, crowded into a merchant vessel, with two masts and a half, named the Jupiter, so leaky as to require vigorous pumping every two hours of

the day and of the night. Sea sickness disabling the mother, the oldest son must take charge of affairs, and act as cook, for all the passengers must board themselves, and cook, using one stove in common. Assuming that all these people had the usual kind and quantity of human nature, and remembering the various languages, German in its different dialects, French and English, represented, it is easily seen that the scene at the tower of Babel was nowhere in comparison to those at the ship-stove just before mealtime.

Among the incidents of the voyage may be mentioned the death of a passenger, a girl twelve years of age, whose body, wrapped in sail cloth and weighted with a stone, was slid down an inclined plank into the sea, the captain having previously read the burial service.

Another interesting fact was that a stowaway, a young woman, was confined on board ship, Mrs. B. acting as midwife on the occasion.

A somnambulist, a young lady crossing the ocean with her betrothed, arose from her couch one night and so belabored him with her tongue, in such vile terms withal, nevertheless all unconscious, that the match was broken off from that very night.

Castle Garden not yet in existence, the Jupiter lands at the Sixteenth street wharf on the East River, preparatory to going on the dry dock for repairs. The emigrants' baggage, with themselves seated on the top, is transported in a cart to their hotel. The New York small boy in crowds pursues and greets them with the insulting shout of Dutch! Dutch! reinforcing this agreeable diversion by pelting them with stones en route.

And now began the search for a home and employment. Alas, Herr B. had spent most of his time at New York, seldom at work, and, consequently, in debt. After a week's stay

in New York, Mauch Chunk was suggested, and the journey by canal boat, with "a landsman," an acquaintance from the Fatherland, brought them to that hive of industry, but manual labor, shoveling coal, was too hard for the ex-collector and assessor, and so he drifted into wood-chopping in the Pine Swamp, to peddling, to ore-washing, to canal-boating. The depth of poverty was reached in one year, when all the money brought over was gone, one eight-year-old girl in the cotton mill, one thirteen-year-old son on the canal, too poor to purchase milk or sugar for the breakfast coffee, which was garnished with dry bread. Out of these depths the family was led from the village of South Easton to "the Swamps" in Bucks county, and Herr B., with his two sons, aged fourteen and seven, began to be a boatman on his own account, his entire capital consisting of a debt of \$30, which he incurred in order to purchase a horse. His wife and two daughters now tenanted in a log cabin (instead of the finest building in Kappel am Rhein, the only one having a mansard roof, and garnished with twelve large windows), in the "bush," as it was called, far from human habitation, a stranger in a strange land. For whole days they sat and wept, the mother's heart beating in the canal. But the movement was an upward one, and henceforth the family gradually attained to independence. Only two years after this a letter was sent to Germany with the proud announcement "Wir sind jetzt mit Leib und Seele Amerikaner," "we are now body and soul Americans."

In conclusion, it must be said that even Mrs. B., in later life, rejoiced that Herr B. was no longer collector; in short, that she was in America, where

"In fair virtue's road
The cottage leaves the palace far behind;
What is a lordling's pomp? a cumbrous
load,
Disguising oft the wretch of human
kind."

In the foregoing pictures from real life, it may be seen that the condition of poor people was far worse fifty years ago than now. That the lot of the emigrant is an unenviable one, and that he is, therefore, entitled to sympathy and aid rather than scorn and contempt. What a field this theme would afford for a Dickens!

R. K. B.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 5, 1900.
FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

OLD LANCASTER.
By MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON.
OFFICERS FOR 1900.
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.
LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.
TREASURER'S REPORT.
THE HESSIANS.
By MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

VOL. IV. NOS. 5 AND 6.

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OLD LANCASTER.

This paper makes no pretension to being exhaustive. Most of it is only a "twice-told tale," familiar to many of you. There is too much of interest in the early history of this fair city of ours—too much of importance—for this to be more than a brief sketch of a few prominent items which stand out in bold relief upon our record. They are only touched upon, very imperfectly, by a member of your society, who desires—

"For you, who love this fair, broad land,
In which our lot is cast—
To gather, with a reverent hand,
Some pearls which gem the Past."

So, for a few moments, let us look back. Let me give you a few glimpses of Lancaster in the last century.

"Fair city, nestling 'mid green hills,
With spires whose sweet bells chime
In notes that thro' the silence thrills
Thy tales of olden time;

"No battles scarred thy tranquil streets,
Nor stained thy soil with gore—
Yet at each step the loiterer meets
Some strange historic lore.

"Thy sons in valor bore their part,
And many a noble name
Endeared unto the Nation's heart
Lives on the rolls of Fame!"

Prior to 1708 or 1709, there were no settlements in what is now known as Lancaster county, then forming a part of Chester. A few whites, Indian traders, had their abodes along the Susquehanna. But the earliest settlers were the "Mennonites," who emigrated to America from Switzerland

and the Palatinate, about 1709, the French Huguenots, from Alsace and Lorraine, and the Scotch-Irish, who came in 1715. Part of the land on which Lancaster now stands was taken up as early as 1717. A few people were living there in 1721. These were "squatters." One of them, George Gibson by name, built and kept a tavern or "ordinary," which he called "The Hickory Tree," and which is said to have stood near what is now known as Penn Square.* Under the great tree standing near the tavern, and from which it derived its name, the Indians are said to have held their councils. By slow degrees a small hamlet grew around the spot, known variously as "Gibson's Pasture," "Indian Town," "Spring Town," and "Hickory Town." It was also known as "Waving Hills," bounded on the west by "Roaring Brook," now the "gas," formerly "Hoffman's Run." There were two swamps, the "Dark Hazel," nearly in the centre of the now city, and the "Long Swamp," in the northeastern part. Wolves and other wild animals prowled in the vicinity, and the red men roved over the hills and valleys of the country.

Of the sixty-seven county towns in the Keystone State, only three can claim a date prior to that of Lancaster. Philadelphia, then sometimes known as "Shackamaxon," with Bucks and Chester, had been founded in 1682. Lancaster dates her birth to 1730, the county having been organized the preceding year, and its name given by John Wright, after the county in England, from which (in 1714) he came. Until August, 1730, the courts were held at Postlethwait's tavern, where, on August 5, 1729, the seven-

*Rupp says it was on what is now East King street, where Slaymaker's tavern afterwards stood. In olden times it was the site of an Indian wigwam, and nearby was a fine spring. Gibson's sign of a hickory tree was painted about 1722.

teen original townships of the county were named and their boundaries defined. Until this date, it had been understood that the landed right for the "Townstead" had been vested in the Proprietaries, and was unsurveyed land. But it had passed into the hands of Andrew Hamilton. The plan for the town was made in March, 1730, when "in the island of Pennsylvania, in Conestoken," the city was laid out. There was an open square in its centre, as in other old towns of the State, crossed at right angles by the two principal streets on which loyalty bestowed the names of "King" and "Queen." "Duke," "Prince," "Orange," "Charlotte" and "Ann" followed; love of nature spoke in "Chestnut," "Walnut," "Lime" and "Mulberry," while love of country gave the English Lancaster a namesake in the New World—that same love of country which in later years was to make the new-born city a centre of patriotism and devotion to the cause of Independence.

A lot, 66 feet square, in the heart of the city, at the intersection of King and Queen streets, was purchased from Andrew Hamilton and Ann, his wife, for the consideration of 2s. 6d. Here the first Court House was erected. It was built of brick, which also formed the floor of the court room, and in 1750 Michael Stump carved and placed over the President's chair the effigy of the King's coat of arms of Great Britain.

Small though the building was, it was the scene of much of historic importance. Here, in 1744, was held the great conference and treaty between the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New York, and the representative of many Indian tribes. Here, probably, was held the conference with the Six Nations in 1757.

The next public building which seems to have been erected was a county jail, in 1739, built of logs. In 1744, Thomas Poultney was directed to make a pair

of stocks and erect a pillory in such place as will be approved.*

Religion was not neglected in those early days. James Hamilton donated lots of land to the various churches. The Reformed congregation built a log church in 1736. The establishment of the Lutherans began in 1730. The Episcopallians held services as early as 1717 and 1729, but the parish of St. James was organized in 1744. The Moravians founded St. Andrew's Church in 1744. On its front wall was a carved tablet bearing this legend: "1746, Kysset-den Sohn. Psz. Gloria Pleurae." This stone is now built into the side wall of the present church. The stone chapel, built in 1746, is still standing, and is in use. In 1742 St. Mary's Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) was begun. The Presbyterians date back to 1763, and the Hebrews had a congregation and cemetery as early as 1747, the third in point of age in the United States. In their quiet graveyard are interred the parents of Rebecca Gratz, the heroine of "Ivanhoe."

In 1754 Lancaster contained 500 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. It had been incorporated as a borough in 1742. Its first newspaper, the Lancaster Gazette, was issued by H. Miller and S. Holland in 1752. It was published fortnightly, in parallel columns, German and English.

The first school of which we have record is in 1748, under Jacob Loeser, organist and sexton of the Lutheran Church. He had "a free dwelling in part of the school house, use of part of the school lot, ten cords of wood, half being hickory, and the sum of £10 in silver," as his salary.

*The first case tried before a petit jury was that of Morris Cannady, for the theft of £14 7s. He was sentenced to restore the amount stolen, and "to receive twenty-one stripes on his bare back, well laid on." Unable to pay the fine imposed and the costs, he was sent to jail for one year and then sold for six years, to John Lawrence, for the sum of £16.

Very curious were some of the laws and customs of "ye olden time."

The Clerk of Common Council supplied the fat oil daily to the Constable for the use of the street lamps on such nights as the moon did not shine. Corporation moonlight, as it was called, held good as late as 1864.

Owners of geese who kept them yoked were exempted from responsibility in case they trespassed on other people's property, as land owners were supposed to keep their fences in good condition to prevent the geese from entering.

Colored persons were compelled to register within twenty-four hours of coming into town, or pay a fine of \$1.00 for every day they remained, or else go to jail.

Markets were to be held twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, forever in the lot granted for that use, and two fairs therein every year, in June and October.

All labor, except of necessity, was forbidden on the Sabbath, or First Day, under penalty of a fine of 20s. for the use of the poor.

It was forbidden to fire guns in the streets, or to play ball at the Court House.*

The "Inns" of Lancaster were of importance in "ye olden time." Their landlords were among the most prominent and influential citizens. Their sign-boards made the streets a regular picture gallery. "The Red Lion," where Jefferson, the elder, opened a theatre, in 1830; the "Leopard," or "Spotted Cat," built in 1765; the "Fountain Inn," 1758, now the "Lincoln," where Court was held from 1781 to 1784; "The Grape," 1741; the

*In the graveyard connected with one of the churches of the city the interment of persons of illegitimate birth was prohibited. In the burial record of the Moravian Church the interment of a still-born infant is thus noted: "Buried in silence."

"Swan," of the same year; the "Eagle," 1754; the "Black Horse," 1736; the "Indian Queen," 1760; the "Plough," 1748; the "William Pitt," the "General Wayne," the King of Prussia," the "Bear" and the "Cross Keys," 1730, are notable.

A little anecdote from the Journal of March 25, 1796, will show how the "ordinaries" were regarded:

"A man and his wife were travelling. They sat down by the road, exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, 'I wish I was in heaven.' The husband replied, 'I wish I was at the tavern.' 'Oh, you old rogue,' says she, 'you always want to get the best place.'"

In 1750 Lancaster is said to have been "remarkable for its wealth and for possessing the best and most intelligent society to be found in America." Even in those early days it was a manufacturing place, and Governor Pownall, visiting the borough in 1754, noted that "a manufactory is here of guns." Whitelock, a Quaker, had a brewery in 1745. Caspar Shaffner, in 1744, was a "blue dyer." In 1772 Caspar Singer had a tannery in operation. Stockings were also made here, and, while the mitted hands of our good foremothers knit many a pair out of yarn, in their spare moments, they also used silk. Witness the following letter from Charles Norris to Susannah Wright:

"April 19, 1759.

"I cannot omit mentioning that when Gen'l Amherst was in Town, one Day, his Broth'r was drinking Tea with us when, as a curiosity, thy Silk Stockings was produced and my Brother, taking Notice that he seemed much pleased with them, propos'd presenting them to the Gen'l as the 1st pair made here, the Eggs hatched, Balls wound, Silk twisted and Stockings wove in the Province of Pensilv'a. And on the reception he expressed surprise at

the perfection of the first, and declared he would not put them on till he had the pleasure of waiting on his Majesty on his return, (if, please God, he should live to see that day), when he did protest he would display them to the full, and drank the Lady's health who made them."

There seems to have been some difficulty in securing vegetable seeds, as he thus discourses in rhyme:

"When Froggs and Flys, the Land
Possess,
To Moderate the Cold's Excess,
By croaking throat and Huming Wing,
Gladly to welcome the approaching
Spring,
When They their watery Council hold,
And these salute with Bussings Bold,
We may conclude the Winter's past
And General Spring approaches fast;—
Which brings to mind the Gardiner's
care,
To plant and soe all things rare,
And first we think of Colliflower's tast.
To soe its Seed with utmost hast,
And we not regale our watery Chaps,
With its delicious tast and food,
For fear the season, she'd Relaps,
Weh sure wo'd put in Dudgeon mood.
Then, how shall I the Sequel tell,
When those Possest with Seed won't
sell?"

"CHAS. NORRIS.

"February 15, 1753."

During the French and Indian Wars, between 1754 and 1765, men from Lancaster were enrolled in the Colonial forces. In 1755 preparations were made to build a fort or block house on the north side of the town, between Queen and Duke streets, as a protection against the Indians. March 29, 1757, they made a breach at Rocky Springs, where one man was killed and eleven taken prisoners.

Up to this date, however, her annals are chiefly of local interest; but now the "Inland City" begins to make history.

From her nest, in the green hills, Lancaster had heard, as from afar, the

low mutterings of the storm which culminated in the Revolution. The passage of the Boston Port bill, March, 1774, aroused the colonies to indignation. A meeting of the citizens was called at the Court House, June 15, 1774, to protest against the bill, and on July 9, 1774, in advance of the famous Mecklenberg Declaration, which was not issued until May 31, 1775, the men of Lancaster

"Resolved, That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity to oppose, with decency and firmness, every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges."

A "close union of the Colonies" was also recommended.

In December, 1774, a Committee of Observation was elected. They called themselves the "Committee of the Association of the Continental Congress." They allowed no tea to be sold upon which the stamp tax had been paid; they closed a dancing school, as being unsuitable to the times, and, when the news from Lexington came, the Association of the Freemen solemnly agreed "to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies with our lives and fortunes to the utmost of our abilities against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them." They then organized themselves into companies, to "acquaint themselves with military discipline and the art of war." They then made arrangements to secure powder, rifles, muskets and bayonets.

On July 4, 1776, a convention of the Associators of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the battalions and forces of the colony. Daniel Roberdean and James Ewing were elected. Over this convention George Ross presided.

This date marked the birth of a new nation. On it the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and to this paper, on August 2, 1776, George Ross, lawyer, soldier and patriot, in bold and strong characters, affixed his signature. He knew, as did his colleagues, that in case of failure he might say that he was signing his own death warrant. "We are fighting," he said to his son, "with halters around our necks, but we will win." Lancaster has not forgotten him. A pillar and tablet, erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society, marks his country home. A stained glass window is his memorial in St. James' Church. His grave is in Christ Church Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Of the 7,357 militia and 22,198 Continentals furnished by Pennsylvania from 1775 to 1783, Lancaster county furnished her full quota. "Nine regiments complete and very reputably officered," says Rupp, "were raised." A close estimate of the population of the borough in 1775 would give about 3,000, and of these many served in the army.

Many prisoners of war were confined in Lancaster. At times as large a number as 2,000 were in the town, lodged in the barracks, which were subsequently enclosed by a strong stockade. The officers were lodged in one of the public houses. Most notable among them was Major John Andre. Some of the Hessians, captured at Trenton, settled in the county. Some married, and in the church records of such marriages is the statement, "By permission of his commanding officer."

The Continental Congress met in Lancaster on September 27, 1777. The town became famous as a place of supplies for the American forces. Rifles, blankets and clothing were manufactured here. In 1777 Paul Zantzinger furnished General Wayne's men with

650 suits of uniform. Powder was stored here in large quantities, sometimes as much as twenty tons being on hand.

As was but natural, party spirit ran high. Thomas Barton, rector of St. James' Church, loyal to his ordination vows, prayed for the King and the Royal family, and used the prayers ordered by the Parliament, though threatened with violence and death. Finally the church was forcibly closed, and its doors and windows boarded up. He worked faithfully among his own people and among the Indians.

Christopher Marshall, in his "Remembrancer," gives many accounts of events in the daily life of our forefathers. He tells us that President Hancock was in town in 1777; that Lafayette was here on January 29 and February 6, 1778. He notes that three grand balls were given, attended by "a great number of fops, fools, etc., of both sexes." The Hessian Band was paid £15 for each night. Cards were played at \$100 a game, and at one ball every subscriber paid \$300. His Christmas dinner for 1777 consisted of "roast turkey, plain plum pudding and minced pies." He complained that "this is a strange age and place in which I now dwell, because nothing can be had cheap, but lies, falsehood and slanderous accusations." Butter, owing to the depreciation of the Continental currency, was \$40 a pound; milk, 66 cents a quart; bread, \$4 a loaf; a broom, \$4; a skein of thread, \$2, and, when he, in company with three others, Caspar Shaffner, Daniel Whitlock and Jacob Miller, drank three pints of Madeira, the cost was \$150. He tells how five men were punished for horse stealing. They were whipped and pilloried, and one had his ears cut off (cropped). He complains bitterly of the poor servants to be had, and, in short, is very entertaining.

There are some of the garments worn in those days still in existence. The brocades worn by the ladies were heavy and rich, of a quality seldom seen in these days. Many of them were cut low, and a "neckerchief" of fine lace, silk or net covered the shoulders. Caps, as a "sign of some degree," adorned the heads. Shoes were made of silk or Damask, and often of the material of the gowns. Patches were very much worn. Fans were very elaborate. One, in the possession of Miss S. J. Myer, is said to have been carried at the "Meschianza," in Philadelphia. It is made of paper, with ladies in hoops adorning it. The ivory handle is evidently of Chinese origin. It folds in such a way as to resemble the handle of a cane. She also has a pair of the brilliant shoe buckles worn by the beaux of the period. Wigs and perukes, white silk hose, gold or jeweled knee-buckles, waistcoats, with silver buttons; lace cravats, some costing £5, made their costumes as expensive as that of the women. But these clothes were handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another. Of this there is proof in our Court records of wills. On August 10, 1746, one, John Rees, bequeathed to Robert Miller, "my Plush Brichas and silver knee Bukels." Trousers did not come into general use until after Revolutionary times. In 1745 Martha Scott left to her daughter, Elizabeth Buchanan, "one creap gown," to her daughter, Mary Donnell, "a Brown Fleming petticoat." August 11, 1742, Cornealus Monohen leaves to Samuel Boyd "my best Suit of Cloaths, which is one new light coloured coat and one lining Hughaback Gackett and Linnon Drawers." In April, 1766, James Dunlap bequeaths to Moses Dunlap "my Clarret Coat and Black Wescoat," and to Robert Dunlap "my setowt coat and

Ratteen Coat." June 22, 1768, George Fleming leaves to Rebecca Fleming "one Gold Ring."

Some of the costumes worn by the men and women of those by-gone days are still to be seen. One "a petticoat," of green satin, over which was worn a brocade "polonese," in Dolly Varden colors, is in the possession of the wife of the rector of St. James'. It belonged to an ancestress of hers, the personal friend of Martha Washington. A number of commissions, signed with the bold characters of John Hancock, are carefully guarded. One is in the hands of the Weaver family.

In the family of Mr. Wm. H. Thackara has been preserved for four generations a miniature of beautiful Peggy Shippen, and a letter to Martha Washington from Benedict Arnold, the arch-traitor, the would-be Iscariot of America.

Several autograph letters of Washington, who visited this city in 1791, are to be found among us. His liqueur case, which he presented to Judge Yeates, is among the most prized possessions of Mrs. S. B. Carpenter. It originally held nine cut-glass bottles, of which four still remain. And a tiny lock of hair from his venerated head is in the hands of Miss S. J. Myer. In our city, too, Washington was first called "The Father of the Country." This appeared in a German almanac, printed by Francis Bailey, in 1779. Its frontispiece was a portrait of Washington on a medalion, in the hand of Fame, who, with the other hand, holds to her lips a bugle, from which are issuing the words, "Des Landes Vater."

With 170 years of history behind her, Lancaster has many sons whom she delights to honor. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, was born in 1745 in the county which one of our Presidents once called "a State in itself."

Benjamin West, born in 1738, passed much of his early life in this city, and here he painted his first picture, "The Death of Socrates." A portrait of Adam Reigart is from his brush, as is the sign of the old tavern, "The Hat," now worn and defaced by age and exposure. Here, too, was born Robert Fulton, in 1765; Gen. Edward Hand, the friend and companion of Washington; Gen. Henry Miller, of Revolutionary fame; Col. Samuel Atlee, Gen. Andrew Porter, Gen. John Clark, Wm. Henry, and his son, Judge John Joseph Henry; William Barton, who designed the great seal of the United States; Judge Jasper Yeates, Edward Shippen, and David Ramsay, the historian. Such are a few of the names on the roll of honor, while, in later days. Bishop Samuel Bowman, as Churchman; Major General John F. Reynolds, as soldier; James Buchanan, as President, and Thaddeus Stevens, as statesman, are names familiar to all of us—

"They do not need our praising,
For in all hearts is cherished every
name!"

"With the long line that files into Death's
portal

They pass, with honor blazoned on
each breast;

They camp afar, upon the Plains Im-
mortal,

Each in his tent of Rest!"

MARY N. ROBINSON.

Minutes of January Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The role of officers was called and the minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from James Ewing Mifflin, of Columbia, and Clayton H. Ranck, of Lancaster city.

The paper of the day, "Glimpses of Lancaster in the Last Century" was prepared and read by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. It was a general survey of the city from an historical standpoint since its founding. A vast array of facts were collected and presented briefly, but conveying a good idea of the more important events, persons and other notable things in our history. The thanks of the Society were extended to the writer for her paper.

The Secretary then read his annual report, in which the work of the Society during the past year and its present condition were reviewed. It was shown to have been both successful and prosperous, and a number of suggestions were advanced which it was thought might promote the success and prosperity of the organization.

The report of the Treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq., was read by the Secretary in the absence of that gentleman. It showed the financial condition of the Society to be in excellent shape, with a comfortable balance in the treasury and no debts outstanding.

The report of the Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq., was presented and briefly

detailed the additions that had been made to that department of the Society during the year.

A motion was made and carried to give the Young Men's Christian Association the sum of \$15 for the use of the room in which the Society meets. It deserves to be stated that the Y. M. C. A. makes no charge for rent.

The January meeting being the one at which the officers of the Society for the current year are elected, a motion was made to go into such election. The following names were proposed and there being no opposition they were all unanimously elected:

President: George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D. D.; Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer; Treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq.; Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Executive Committee, W. U. Hensel, R. M. Reilly, G. F. K. Erisman, Sarah B. Carpenter, Rev. J. W. Hassler, Monroe B. Hirsh, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, W. A. Heitshu, Simon P. Eby and Dr. J. W. Houston.

The attendance was unusually good, the main feature being the large number of ladies present.

There being no further business before the Society a motion to adjourn was carried.

Officers for 1900.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL EVANS,

Dr. JOSEPH H. DUBBS.

Recording Secretary.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Corresponding Secretary.

Miss MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian.

SAMUEL M. SENER.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN C. ATLEE.

Executive Committee.

W. U. HENSEL,

REV. D. W. GERHARD,

R. M. REILLY,

GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,

SARAH B. CARPENTER,

REV. J. W. HASSLER,

MONROE B. HIRSH,

W. A. HEITSHU,

DR. J. W. HOUSTON,

SIMON P. EBY.

Secretary's Annual Report.

A resolution passed by this society at its last annual meeting requires that the Secretary shall at each January meeting submit a report bearing on the society's work during the preceding year, as well as offer such suggestions and observations as he may deem relevant and expedient. It is in accordance with that requirement that your Secretary submits the following remarks:

During the past twelve months our society has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Our present comfortable quarters have drawn a liberal attendance of members to our monthly meetings; not so many, it is true, as we would like to see there, but as many, perhaps, as we could reasonably expect. Indeed, so many of our members reside in the city that it would inconvenience them but little, and might benefit them considerably, if they were more regular in their attendance.

I am sure those of us who are accustomed to come to every meeting find it pleasant as well as profitable to do so. It would lend more encouragement to the working members and make the Society better known.

I regret to say that we have taken in very few new members during the past year—entirely too few. During the first year or two of our existence, new applications for membership were received at every meeting; latterly it has not been so. It has always seemed strange to me that in such an intelligent community like ours, such an organization should have so restricted a membership. Even though persons could not attend our meetings regu-

larly, there ought to be enough of the spirit of historical inquiry abroad to lead more people, both men and women, to lend a helping hand to further the purposes of such an organization. The small sum of one dollar annually ought not to deter anyone from joining our ranks. How we can best enlist a larger public interest in our work is the all important problem, and I most earnestly commend this question to the consideration of the membership. Perhaps if every one was to make an effort to bring in new members the difficulty would be overcome. If each member could bring along a single recruit our membership would be doubled within the year. I am sure there are scores of intelligent men and women in this county who would join our ranks if asked. It is the dues from the members that pay our printing bills and other necessary expenses, consequently a certain number of members is an imperative necessity. We have, besides, lost a few members through the non-payment of dues. They received our publications, but gave us nothing in return and we were in self-defense compelled to drop them.

But in spite of these questions of membership and dues the Society has held its own. We have issued about the usual number of pamphlets, sometimes putting the proceedings of two months into one, in order to reduce the expense. The report of our Treasurer will show that the Society, through the economical measures adopted, has a larger balance in his hands than it had one year ago. He deserves the thanks of the Society for his careful management of its finances and he should be left in charge as long as he is willing to serve us.

During the past year the literary work of the Society has been well maintained, albeit sometimes with a little difficulty. There has been trouble

to secure original papers to be read before the Society and it has upon some occasions been only through considerable difficulty that your Secretary has succeeded in securing some literary production to be read at our meetings. We have many members capable of doing excellent work, and it is matter for regret that they do not give the Society the benefit of their abilities in this direction. I sincerely hope there will be a greater readiness hereafter on the part of members in volunteering their services.

Several methods suggest themselves to me that would overcome the difficulty. First, endeavor to have at least a dozen members volunteer at the beginning of the year to each prepare one or more papers. If they cannot be secured in that way then let the Executive Committee, or a special committee, if you please, assign work to certain members. While there is no special distinction attached to the preparation and reading of these papers, the desire to help along the cause of historical research, and the pleasure in knowing that we have each cast our mite into the general stock of local history, will be sufficient reward. I think we all feel that way.

But with all the drawbacks experienced a dozen or more articles have appeared in our publications since our last annual meeting, and that, I think, is doing very well. Indeed, when we contrast the year's results with those which have emanated from our sister societies, near and remote, I find none have done more in this direction, so far at least as the volume of their work is concerned. It has mainly been honest, conscientious work, too, and creditable to the Society. While this would seem to smack overmuch of self praise, I believe the facts warrant the statement; and in further proof of this I may add that requests come from

many quarters for individual pamphlets, while a few libraries in other States get them regularly.

The additions to our collection of books and papers have not been very large during the year; still some valuable things have been donated to the Society, while by our system of exchanges we are gradually accumulating a valuable collection of papers and documents. This feature should be encouraged in every possible manner, because such a collection is a point around which the Society can always rally, it being the most valuable material asset we have.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
Secretary.

Librarian's Report.

The Librarian reports that during the year there were added to the catalogue of the museum and library 62 numbers, composed of the following: Four bound volumes, 67 pamphlets, one autograph document, 20 miscellaneous articles, two curios for museum, 44 old almanacs, making total of 143 articles; lot of engravings and newspaper clippings.

Since September all the possessions of the society which were in the hands of the Librarian have been deposited in the meeting room of the society, in a large chest and box.

All of which is submitted.

S. M. SENER, Librarian.

Lancaster, January 5, 1900.

Treasurer's Report.

The following statement shows the condition of the Treasury of the Lancaster County Historical Society at the present time:

January 3, 1899.	Dr.
Balance in Treasurer's hands	\$ 35.35
Receipts during 1899.....	126.03
	<hr/>
Total cash received	\$161.38
	Cr.
Expenditures during 1899	\$ 97.71
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury January 5, 1900.....	\$ 63.67
Number of members in arrears, 31.	
Amount due by members, \$52.	
Number of members, 118.	
B. C. ATLEE, Treasurer.	
January 5, 1900.	

THE HESSIANS.

Wilhelm V., of Hesse-Cassel, fought on the side of Sweden during the thirty-years' war, for which he was put under the ban of the empire. The successors of Wilhelm V. pursued the practice he had begun of hiring out Hessian soldiers to fight in the service of foreign Princes, a practice by which the finances of the State were considerably augmented at the expense of the welfare and morality of the people, although in some instances it led to the formation of important alliances on the part of the reigning House.

The Landgraf Friedrich in 1730 had become King of Sweden, in right of his wife, the Princess Ulrike Eleanor, sister of Charles XII. His brother, Wilhelm VIII., to whom he resigned his Hessian territories, fought under the British and Hanoverian flag in the Seven-Years' War, and gained considerable renown for himself and his troops during the course of the war. Wilhelm's son, Friedrich II., persevered in the same course, and kept up a splendid court on the proceeds of the pay, amounting to £3,000,000, which the British Government gave him for the services of 16,992 Hessians, who fought against the Americans in the war of independence.

Although we are accustomed to call all the German soldiers in the service of George III. during our Revolutionary War Hessians, they were not all from that country, but from various minor German States, as the following table shows:

The number of troops sent to America by each of the German States, and the number returned to the State after the war, as follows:

Brunswick sent	5,723
Returned in 1783	2,708

Did not return	3,015
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Hesse-Cassel sent	16,992
Returned in 1783 and 1784	10,992

Did not return	6,000
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Hesse-Hanau sent	2,422
Returned in 1783	1,441

Did not return	981
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Anspach-Bayreuth sent	2,353
Returned in 1783	1,183

Did not return	1,170
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Waldeck sent	1,225
Returned in 1783	505

Did not return	720
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Anhalt-Zerbst sent	1,152
Returned in 1783	984

Did not return	168
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Total number sent	29,867
Total number returned	17,313

Total number who did not return	12,554
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Of the 12,554 who did not return—	
Killed and died of wounds.....	1,200
Died of illness and accident.....	6,354
Deserted	5,000

Total	12,554
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I quote the following letter as of interest, showing the opposition of Frederick the Great to the hiring of German soldiers to aid the English. It is addressed to his nephew, the Margrave of Anspach:

Potsdam, this October the 24th, 1777.
 Monsier, My Nephew:

I owe to your Most Serene Highness that I never think of the present war in America without being struck with the eagerness of some German Princes to sacrifice their troops in a quarrel which does not concern them. My astonishment increases when I remember in ancient history the wise and general aversion of our ancestors to wasting German blood for the defense of foreign rights, which even became a law in the German State. But I perceive that my patriotism is running away with me, and I return to your Most Serene Highness' letter of the 14th, which excited it so strongly. You ask for free passage for the recruits and baggage which you wish to send to the corps of your troops in the service of Great Britain, and I take the liberty of observing that if you wish them to go to England, they will not even have to pass through my States, and that you can send them a shorter way to be embarked. I submit this idea to the judgment of your Most Serene Highness, and am none the less with all the tenderness I owe you. Monsieur my Nephew, from Most Serene Highness' good uncle,

FRIDERIK.

England advanced two months' pay and provided all transportation from the first day's march. The debates in the British Parliament often alluded to the avarice of the German Princes. The Hessian officers, while waiting for the transport ships to take them to America, spent the time in exercising the soldiers, and, in spite of the weather, the men were drilled daily, often in the deep snow. Lieutenant General Philip von Hiestler, an old officer, who had served in the Seven-Years' War with credit, was in command of the first division. Liberal promises were the reward of the American soldiers;

twenty dollars and 100 acres of land were guaranteed to every private and non-commissioned officer. The Germans who were sent to America brought to their own country much useful knowledge of actual war, and the Hessians who had fought in America were among the best soldiers in the German army during the French Revolution.

Recruiting officers were active all over Germany. Spendthrifts, loose livers, drunkards and such as made political trouble, if not more than sixty years old, of fair health and stature, were forced into the ranks. The present of a tall, strapping fellow was at that time an acceptable compliment from one prince to another, and in every regiment were many deserters from the service of the neighboring States. With this mixed rabble the honest peasant German lad was forced from his plow. Johann Gottfried Seume, who attained prominence as a writer, was a victim of the recruiting system (he was a theological student at Leipsic and was arrested at Bach, on his way to Paris). He writes: "No one was safe from the grip of the sellers of souls. The Landgrave of Cassel, the great broker of men of the time, undertook, through his recruiting officers, and in spite of my protestations, the care of my future quarters, on the road to Ziegenhayn, to Cassel and thence to the New World. Persuasion, cunning, deceit, force, all served. No one asked what means were used to the damnable end. Strangers of all kinds were arrested, imprisoned, sent off. They tore up my academic matriculation papers, as being the only instrument by which I could prove my identity. At last I fretted no more. One can live anywhere. You can stand what so many do. My comrades when at Ziegenhayn, where we waited to be sent to America,

were a runaway son of the Muses, from Jena; a bankrupt tradesman from Vienna, a fringe-maker from Hanover, a discharged Secretary of the post-office from Gotha, a monk from Wurzburg, an upper steward from Meiningen, a Prussian Sergeant of Hussars, a cashiered Hessian Major, from the fortress itself, and others of like stamp." Seume writes that he had hopes of promotion, which were shattered by the end of the war. As in times of peace, no one who was not noble could aspire to be anything more than a Sergeant Major.

When the news that the Hessians had been hired out to England for the purpose of putting down the rebellion was heard in America, it greatly increased the irritation of the Colonies. Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick were first approached, when George III. found the need of soldiers, and he offered not only a subsidy for their troops, but treaties of alliance and protection. For each man England agreed to pay thirty marks, a German coin of the value of one shilling and four pence. For every man killed, wounded or captured or made unserviceable by wounds or sickness, a like sum was to be paid, and like provision was made for those lost in sieges or by infectious disease on shipboard, but for deserting no compensation was to be made. They were to take an oath of service to the King of England, thus putting them under double allegiance to their own sovereign and to that of Great Britain. Food and clothing were to be supplied just as to the British army. The forage money paid to the officers was a handsome addition to their regular pay. General Von Reidesdal was said to have saved 15,000 thalers from this source on his return to Germany. A thaler is worth 0.726 cents. On the voyage to America their quarters were very crowded, and each man had a small mattress, a pillow and a woollen cov-

erlet, and every six a wooden spoon and a tin-cup. The food consisted of peas and bacon on Sundays, four pounds for six men; soup, butter and cheese on Mondays, four pounds of meat, three pounds of suet for pudding and one-half pound of raisins. This was repeated on Wednesday and the rest of the week. Every six men received daily four cans of small beer and a cupful of rum, which was often increased by an exchange for bread and cheese. Every soldier had a prayer book in his knapsack, and men and officers were in the habit of daily pious exercises. They set sail on the 7th of May and reached Sandy Hook on August 17th.

The Germans were heartily welcomed by the English, and gave glowing descriptions of the harbor in New York. The first move was to remove all silver from their uniforms, just as the British had done, to lessen the risk from the American riflemen. Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton inspired confidence in his people and thrilled them with emotion. Even to this day, when an unexpected and joyful event is to be related, the speaker who, perchance, knows not the origin of the proverb, exclaims "Great news from the Jerseys!"

The Hessians lost their leader, Colonel Rall. He paid with his life the penalty of his carelessness. In surrendering his sword, he begged Washington to be kind to his men. Rall died the same evening, and was buried with due ceremony in the Presbyterian churchyard at Trenton. The Hessians lost their Colonel, and, in addition, 17 were killed, 78 wounded and 84 officers and 25 musicians and 729 enlisted men were taken prisoners; in all 963 men. The Americans lost two killed and two frozen, and four or five wounded. Washington gave the Hessians all their baggage, with their

packs, unsearched. They were amazed at the generosity of the General, so opposite to their own conduct, and called him a good rebel. On the Hessian standards taken at Trenton were engraved these words, 'Nescit Pericula.' A fearlessness of danger was not displayed in the battle when the standards were taken, and the following poem was written at that time:

"The man who submits without striking
a blow,
May be said, in a sense, no danger to
know;
I pray, then, what harm, by the humble
submission
At Trenton, was done to the standard
of Hessian."

Col. Karl Emil Kurp von Donop was one of the most distinguished of the Hessian Colonels. He was shot and fatally wounded at the battle of Red-bank, where he was found by Captain du Plessis, a French officer under General Green. He lived three days after the attack, and begged to be warned when death was near. "It is an early end to a fair career," said Donop, "but I die the victim of my ambition and the avarice of my sovereign."

On May 8, 1777, when Washington's headquarters were at Morristown, N. J., he issued an order forbidding the playing of cards among the soldiers under penalty of a court-martial. Old General von Heister used to say, "Isht dakes de veek to fool der Deutche; isht dakes de day to fool de Anglees; isht dakes der tyfel to fool de rebel; but all together couldn't fool de Lord." So it is with Mr. Washington. However easily he may bait old Witherspoon, Billy Livingston, Jacky Jay and some of the other pious ones, who are hanging on the rear of his moral forces, when the time comes, he'll find he can't "fool the Lord with pretended piety or Presbyterian general orders." It is said General Kuy-

phausen, in an engagement, was careful to guard his old comrade, General Von Steuben, from danger, and commanded his men not to fire when Steuben exposed himself at close quarters.

When Landgrave Frederick II. called Lieutenant General Philip Von Hiester to command the Hessian forces, he did so in these terms:

"Hiester, you must go along to America."

"Very well, Your Most Serene Highness, but I take the liberty of making a few remarks."

"And what may they be?"

"First, my debts must be paid, my wife and children must be taken care of until I come back, and, if I should fall, my wife must have a pension."

When the Landgrave had smilingly assented, Hiester cried out:

"Now, Your Serene Highness shall see what this old head and these bones can do."

On the morning of March 20th, 1777, a young woman passing an evacuated house in Woodbridge, N. J., saw, through the window, a drunken Hessian soldier, who had strayed from his party. There being no men within less than a mile of the town, she went home, dressed herself in man's apparel, and, armed with an old firelock, returned to the house, entered it and took the Hessian prisoner, whom she soon stripped of his arms and was leading him off, when she fell in with the patrol guards of a New Jersey regiment, stationed near Woodbridge, to whom she delivered her prisoner. I quote the above, showing bravery and devotion to country in a woman, even if the poor soldier was in a condition not to show his military training. Great crowds congregated to see the Hessians wherever they were, as their reputation had spread far and wide. Many expected to see wild robbers and murderers, with terrible angry faces—

devils in human form—and beheld only instead neat soldiers, preserving, even in their misfortune, cleanliness, order and discipline. They were looked upon with astonishment and sometimes with anger. On their return from Virginia, when the Hessian and British soldiers were allowed to go on parole to Philadelphia, to be exchanged by General Howe, they were frequently threatened with violence by the mobs. Corporal Ruben, a Hessian soldier, says in his diary: “Big and little, young and old, looked at us sharply. The old women cried out that we ought to be hanged for coming to America to rob them of their freedom, while others brought us bread and wine. Washington had ordered our American guard to march us through the city of Philadelphia, but the mob was so rough and threatening that the commander said the Hessians will go to the barracks, and then drove the mob off.” Washington quieted the people by posting a notice, in which he said the Hessians had not come voluntarily, but under order, and they should be treated as friends and not as enemies. On the 8th of June, 1777, the men were taken to Lancaster, where they worked during the summer on the farms. Congress paid them in money the value of their rations and the farmers gave them their meals and pay beside, but any one who allowed a Hessian prisoner to escape was fined \$200—paper dollars. On the King’s birthday, June 4, the British troops imprisoned in the barracks in Lancaster celebrated the day with great excesses, finally driving off the guard of fifteen men, where five were killed and wounding some of the prisoners. Again we hear of the Hessian prisoners in Lancaster, after the surrender of Burgoyne, when they were sent from New York to Virginia, where they were pardoned.

Elking tells the following story:

"When the Hessian prisoners were being taken from Lancaster to Winchester, in the autumn of 1777, and came to the boundaries of Virginia, the Pennsylvania escort refused to march further, and would not set foot on the sacred soil. In fact, they dispersed, and all went home. The escorting company, which should have come to meet them from Winchester, had not arrived. The Captain who had been in command of the Pennsylvanians was a man of great presence of mind and of equal confidence in human nature. He told the Hessians, whose affection he had won by his humanity, that they must march on without an escort, as he should hurry forward to Winchester. He trusted to the prisoners, promising them good treatment on their arrival. So he departed. The prisoners, if such they can be called, whom none constrained, marched on in an orderly manner. On the third day the old Captain came back, with an escort of Virginians, and found all the Hessians present at roll call, though some unprincipled Englishmen had disappeared. The Germans were thereupon all treated to brandy, while the English captives had to take up their line of march without that stimulant, and the Hessians received many courtesies forever afterwards."

Under the command of General Von Reidesal at Lancaster they met with a curious reception. The story had spread that the King of England had given Lancaster to General Von Reidesal as a reward for his services, and he had come to take possession. The people were greatly excited, and it took some time to convince them of the truth. After the surrender of Cornwallis the Hessian soldiers were not deprived of their effects, but were treated kindly. The fifth article of the

surrender provided that the soldiers should remain in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. German settlers showed them much kindness and German speech and hospitality gave them great comfort. Their food, too, was improved, and their quarters were two barracks, with one hundred huts, built by the English. The troops quartered in Maryland were sent to Lancaster, Pa. Two Hessian regiments were quartered in the poor house, and were made comfortable. In the course of time their provisions ran short, and the officers bought supplies out of their own means, and later gave each man a Spanish dollar to help buy food. It was not until late in the spring that their baggage arrived from New York, and each man got a new ribbon for his queue, that he might keep that in order. Congress ordered all the men of Cornwallis' and Burgoyne's armies at work on the farms to report at Frederick, Maryland. Some had become owners of their farms and were married. These were allowed to ransom themselves for about eighty Spanish dollars. Those who did not have that amount often found Americans to advance it, and they agreed to return it in labor for a stated time. These were called Redemptioners, and their contracts had a legal sanction, and were made public at church, and were generally considered binding.

When General Burgoyne's soldiers laid down their arms at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777, General Reidesal gave orders that the flags of the Brunswick regiments should not be given up. He had the staffs burned and concealed the colors themselves, giving out that they were burned also. He concealed them for sometime in Cambridge, when the Baroness was taken in the search. Frau von Reidesal, with the help of a "very honorable tailor," sewed the colors up in a mattress, and an officer was sent to New

York, through the lines, on some pretext, to take the mattress with him, as part of his bedding. The Brunswick colors were thus saved. It is the common testimony of the Germans that officers and soldiers treated them with courtesy and kindness, and a German officer at this time said: "This whole nation has much natural talent for war and for a soldier's life."

In 1779, when General Reidesal was in Virginia, he lived like a native farmer, built a block-house, with furniture made on the spot; worked at his own garden; had horses and cattle; and his wife proved a good housekeeper. The heat was oppressive, and, on a short visit to Frederick Springs, to find relief, he made the acquaintance of some of Washington's family.

Large barracks were erected in Lancaster borough to secure the Hessian prisoners taken at Trenton. Other prisoners were also confined there, and at one time they numbered over 1,200. Col. Biddle, of Philadelphia, who took part in the battle of Trenton, was appointed by Washington to receive the swords of the Hessian officers. In the Lutheran Church, in Lebanon, many Hessian soldiers were quartered, and the United States barracks at Carlisle were built in 1777 by Hessians captured at Trenton. A Revolutionary soldier, John C. Colby, of Centre county, was a deserter from the Hessians. Christopher Marshall, in his most entertaining and instructive diary, under date of August 25, 1777, says, "To the barracks; waited till our division of Hessian prisoners, consisting of 345, marched out under a strong guard (with some women and baggage wagons), as the prisoners yesterday had done for Lebanon.

"October 4, 1778. Hessians marched to the eastward from Virginia to be exchanged. They had not the appearance of our poor, emaciated country-

men, discharged by the English tyrants. Ours were reduced to the utmost extremity; those hearty, plump and fat, with wagons to carry their baggage, women and children; ours so stripped as hardly to have rags to cover them. So disproportionate are those circumstances; but Heaven, I hope, will protect us from their future cruelty and barbarity.

"October 17, 1777. This afternoon brought to town, via Reading, 30 English and five Hessian prisoners taken in the last skirmish at Germantown. brought by some of the militia and lodged in jail; also three Light Horse and Jager, who were confined with the other prisoners.

"December 19, 1778. In the afternoon came to the barracks the First Division of Germans, consisting of the Dragoons, Battalions of the Grenadiers, Regiment of Rhine and Regiment of Rush, amounting to 947, besides women and children. A great many of the Dutch round Lancaster came in to-day, I presume, to wait upon the German prisoners.

"December 21. This morning the First Division of Germans here marched away.

"December 22. The divisions of Hessians or Germans set off from our borough.

"December 26. A parcel of the German prisoners returned back, as they could not cross the Susquehanna for ice floating, etc."

On the 9th of December, 1775, eight officers and 242 privates of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers from Canada, captured by General Richard Montgomery, came to Lancaster in charge of Mr. Egbert Dumont and a guard, with thirty women and prisoners. It was reported to Congress that the captive soldiers are in great distress for want of breeches, shoes and stockings, especially the latter. On the 6th of January, 1777, the Council of Safety re-

solved that the Committee of Lancaster direct a sufficient number of aged persons be enrolled for the purpose of guarding the prisoners in the barracks, and the ammunition and stores in Lancaster during the absence of the militia. Mr. Christian Wirtz was appointed Town Major of Lancaster, and on the 2d of July, 1777, he represented in a letter the safety of Lancaster required the removal of the prisoners of war to some other place. The Executive Council, after referring the matter to Congress, did appoint a guard of 300 of the militia of the county to the borough.

January 11, 1777, the Council authorized John Hubley, Esq., to employ all the shoemakers amongst the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster in making shoes for the State, for which purpose the sum of £2,000 was advanced to him on his order, for the purchase of leather and other materials for working upon, and he was to pay them a small allowance for their labor, for which service Mr. Hubley was to have a reasonable compensation.

The "Hessian Fly," one of the pests of the farmer, from its attacks upon wheat, rye and barley is supposed to have been brought to this country in the straw used in packing by the Hessian soldiers during the Revolution, and first appeared on Long Island.

The Hessian prisoners were sometimes called "unconditional prisoners." In a letter addressed to Thomas Wharton, Jr., by the Committee at Lancaster, dated January 7, 1777, the question is asked if plunder was found in the possession of the Hessian prisoners; and later, a letter of January 13, 1777, states they have had the Hessian prisoners paraded and their baggage and apartments searched, but could not find anything which had the appearance of plunder, except two or three pieces of old brass disk mounting, not

worth taking away. In the bundle of one of them was a sheet which the possessor assured us he bought at Princeton to make shirts, and with another was a silver spoon, which he asserted he brought from Germany, and, as it had marks of age and German workmanship, we left it with him. Many tradesmen were among these prisoners, who would work for small wages rather than be confined in the barracks. Hands were scarce, the master workmen kept raising their wages from time to time to keep them from changing places. The fellows soon knew their importance and made their own terms. In another letter to President Wharton, dated Lancaster, the 6th of January, 1777, by order of the Committee, William Atlee, Chairman, wrote as follows: "Sir, on the 5th instant, Captain Murray and his guard arrived here with the Hessian prisoners (I think about 830, who are placed in our barracks). They are rather crowded at present, being 14 in a room, but in the course of a week we shall be able to give them more room, as the carpenters are now busy in laying in floors in the additional buildings, and when that is done we can stow away a few more. They have not received the least insult since they came here, and, agreeable to the request of the Council of Safety, the inhabitants seem disposed to treat them with civility. They are kept from having intercourse with any but such persons as the Committee permits to see them, and the Rev. Mr. Helmutt, of the Lutheran congregation; the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, of the Calvinist congregation, and Mr. Heyney, of the Moravian, and, with the members of the Committee, are appointed their visitors, and the two former propose sometimes giving them a sermon in German."

The following is from the diary of Brother Baden, pastor of the Moravian

congregation at Hebron, Lebanon township, then part of Lancaster county:

"On August 27 three hundred and forty Hessian prisoners arrived in Lebanon, in charge of Colonel Curtis Grubb. He sent two soldiers to the pastor to inform him that the Gemein haus was to be occupied by them. Brother Baden objected, saying, 'it was not a public house, and he would allow no one in his dwelling.' On Friday, August 29, two hundred prisoners were in the church (saal) and in the side-rooms. Brother Baden had possession of the four lower rooms. For the next year almost the Hessians were quartered in the church. They took the church violins and began playing and dancing, in the church, and out of it; destroyed property, burnt the fences and acted shamefully, as they certainly would not dared to have done in Hesse at the parsonage."

John Kruse, a Hessian, was a coachman for General Washington, and Miss Lella Herbert, in Harper's Magazine for November, gives a very interesting description of him when he drove the Presidential coach, his laced cocked hat, square to the front, and thrown back on his queue, his big nose scornfully tilted. If the white horses were to be used the next day he covered them at night with a whiting paste, wrapped them in body cloths, renewed the straw in their stalls, and in the morning rubbed and curried and brushed them till their shapely flanks outshone satin.

Dr. Standley, a surgeon, after the battle at Red Bank, where the Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, said whenever he was called upon to attend a Hessian wounded in the leg or arm, whether necessary or not, he immediately amputated it, to prevent their doing more mischief. But later his opinions were very much changed, as he found they were hard-

working, industrious men. A Hessian soldier, who, later in life, proved himself a good citizen of the United States, tells when he first came to America that the impression was among these hired soldiers that if the Americans captured any of them they would be roasted alive.

A complaint was made to General Howe that the Hessians plundered all indiscriminately, Tories as well as Whigs. If they see anything they want they seize it and say, "Rebel good for Hesse man." The General said he could not help it, it was their way of making war.

"Peter Swarr, a Swiss Mennonite, whose land lay along the King's Highway, between Lancaster and Harrisburg, in East Hempfield township, erected a grist and saw mill upon Swarr's Run, and his son, John, erected a brick mill upon the same ground in the year 1778. He employed the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster borough to do the work. Skilled labor was very scarce, and he employed these men in the absence of other help."

In Lancaster, July 1st, 1775, Francis Bailey, of King street, just published and offers for sale "War! A sermon on a self-defensive war, lawful, proved in a sermon preached in Lancaster before Captain Ross' Company of Military in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, June 4, 1775, by the Rev. John Carmichael, A. M. Now published at the request of said company." "Then said he unto them, but now he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword let him sell his garments and buy one."—Luke 22:36. Another statement tells us on Sunday, June 4, 1775, under the pastorate of Mr. John Woodhull, who later served as Chaplain in Colonel John Boyd's battalion, a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Carmichael to Captain John Ross' Company, when, in readiness for the

field, assembled in uniform and listened to a sermon from the text, Luke 3: 14—
“The soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, and what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages.”

The following article, taken from the New Jersey Gazette of March 18, 1778, is of local historic interest, and has never appeared, giving the details, in any of the numerous histories of Lancaster county:

“Lancaster, Pa., March 18, 1778.

“In pursuance to order from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, a general court-martial was held at this place, when Henry Mansin (who confessed himself an officer in the British army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of the county, were brought before the court and charged with being spies, carrying on a traitorous correspondence, and supplying the enemy with horses, &c. The court, after a fair and candid trial, which lasted some days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defense, found them guilty, and unanimously sentenced them to suffer death, in consequence of which they were to-day executed near Lancaster, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators. The unhappy wretches, before their execution, acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and died fully convinced of the heinousness of their offense. They have discovered several persons who have aided and assisted them, but, unfortunately, made their escape upon the capture of these culprits. However, it is hoped that justice will overtake them, and inflict the punishment due such parricides.”

What Frederick the Great thought of this hiring out of German soldiers may be seen in a letter written to Voltaire on June 18, 1776. He writes:

“Had the Landgrave come out of my school he would not have sold his sub-

jects to the English, as one sells cattle to be dragged to the shambles. This is an unbecoming trait in the character of a Prince who sets himself up as a teacher of rulers. Such conduct is caused by nothing but dirty selfishness. I pity the poor Hessians, who end their lives unhappily and uselessly in America."

Napoleon, when thirty years afterwards, he drove away the then Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel (the Count of Hanau of our treaties), shows the contempt he felt. He said:

"The house of Hesse-Cassel has for many years sold its subjects to England. Thus have the electors gathered such great treasures. This vile avarice now overthrows their house."

In his tragedy of "Cabale und Liebe," written during the time of the Revolutionary War, Schiller left an eloquent article against this traffic in human beings.

I am indebted for many of the foregoing incidents to the excellent work of Mr. Lowell on the Hessian mercenaries.

MARTHA B. CLARK.

Minutes of February Meeting.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Friday afternoon, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the January meeting were read by the Secretary. On motion, the minutes were approved as read.

The persons proposed for membership at the previous meeting were duly elected. The application of Miss Hannah Holbrook for membership was presented.

A number of donations of a literary character were reported by the Librarian.

The Secretary announced the acknowledgment by the Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. of the \$15 voted to that organization at the January meeting.

The paper of the day was read by the author, Miss Martha B. Clark, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, on "The Hessians in the Revolution, with special reference to those who were held as prisoners in Lancaster." The circumstances and conditions under which these soldiers were hired to the King of England and sent to this country, their pay, their rations and many other particulars were fully detailed. The confinement of many of these Hessian prisoners here in Lancaster was dwelt upon at length, and many other matters besides.

The reading of the paper led to a long and animated discussion, which took wide range and was participated in by most of the members present. These discussions have become a fea-

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ture at the meetings and result in calling out a vast deal of specific and miscellaneous information.

There being no further business the Society, on motion, adjourned.

The meeting was well attended and was a decided success.





PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MARCH 2, 1900.

APRIL 6, 1900.

LANCASTER BOROUGH.

By GEORGE STEINMAN, Esq.

FLAX CULTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

By Dr. J. W. HOUSTON.

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LANCASTER BOROUGH.

From the founding of Lancaster till 1742, it had been moving along without a charter, but, at this time, the inhabitants felt they needed a stronger form of Government. The town now having three hundred houses, and all kinds of manufacturing being represented, the citizens desired the town chartered, and made application for the same. Through the influence of James Hamilton, Esq., a charter was granted and signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor, under John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Proprietors, May 1st, 1742.

The following excerpts from the Borough charter will be of interest:

"George, the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, our loving subject, James Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Philadelphia, esquire, owner of a tract of land whereon the town of Lancaster, in the same province, is erected, hath on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town, represented unto our trusty and well beloved Thomas Penn, esquire, one of the proprietors of the said province, and George Thomas, esq., with our royal approbation, Lieutenant Governor thereof, under John Penn, William Penn and Richard Penn, esqs., true and absolute proprietors of the said province and the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, the great improvements and buildings, made and continuing to be made in the said town by the great increase of the inhabit-

ants thereof, and hath humbly besought them for our letters patent under the great seal of the said province to erect the said town of Lancaster into a borough according to certain limits and bounds hereinafter described, and to incorporate the freeholders and inhabitants of the same with perpetual succession, and to grant them such immunities and privileges as might be thought necessary for the well ordering and governing thereof.

"Therefore, know ye, that we, favoring the application of the said James Hamilton, on behalf of the said freeholders and inhabitants, and willing to promote trade, industry, rule and good order amongst all our good subjects of our special grace, certain knowledge have erected and by these presents do erect the said town of Lancaster into a borough forever, hereafter to be called by the name of Lancaster, which said borough shall extend, be limited and bounded in the manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the plan hereunto annexed; and we do further grant and ordain that the streets of the said borough shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated.

"And we do nominate and appoint Thos. Cookson and Sebastian Graeff, to be the present Burgesses, and the said Thomas Cookson shall be called Chief Burgess within the said borough, and Michael Byerly, Mathias Young, John Dehuff, John Foulke, Abraham Johnson and Peter Worrall, assistants for advising, aiding and assisting the said Burgesses in the execution of the powers and authorities herein given them, and Alexander Gibony, to be High Constable, and George Sanderson to be Town Clerk; to continue Burgesses, Assistants, High Constable and Town Clerk, until the 25th day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1744, and from thence until others shall be duly elected or appointed in their places, as is hereafter directed."

A section then declares that "the said Burgesses, freeholders and inhabitants and their successors hereafter shall be one body corporate and polittick in deed and name," and shall be able to receive and possess lands, liberties, &c. It also provides for the use of a seal.

A section then provides that the Burgesses, Assistants and freeholders, together with such inhabitants, housekeepers within the said borough, as shall have resided therein at least for the space of one year, and hired a house and ground of the yearly rental of five pounds upwards on the 15th of September, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1744, and on that day yearly forever thereafter unless it happens to fall on a Sunday, and then on the next day following, publicly to meet in some convenient place in the borough, to be appointed by the Chief Constable, and then and there to nominate and elect, and choose by the ballot two able-bodied men of the inhabitants of the borough to be Burgesses, one to be High Constable, one to be Town Clerk, and six to be Assistants within the same for assisting the Burgess in managing the affairs of the said borough, keeping peace and good order therein.

The charter then continues: "And we do further grant for ourselves, heirs and successors to the Burgess, freeholders, inhabitants and housekeepers of Lancaster, to have, hold and keep within the said borough two markets in each week, that is to say, one market on every Wednesday and one market on Saturday of every week of the year, forever in the lot of ground already agreed upon for that purpose and granted for that use by Andrew Hamilton, as by the deeds thereof to John Wright and others, Trustees for the county of Lancaster, and also two fairs therein every year, the first to begin on the first day of

June next ensuing and to continue that day and the next and the second of said fairs to begin on the 25th of October and to continue that day and the next, and when either of those days shall fall on Sunday then the said fair to be kept the next day or the Tuesday, together with the free liberties, customs, profits and emoluments to the said markets and fairs belonging and in any wise appertaining forever."

Although the town was chartered and Burgesses appointed, after the Revolution it was again chartered on June 19th, 1777, under the new government.

Governor Thomas appointed Thomas Cookson Chief Burgess, and Sebastian Graeff Burgess. Their assistants were Michael Byerly, Matthias Young, John Foulke, Peter Worral, John Dehuff and Abram Johnson, this forming the first government of the town. They met for the first time on the 15th of May, 1742, and their first act was to give thanks for the charter. On receiving the charter from James Hamilton, and for the great services he had done the town in procuring the same, it was unanimously agreed that the Burgesses and their assistants wait on him and return him the thanks of the Corporation for his services, and request him to return the thanks of the Corporation to His Honor, the Governor.

At this same meeting the Burgesses and their assistants commenced to frame laws for the new Corporation. The first law was a due observance of the Lord's Day. The law read that no tradesman, workman or laborer shall do any manner of work on the Lord's Day, and every offender of this law shall pay twenty shillings for the use of the poor, providing nothing in this act shall prohibit butchers from killing and selling on that day, during the months of June, July and August, be-

fore nine o'clock in the morning and after five in the evening.

Then came a law to prevent the selling of liquors on the Sabbath and requiring the constables to search taverns, and persons found tippling on the Sabbath are to pay a fine of one shilling six pence, and the keeper of such place ten shillings, both for the use of the poor. There was a proviso in this law which made it very liberal, that travelers, inmates, lodgers and others may be supplied with victuals and drink for refreshment only.

After this came laws regarding the building of stalls in the market place, and compelling farmers and butchers to bring their goods to market and not to be hawking them from house to house, under a penalty of ten shillings for the use of the Corporation.

A fine of ten shillings must be paid by any one who allows his chimney to take fire so as to blaze out at the top.

Blacksmiths are not allowed to burn charcoal in or about the town, or within a half mile of the limits, under penalty of thirty shillings' fine for the use of the Corporation.

There was a law against butchers blowing up their meat with pipes (making it more subject to taint and infection), and exposing it for sale. All such meat shall be seized by the Corporation. All bakers not making their bread sufficient weight (as agreed by the Assembly) their bread shall be seized and given to the poor.

It was also agreed and ordered that any person galloping their horses through the town hitched to wagons shall pay a fine of thirty shillings, and every person riding horses on the pavements shall pay a fine of five shillings, both for the use of the Corporation.

A law was passed against smoking on the streets. John Passmore, who was Prothonotary at the time, was the

first man fined. He is said to have been a man of remarkable corporation, weighing 450 pounds.

These are some of the laws made by the first Burgesses for the governing of the Corporation, and, never having been repealed, it is a question if they are not still in force.

In the charter of the Corporation provisions were made for holding fairs, two days in the spring and two days in the fall, from which the Corporation received a revenue of from five to eighteen pounds. This was kept up till the borough became a city, with the exception of a few years during the Revolution.

The Corporation seemed to be without a Treasurer till 1761, when Isaac Whitelock was selected as Treasurer, and 15 pounds, 18 shillings given in his hands. He held the office till 1764, when Casper Shaffner was settled on to fill his place. The Corporation handed over to him 81 pounds, 6 shillings and 3 pence.

The first notice of any attention being paid to the fire department was at a meeting held July, 1765, and at this meeting it was agreed a house should be built large enough to contain at least three or five engines in the northwest corner of the market house, to take up three pillars and not any more than four feet in the inside of said house.

John Feltman and Isaac Fetter are hereby appointed to build the house as they think most advantageous. Nothing more is said of the fire department until May, 1776, when Charles Hall presents a bill for 7 pounds, 10 shillings, for taking care of and repairing the fire engines.

During the Revolution, or near the close of it, the citizens became alarmed about the distress among the prisoners of war who were confined here. A meeting of the Burgesses was held on July 13th, 1732, when the following

resolutions were passed: "At this meeting the dangerous consequences that are likely to arise in the barracks from the many and circulating disorders now among the prisoners of war in this place were taken into consideration. Unanimously agreed that it is the sense of the Corporation that the brick store house on the common in the borough of Lancaster be immediately converted into quarters for the reception of the sick, who are immediately to be removed.

"Agreed likewise that the Continental stables be converted and fitted up into a barracks for the reception of such troops as may necessarily require quarters in this place."

At this time General Hazen, with his troops, was quartered at the Cat Tavern, on Prince street. He kept the prisoners from annoying and molesting the citizens, and the Burgesses, on the 2d of November, 1782, called on him with the following resolutions: "We, the Burgesses, and their assistants, of the Corporation of Lancaster, do, with the utmost satisfaction, return you and your officers our most sincere and warmest thanks for the many and distinguished proofs for your regard and attention to us and the inhabitants. Your generous undertaking of erecting barracks, for the reception of your troops, and others that may require hereafter quarters in this place, and thereby easing the inhabitants. Your faithful and steady attention as Superintendent of the prisoners of war and your spirited conduct in general in promoting the public Weal, merits the Approbation and thanks of this incorporated body." Wm. Parr and John Hopson were appointed a committee to wait on Brigadier General Hazen with the above resolution.

During the troublesome times of the Revolution the fairs had been done away with, till at a meeting held on

the 26th day of May, 1783, it was resolved, "That the borough of Lancaster hath for several years been deprived of holding their fairs on account of an oppressive, but, at length, glorious ended war. It is further agreed that the boards and poles be immediately provided for the building of stalls and re-establishing the former custom of holding fairs in the borough, to the great advantage and benefit of the good inhabitants. In consequence of which Jacob Glatz, Jacob Krug and Valentine Brenelsener, of this Board, are appointed a committee to fix plans for erecting stalls for approaching fairs." The next fair did not take place till June, 1783. After the Corporation had paid for the repairs and building of new stalls, they had a balance in the treasury of 4 pounds, 8 shillings and 6 pence.

This is the last mention made of the trying time of the Revolution.

At a meeting of the Corporation on the 4th day of April, 1795, the subject of erecting a building for public offices was brought up. A general meeting of the citizens of the town and county was called, at which it was the unanimous opinion that the Corporation of the borough should grant a spot of ground, part of the ground allotted for the market place, that may be thought suitable for erecting a public building, which ground should be granted free of expense.

At the next meeting of the Corporation it was agreed that the Commissioners of the county, with the approbation of the court, may erect a building for public offices on the present site of the market house, that is to say, the east end of the same. The breadth of the building shall not be over twenty-eight or thirty feet from south to north, and the length forty-five to fifty feet from east to west.

The Judges held a meeting on the first day of January, 1795. John Joseph

Henry, President of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Lancaster; Robert Coleman, Frederick Kuhn and Andrew Graff, Esquires, Associate Judges of the Court, do, by virtue of the presentment of the Grand Jury and orders of the county, erect the public offices on the ground which is allotted for the purpose. They further order and direct the said Commissioners to procure plans for the said building.

After the completion of the building for public offices the Corporation found their market too small, so a meeting of the Corporation on the 2d of March, 1798, to take into consideration the building of a new market house, was held. At this meeting came Charles Smith, Henry Derring, William Kirkpatrick and John Miller, Jr., as a committee from Lodge 43, to consult and agree with the Corporation respecting the privileges of erecting a superstructure upon the market house for the use of the Free Mason Lodge, No. 43. The committee handed the Corporation the following proposal: The Corporation to erect pillars and arches sufficiently strong to support the superstructure and roof, which pillars and arches to be at the expense of the Corporation. The lodge to build the superstructure and roof of the building and to floor and cell.

The Corporation granted the right to erect such superstructure by the Lodge, provided a room shall always be reserved for the use of the Corporation. Signed by order of the Corporation.

PAUL ZANZINGER, C. B.

Signed by order of the Lodge.

C. SMITH,
HENRY DERRING,
JOHN MILLER, JR.,
L. LAUMAN.

The elections of the Burgesses were held in the Court House, but their

meetings were always held at some public house, probably not to be far away from refreshments.

These are some of the incidents that happened and some of the laws that were passed during the days of the Burgesses. In 1818 the borough got too big, as the town did in 1742. The last meeting of the Burgesses was held the 6th day of April, 1818, and the borough was chartered as a city March 20th of the same year.

Minutes of March Meeting.

Lancaster, March 2, 1900.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon in the 2, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the February meeting were read, and, on motion, approved.

A number of donations were reported by the Librarian, and the thanks of the Society were extended to the donors. Among them were valuable books, old newspapers, tickets and other literary wares.

Miss Hannah Holbrook was elected a member of the society, and the names of Mrs. Sarah E. Rengier and Rev. Frederic Gardiner, both of Lancaster, were proposed for membership.

On motion of S. M. Sener, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the earliest members of the society. The President named H. S. Stauffer, P. P. Sentman and Dr. J. W. Houston the committee, who presented the following:

Whereas, God, in His Providence, has seen fit to call to rest William Augustus Atlee, Esq., late a member of our society; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the membership of this society, that in his death the community has lost an exemplary citizen; his profession a bright and shining light; the cause of historical research one of its most active and ardent supporters, and his children an affectionate and indulgent father. Further,

Resolved, That the sympathy of this society be extended to his family in their bereavement, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and printed in the Lancaster papers.

H. S. STAUFFER,
P. P. SENTMAN,
J. W. HOUSTON.

A paper on the "Days of the Burgeses," prepared by Mr. George Steinman, was then read by Miss S. Josephine Myer. It dealt with the borough organization of Lancaster, and with the measures adopted by the first city fathers for the regulation of its affairs.

The thanks of the society were extended to Mr. Steinman for his paper.

Under the head of general discussion, a number of interesting topics were called up and put under review.

The attendance was good, the ladies present being more numerous than usual.

There being no further business, the society, on motion, adjourned.

Flax Culture in Lancaster Co.

The last paper I had the pleasure and privilege to present to this learned organization was entitled, "One of the Lost Industries of the Octorara Valley," and related to the manufacture of charcoal sixty years ago. In the present paper I propose to present another of the lost industries, as it was practiced seventy-five years ago. I refer to the growing and manufacture of flax into its various products in the region above referred to; and, believing that the time is not far distant when those who have participated in this industry will have passed through the gates ajar, I have been impressed with the present duty of preparing this tribute for the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The plant commonly denominated flax is known to scientists by the Latin name *linum*; the German name, flacks; the French name, lin; the English name, flax or lint. Dr. Asa Gray, the great American botanist, gives this herbaceous plant a place in his 26th Order *Linaceae*, or Flax Family, under the Genus *Linum* and Species *Usitatissimum*, and it is described as an herb, with regular and symmetrical hypogynous flowers, four-fifths merous throughout, strongly imbricated calyx, and convolute petals; the five stamens monadelphous at the base, and eight to ten-seeded pod, having twice as many cells (often incomplete) as there are styles. The herb has a tough, fibrous bark, simple and sessile entire leaves, alternate or opposite, without stipules, often replaced with glands, and with corymbose or panicled flowers, the corolla usually ephemeral.

Three species of this family are indigenous to the Northern States, the *Linum Virginianum*, *Linum Boota* and the *Linum Rigidum*, and three species, including the *Usitatissimum*, are exotics. The *Perennea* and *Grandiflorum*, the former with pale blue flowers and the latter with its showy red or crimson flowers, are often cultivated in our gardens, and bloom the entire season. All of these species are annual. The seeds of the flax plant are small, flattened, ovoid-shaped, 1-16 by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, dark brown color, with a smooth, shining mucilaginous coat, and flat, oily cotyledons, from which linseed or flaxseed oil is obtained, and largely used in painting and for other purposes in the arts.

The cultivation and manufacture of flax is, doubtless, the most ancient textile industry for clothing, except the figleaf, and is cotemporaneous with the stone age. The cultivation and manufacture of flax into garments, bedding, ropes, nets for fishing and catching wild animals, dates from the earliest history of the human family, and frequent mention is made of fine linen by both sacred and profane historians.

Egypt especially was famous for fine linen. All of the Egyptians were arrayed in garments of fine linen, and the Priesthood were required to each wear a vesture of fine linen. From Egypt and Palestine the cultivation of flax and manufacture of linen gradually spread over Central and Northern Europe, including the British Isles. Asia also engaged in the production and manufacture of this textile, and, although Russia grew great quantities of flax, and Belgium was celebrated for flax of fine texture, yet Ireland excelled all other lands in the manufacture of fine linens, and Irish linen was in great demand. Dr. McCosh, himself a Scotchman, avers that it behooves a Scotchman to be right, for, if wrong,

no power on earth can right him. This is largely true of the Scotch-Irishman, and, in accordance with this trait of character, when these people emigrated to America, they brought with them their industries, customs, habits and beliefs, and with them came the potato, which had been introduced into Ireland, along with tobacco, in 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Along with the potato came flax, with the spade for the potato and the scutching knife, the hackle, the spinning-wheel and the loom for the flax.

These were meritorious and commendable industries, but, with these, others also came not belonging to this class, chief among which was the distillation of Irish whisky and peach brandy, the imbibition of which led to many a miniature Donnybrook Fair.

In obedience to their early teaching, these Scotch-Irish settlers, of which nationality (if we may so use the term) the pioneer farmers of the Occident were largely composed, some English Friends, and a few Germans all felt the necessity of raising a crop of flax, to furnish clothing of certain kinds, household trimmings of bedding, table linen, bagging and many other necessary articles, and, in accordance with this impression, planted from one-half to three acres of flax for domestic purposes. The flax cultivation from the days of the pioneer continued the middle of the present century. The industry was probably at its highest period of evolution about 1820, but the cheaper production of cotton goods, by means of slave labor, gradually drove the flax out of competition, and in 1850 had entirely ruined the industry. In the days of the pioneer farmers the cultivation and manufacture of flax consisted of the following process: First, planting; second, pulling; third, rippling; fourth, retting or rotting; fifth, breaking, scutching and hack-

ling; sixth, spinning, and seventh, weaving. Each process will be taken up in regular order.

In the spring season the ground for the flax plot was carefully selected, freedom from weeds being a requisite; it was thoroughly plowed, rolled and harrowed, until the surface earth was fine and level; then the seed, three bushels to the acre, was sown broadcast, and covered either with short-toothed harrows or with hand-rakes, even a brush drag being used; it was then again rolled to settle the earth around the seed, and thus promote germination. Thickly-grown plants on thin soil conduced to the growth of a fine fibre, which gave value to the plant. The plants ranged from one and a-half feet to three feet high, and when in full bloom the plot or field was certainly a most beautiful floral display, of bright blue flowers, hiding from view the stalks and leaves.

The next process in flax cultivation was the pulling. As soon as the crop was ripened sufficiently to color the seeds brown, the entire family of the owner capable of pulling, and many of the neighbors, especially the young folks, entered the flax plot, and pulled the stalks up with the roots attached, if possible selecting a time when the earth would readily yield to the withdrawal of the plants. As pulled, it was tied up in small sheaves, or bundles, using flax for the band. It was then stood up in stooks, or shocks, until the entire crop was harvested, when it was hauled to the barn, on the floor of which the rippling process was inaugurated. This process consisted in the removal of the seed bolls, or capsules, containing the seeds. This was accomplished by beating the hands, or small bundles of the flax, over large stones or blocks of wood, or by means of a large iron comb, with teeth five inches long. The hands

were pulled through the comb, thereby leaving the stalks free from seed bolls and leaves. This operation was performed by fastening the comb to a block of wood, elevated, so that the operators could be seated. A man on either side of the comb would alternately draw a hand of the flax through the comb. These combs were also used to draw the seeds off broom corn. The seed bolls were then gathered up and either threshed with a flail or subjected to crushing by means of a small roller. The seeds and the capsules were then separated by means of a winnowing fan, and the seeds were then ready for the oil mill. The ruins of these old oil mills are yet found in the Octorara Valley, notably one on the farm of David Jones, one-half mile south of Steelville.

The stalks, freed from seeds and leaves, were then ready for the retting or rotting process. Two modes of retting were in vogue. One, by immersing the stalks in a pond of fresh, clear, running water, free from iron or lime. The other mode by dew, rain and sun retting. In the water-retting process, the stalks, tied in bundles, were stood upright, roots down, in such a manner as to admit of free circulation for the water and escape of the gases evolved. The entire crop was packed in this manner in the water pool, covered with straw and weighted down with stones, to keep the stalks submerged. In a few days fermentation commenced, gases were given off, and in two or three weeks, depending upon the temperature, the fibrous bark began to separate from the woody centre, the plant being exogenous in character.

The plants were then removed from the water bath, and dried by being spread out and exposed to the sun's rays. When thoroughly dried, they were ready for breaking.

The dew and sun process consisted in spreading out the stalks in some lawn-like situation, gently sloping to the south, if possible, the stalks remaining exposed to the sun, dew and rain for weeks, and being turned frequently, to facilitate the retting process, which was important. After the fibre began to separate from the woody centre the stalks were tied up in bundles and were then ready for the breaker. Thorough retting contributed to fine fibre, which enhanced the value of the flax, and the examination of the retting was conducted by experts.

The breaking was accomplished by a machine, especially constructed for this purpose, but frequently inquisitive boys had their fingers pinched by it, as I can testify to my individual experience in this line.

The breaker consisted of a heavy wood frame, 5 feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, the sides and end pieces being 4 to 5 inches square, supported by four feet two and one-half feet long. Lengthwise in the centre of the frame, and attached to either end, were five hard-wood boards on edge, five inches wide and one inch thick, parallel with the side pieces and each other one inch apart, with a rounding bevel on the top edge. Hinged by wooden hinges to this frame at one end was another vertically-moving frame, which consisted of two end pieces, supporting four five-inch hard-wood blades, five inches wide and one inch thick, beveled as the stationary blades, and so adjusted as to fit into the interspaces between the stationary blades. The movable frame was operated by means of a wooden rod extending from one end of the movable frame to the other. The upper frame being raised, a hand of flax was thrown across the stationary blades and the movable blades were forced down between the stationary blades, thus breaking the

stalks. This process was continued, reversing the ends of the flax stalks until the woody centre was broken into shives, pieces about one inch long. The flax was then ready for scutching. This part of the labor was generally performed by women, as, indeed, were all the after manipulations, until manufactured into cloth. The scutching was done by so holding the hand of flax as to hang over the rounded edge of an upright board, either attached to a heavy block or inserted into the ground, when operating under friendly shade trees, when repeated blows by means of a two-edged wooden knife, three feet long and four inches wide, the knife slanted downward along the board, striking the broken flax at an acute angle, removed the woody parts of the plant; some of the fibre was also removed, and was known as codilla, or scutching tow, and was used in manufacturing cordage.

After all the reedy part of the plant had been removed, the flax was then ready for hackling, or hatcheling. The hackle was composed of eight to ten rows of pointed iron spikes, with eight to twelve in each row, all set in a wooden block one-quarter of an inch apart. The hackle was fastened to a slab bench of suitable height so that the operator could be seated. The hand of scutched flax was then drawn through the spikes of the hackle many times until the fibres became fine and silky. The short and coarse fibres were removed by the hackle, and this was known as hackling tow, which was manufactured into tow linen for men's wear. A new suit of tow linen, well starched, was something to be proud of, and the owner would don the suit on special occasions and on Sunday, and looked quite nobby, as he, with others, gathered in the churchyard before service to talk over the events of the week. The hackled flax was twisted into rolls and laid aside

ready for spinning, which process consisted in drawing the flax into twisted threads of various degrees of fineness, as required by the texture of the proposed goods to be manufactured and the expertness of the manipulator, whose tactile development of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand was no less than wonderful.

The spinning wheel was nothing more nor less than a complicated high-g geared twisting machine, and consisted of a bench, one and one-half to two feet long, six to eight inches wide, and two inches thick, supported by three or four bracing feet. Two uprights near one end supported the axle of a wheel, which was 18 to 20 inches in diameter, with hub and radiating spokes supporting a three-inch-deep rim, or felloe, one-half to three quarters of an inch thick, grooved on its periphery to admit a cord or band one-eighth of an inch in diameter. This wheel was operated by means of a treadle and crank. On the other end of the bench was attached a sliding board, held in position by a screw or wedge, to which board were fastened two uprights, which supported the flyer on a spindle, on which was a small grooved pulley, one and one-half inches in diameter, over which the driving belt ran, and gave motion to the spindle, which was composed of two half-round pieces of steel, attached to each other at either end, but separated in the middle, to permit of some outward spring. The flyer consisted of one-half of a wooden circle, the convexity facing the operator, and attached to the near end of the spindle along the limbs of the flyer were several hooks, over which the twisted thread ran, admitted through an opening in the end of the spindle, as it was delivered upon the spool on the spindle. This spool was three inches long and two inches in diameter. The spool re-

volved upon the spindle, held in situ by friction produced by the spring of the spindle, so nicely adjusted that while twisting the thread the spool was held stationary until ready to reel up the thread as soon as the tension of the thread was removed. Thus the spool was alternately at rest and in motion.

After a sufficient number of spools to form the warp or chain were filled with thread the operators were ready to begin the weaving process, other spools being retained for the woof or filling, which was wound upon shuttle bobbing. It was an interesting sight to see six or eight matrons and maidens, all in one room, operating their spinning machines, or spinning wheels, as they were termed. The spinning wheel and side saddle were as necessary to the complete outfit of a young lady seventy-five years ago as a piano is to the young lady of to-day, and these well-developed, rosy-cheeked, healthy maidens could sing to the music or hum of the spinning wheels as our young ladies of to-day do to the tones of the piano. It is true the music was not operative then, as now, but "Bonnie Doon," "Mary's Dream," "The Deep Blue Sea," "Annie Laurie" (old version) and "Kitty of Coleraine" were favorites, especially the latter, which, although imported from Ireland, was applicable to their adopted land. As but few of our members are conversant with the song, I have taken the privilege of presenting it:

KITTY OF COLERAINE.

As beautiful Kitty one morning was
tripping,
With a pitcher of milk, from the Fair
of Coleraine;
When she saw me she stumbled; the
pitcher it tumbled,
And all the sweet buttermilk watered
the plain.

Oh! what shall I do, now! It was looking at you, now!
Sure, sure, such a pitcher I'll ne'er see again;
'Twas the pride of my dairy. Oh! Barney McLeary,
You are sent as a plague to the girls of Coleraine.

I sat down beside her, and gently did chide her,
That such trifling misfortune should give her such pain;
A kiss then I gave her, and ere I did leave her,
She vowed for such pleasure she'd break it again.
'Twas haymaking season, I can't tell the reason—
Misfortunes will never come single 'tis plain;
For very soon after poor Kitty's disaster
There was not a pitcher found whole in Coleraine.

These girls not only operated spinning wheels, but planted corn, made hay, assisted in harvesting, and also indulged in those back-breaking exercises of gathering apples, picking potatoes, heaping up stones, and many other kinds of outdoor work, which developed them physically and mentally, fitting mothers for the present generation, distinguished for brawn and brain.

The weaving was done upon a loom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet square. There were four corner posts, bound together by cross-ties, a beam for the warp, another for the woven goods, a pair of heddles, one swinging baton beam, which contained a weavers' reed, and a shuttle track. The shuttle was 12 to 15 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches square, and hollowed out to admit of a bobbin filled with thread.

The first act in weaving was to prepare the warp, which was done by stringing the spinning wheel spools on a wire frame, and winding the thread off the spools on the warp beam by turning it around and drawing the

thread off the spools, distributing it evenly over the beam by means of a reed. When the warp had been transferred to the beam, the ends of the threads were drawn through the eye of the heddles, alternately. The threads were then passed through the reed, in the batten frame, and attached to the cloth roller. The heddles are moved vertically, by means of treadles, and, as they move up and down, alternately, a triangular space is opened between the alternate threads of the warp, through which the shuttle passes, leaving a thread in the opened chain, which is then driven up against the cloth previously woven by means of the batten reed. Then the other half of the chain is depressed, the shuttle returns through the opening, leaving another thread in its course, which is also driven up against the woven goods, to become a part of the fabric. This process is continued until the entire warp is filled with the woof, and the cloth is finished. It is then removed from the loom, and, when the goods were intended for bed linen, table cloths and shirting, subjected to the bleaching process.

Bleaching was accomplished by steeping the goods in a solution of wood ashes lye for a few days, then washing them and exposing them to the sun's rays for some time. The goods were then placed in a vat filled with buttermilk. After a time they were again treated to the lye bath, to the sun's rays and the immersion in the buttermilk in this order, until the required freedom from color had been obtained. The hackling tow was subjected to the spinning and weaving processes, but rarely bleached, and was made into gentlemen's outer garments in its natural color. A heavy grade of tow linen was made into Conestoga wagon covers, bagging and straw bedding. The scutching tow was used

to make ropes. Every hunter had a supply on hand, to clean his muzzle-loading gun, and even used it for wadding, as paper was a scarce commodity in those days.

The last process I desire to call your attention to was the expression of the linseed or flaxseed oil from the seeds. The seeds were ground or crushed by means of a conical stone, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base and 10 inches at the apex of the cone. A hole was drilled lengthwise through the stone, and a shaft passed through. There was a smooth stone, or hardwood bed, circular in form, with upright in the centre; to this upright, the apex end of the shaft was attached, admitting of a circular sweep of the shaft and stone around the circular bed, by means of a horse attached to the outer end of the shaft. The flaxseed was spread over the bed and the revolving cone crushed the seeds as it moved around the circle. After the seeds were thoroughly crushed they were placed in large kettles, with sufficient water to admit of boiling. The oil, being of less specific gravity than the water, rose to the surface, and was skimmed off the water, then placed in vats, and, after cooling, was drawn out of the vats, and was ready to be used in the arts and medicine. About thirty per centum of the weight of the seeds was obtained in oil. The residue was subjected to heavy pressure, the oil and water forced out of the resulting mass, which was known as oil-cake, and was fed to cattle. Sometimes the oil was extracted from the seeds by pressure, and was known as cold-drawn linseed oil.

I would not have you infer that the cultivation and manufacture of flax was confined to the Octorara Valley, for this industry extended over the entire Northern States, and doubtless the

processes for the growing and mode of manufacturing were much the same. I have only collected the early pioneer methods, and presented them as they existed seventy-five years ago. Later some of these manipulations were improved upon, but the history of the manufacture of flax in 1825 is substantially as here given, and, although three-quarters of a century has passed away, yet, even now, you can find table and bed-linen in the households of many of the descendants of the first families of the Octorara Valley which was manufactured by their grandmothers, as above described. These old linens are justly treasured as heirlooms, and destined to descend to future generations.

During the period of the Civil War, when cotton goods had advanced 1,000 per cent. in price, a spasmodic attempt to grow flax was made in the Northern States, but upon the restoration of peace the effort was abandoned, as cotton goods were again so reduced in price that flax could not compete in the market. A few years since an attempt was made in some localities to grow flax for the seed alone. The crop was harvested with reapers, no value being attached to the fibre. But the enterprise was not remunerative, and, consequently, was soon abandoned.

In conclusion, I desire to appeal to the citizens of our good old county of Lancaster who are interested in the patriotic and educational work being done by the Lancaster County Historical Society, and who have in their possession articles that they can contribute, illustrative of the agriculture, the manufactures, the literature and the history of Lancaster county. In fact, anything that can be used in building up a museum, exhibitory of the story of the industries of the past generations. We hope in the near future, through the generosity of

liberal-minded citizens, to be able to erect a suitable building, for the preservation and exhibition of such donations. Contributions along this line, or in Mr. Brosius' National currency, may be sent to any of the officers of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Minutes of April Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., April 6, 1900.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its usual monthly meeting this afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The minutes of the March meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion were approved.

The applications of Mrs. Sarah E. Rengler, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham and Rev. Frederic Gardiner for membership were called up and the applicants duly elected.

The paper of the day was read by Dr. J. W. Houston, his subject being "Flax Cultivation and Manufacture; one of the Lost Industries of Lancaster County." This was a minute description of the flax industry from the planting of the seed until the woven article comes from the loom. The lecture was illustrated by the old time implements used to prepare the fibre for the wheel, the wheel itself and specimens of the tow and thread made out of it. The paper was of great interest inasmuch as modern methods and machinery have completely done away with the methods of our ancestors in this matter.

The donations were specimens of double and twisted linen sewing thread made by Mrs. Henry Bushong in 1845, but which was as fresh as if made yesterday, and superior in strength to the best linen threads of to-day. Also some hackled flax made by Mrs. Withers in 1841 and some linen yarn spun by Rachael Valentine in 1848; all presented by Dr. Houston.

Among the other donations was a prescription written by General Edward Hand, in 1798 (who was a doctor before he became a General), for Mr. Peter Ellmaker, donated by Mr. Watson-Ellmaker, of this city, together with a letter from Daniel Buckley relating to the patient spoken of above. There were besides a number of minor literary articles from various sources.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY 4, 1900.

LETTER BY DR. JOHN L. ATLEE.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE POEM.

By JUDGE FRANK, of Harrisburg.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1900.

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W. Ch.
The Society
8-26-1932

Letter by Dr. John L. Atlee.

The following account of a case of Cynanche Tonsillaris, in which tracheotomy was resorted to, is from the pen of the operator himself, the eminent physician and surgeon, John Light Atlee, M. D., to his uncle, E. Atlee, M. D.:

Dear Uncle: My son, William, was taken, on the 9th of January, with the premonitory symptoms of fever, which, by the next morning, was fully developed, and accompanied by the usual symptoms of Cynanche Tonsillaris. He had also a hoarse cough, indicating some affection of the larynx, which we did not think of much consequence, as he had been frequently troubled with it before. The fever continued three days, when it yielded to purgatives and antimonials, so that on the 13th he was so far convalescent as to amuse himself during the day and evening in playing about the chamber. On that night, however, his sleep was restless and disturbed, and he would frequently start up in bed in great alarm. About three o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, we were awaked by alarming symptoms of suffocation, which, however, subsided so completely before I was sufficiently awake to observe them that I again lay down in security. These paroxysms recurred occasionally until daybreak, when his mother, in great alarm, awaked, and told me that she thought William had the croup. Finding her apprehensions to be well grounded, the most active measures were adopted, and Drs. Humes and Muhlenberg were called in to my assistance. Bleeding, emetics, calomel and blisters were freely resorted to, assisted by seneca and the

hive syrup, but although we were able to procure temporary relief from the paroxysms, they would recur at intervals of six or eight hours. He remained in this situation through the 14th and 15th, and on the night of the 15th, just after midnight, a violent paroxysm came on, and before I could adopt any decided measures for his relief he was on the point of suffocation. I sent immediately for the physicians and ran down stairs for my instruments, determined, if other means should be unsuccessful, to open the trachea. On my return he was gasping for breath in his mother's arms, just on the point of dying from suffocation. Under these trying circumstances, I cut through the integuments and completed the opening into the trachea, just as the physicians entered the room.

For a minute he lay apparently lifeless; he then opened his eyes and looked around him, at the same time breathing so softly and sweetly that I could scarcely realize that life was not extinct.

In about five minutes he had so far recovered as to appear, with the exception of the wound, entirely well. The wound was kept patulous until an instrument could be procured to keep it permanently distended. The mucus was expelled by coughing through the artificial opening, and removed as it accumulated—he breathed softly and sweetly—his pulse and skin were natural. The larynx, however, remained closed, and he breathed only through the artificial opening—he was unable to make any sound, and could only indicate his wants by the motion of his lips.

His physicians, with whom Dr. Carpenter was now associated, thought with me that there was a fair prospect of recovery, but on the following evening his breathing became more frequent, with other febrile symptoms, followed by a paroxysm similar to that

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which had preceded the operation. It appeared to me as if a spasm had seized the trachea below the opening, as the whole trachea was so contracted that I could scarcely introduce a probe. I succeeded, however, in doing so, opened the trachea, and immediately he expelled a firm coagulum of lymph, which had formed in the trachea and bronchiae. Temporary relief followed, but in a few hours the paroxysms returned and continued to recur until they terminated his existence about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. So distressing were the spasms that I almost regretted the performance of an operation which only prolonged the dear child's sufferings. But it was one of the means which had been successful in other hands, and had I omitted it I should forever have regretted it. Indeed, I have always reflected upon myself for having once before neglected to operate under similar circumstances.

JOHN L. ATLEE.

Lancaster, April 11, 1830.

Joseph Bonaparte Poem.

Joseph Bonaparte at Bethlehem in 1821

The following verses, written by Judge Franks, of the Dauphin County Bar, were contributed by Mr. Abraham S. Schropp, of Bethlehem, Pa., who found them among his father's papers.

Mr. Schropp's copy was endorsed as follows: "Impromptu written on the occasion of Joseph Bonaparte's visit to Bethlehem (in August, A. D. 1821), for the benefit of health, and his speedy cure by Dr. Daniel L. Green.

"These lines were written by Judge Franks, from Harrisburg, who was here at the same time, on a visit."

King Joe, it is said, took it into his Head
To Bethlehem Hall to repair, Sir,
To Exhibit his Wealth and to better his
Health
Under Dr. Green's medical care, Sir.

A fortnight, at least, he had thought he
must feast,
On Bolusses, potions and Trout, Sir,
He arrived in the night, but next morn
'ere 'twas Light
He was cured of his gravel and gout, Sir.

Having heard of Green's Fame, when to
Bethlehem he came,
In an instant the Doctor was called, Sir;
Who, at Joseph's command, quickly took
him in hand,
Ere the Horses were rubb'd down and
stall'd, Sir.

Next morn at the dawn King Joe gave a
yawn,
And, expecting his aches, op'd his eyes,
Sir;
But noble Green's skill had cured every ill
And the monarch rose up in surprise, Sir.

For the Doctor he call'd; for the Doctor
he call'd;
To be knighted at once, on the spot, Sir.
The Doctor appeared, and the sword was
upreared,
On the son of Old Gallipot, Sir.

But the Doctor was wise, he cast down
his eyes,
And the Honour of Knighthood declined,
Sir;
Said, "A boon I will crave, with your
Majesty's leave,
And a grant of it hope I will find, Sir.

"In the course of my life, and, too, with-
out wife,
I ne'er a poor shilling could save, Sir.
Now a Great Joe I have saved, Sir,
And the boon I have craved,
Is a little Joe, Sir, if you'r willing."

The King in amaze at the Doctor did
gaze,
And soon crossed his Hand with the gold,
Sir;
Then packed up his Purses, went off with
his Horses,
Leaving naught but the Tale to be told,
Sir.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, May 4, 1900.

The May meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, was held this afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, and the minutes of the April meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The donations consisted of a copy of the "Hornet," dated November 3, 1823, presented by Mr. Amos Rutter, and a number of exchange publications.

The main paper was an excellent biographical sketch of Simon Snyder, the first Governor of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a native-born Lancaster county man. The sketch was a very full and appreciative one, and, perhaps, the best that has so far appeared of this able, faithful and honest public servant.

The Society received from Congressman Brosius a copy of a letter written by the late eminent surgeon, John L. Atlee, Sr., which appeared in "The Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," published in Cincinnati, in 1831. It describes minutely the operation of tracheotomy performed by him on his son, under very trying circumstances, that being then a comparatively new operation in surgery.

The Secretary read some impromptu verses received from Hon. A. S. Schopp, of Bethlehem, and found among his father's papers. They were written by Judge Frank, of Harris-

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burg, on the occasion of ex-King Joseph Bonaparte's visit to Bethlehem in the summer of 1821 for the benefit of his health, and his speedy cure by a local doctor.

All the above papers and contributions were ordered to be published, as usual, in the Society's proceedings, after the thanks of the Society had been voted to the donors.

The miscellaneous discussions on the papers read and allied topics were interesting, as usual. There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1900.

Active Members, 107; Honorary Members, 4;

Exchange List, 16; Total, 127.

B. C. ATLEE, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
W. W. APPEL, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, Lancaster, Pa.
J. C. BURKHOLDER, Lancaster, Pa.
J. W. B. BAUSMAN, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, Lancaster, Pa.
MRS. HENRY BAUMGARDNER, Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN H. BAUMGARDNER, Lancaster, Pa.
O. P. BRICKER, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
A. C. BRUNNER, Esq., Columbia, Pa.
FREDERICK H. BUCHER, Columbia, Pa.
JOHN A. BOYLE, Lancaster, Pa.
BENJAMIN R. BOGGS, Harrisburg, Pa.
SAMUEL D. BAUSMAN, Lancaster, Pa.
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK, Lancaster, Pa.
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SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.

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A REVOLUTIONARY RECORD.
THE JULIANA LIBRARY.
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

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Exch.
The Society
12-7-1931

Earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster County.

The early history of Lancaster county gathers around its ancient churches. In colonial days, far more than at present, the church was the centre of social life; and those who would study that life in its more recent developments should not fail to do justice to one of the most important of its constituent elements.

In presenting a paper, which I have entitled, "The Earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster County," it may be said that the general subject has received considerable attention. The Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh led the way; but several pastors have followed in his steps by preparing excellent monographs concerning their respective charges. In the Library of the Historical Society of the Reformed Church there are two large volumes of ancient documents—gathered by Drs. Mayer and Harbaugh—which consist in great measure of correspondence between the pioneers of the Reformed Church in this country and the authorities of the church of Holland, who, in those early days, exercised paternal care over the infant churches in America. These papers have been frequently investigated, with the result that the outlines of early Reformed history have been satisfactorily drawn. It was known, however, for many years, that the greater part of this correspondence had remained in the Fatherland; and it was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we learned, several years ago, that a number of Americans were engaged in examining and transcribing the ecclesiastical archives of Holland.

Among these investigators the Rev. William J. Hinke, of Philadelphia, was peculiarly successful; and it is due to his untiring research that new light has been cast on the beginnings of the Reformed Church in Lancaster county. In our present paper we shall quote freely from his excellent articles, published during the present year in several religious periodicals.

On a tablet in front of the First Reformed Church on Orange street, in this city, we have all read the inscription: "Founded in 1736." That this is the correct date of the erection of the earliest church-building is abundantly attested by congregational records; but for the origin of the congregation itself we must go back a little further. It may, we know, be accepted as a rule that the building of a church implies the previous existence of a congregation; and, indeed, in most instances, the incipient congregation requires some time to become sufficiently consolidated to venture upon the important enterprise of building a church. It is, indeed, on record that, as early as 1733, the Reformed congregation in Lancaster was already in existence. When it is remembered that the town was laid out in 1730, these dates indicate a very respectable antiquity; but it is now evident that there was an earlier church in the country, not very far away, which the Reformed people of this neighborhood attended before the founding of the town.

In early records there are frequent reference to a church called "Conestoga," or "the Hill Church." It was always mentioned with respect as the earliest Reformed Church in all this region. No such church is known at present, and it is evident that it must have ceased to exist at a very early period. Concerning this church we have now a good deal of information; but, to understand its peculiar position and relations, it is necessary to

refer briefly to certain preliminary events.

The earliest settlements of the Germans in Pennsylvania may be said, in a general way, to have been made in two districts, which were then regarded as separate and distinct. The first of these was included in the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. It comprised, besides the city of Philadelphia, a great part of the territory which is now included in the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh and Berks. The second district was a portion of Chester county, extending indefinitely westward from the Octopara. Even after the organization of Conestoga township, in 1718, a much more extensive region was popularly known as "Conestoga." In the eastern district the members of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches were in the majority, but in "Conestoga" they were comparatively few in number, though it is known that there were some of them in this region from the time of the earliest settlement.

If the earliest settlers had been accompanied across the sea by their European pastors, it is possible that Reformed Churches might have been immediately established, but the people were left without leaders and had to meet the religious situation as best they could. Indeed, it must be confessed that, apart from the organization by Hollanders, in 1710, of several small congregations in Bucks county, and the arrival in the same year of an eccentric Swiss clergyman, who seems to have accomplished nothing, we have no knowledge that the Reformed Church of Pennsylvania enjoyed any pastoral oversight or instruction during the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

After waiting long for regular pastors, the people began to take matters into their own hands. They built school houses, and persuaded the

schoolmasters, or other intelligent persons, to conduct worship, and to read printed sermons on Sundays. They did not regard this as a satisfactory arrangement, but it was the best they could do; and who can blame them?

In Montgomery county there was an excellent schoolmaster, whose name was John Philip Boehm. He was not very highly educated, but had, in earlier life, conducted the Reformed parochial school in the city of Worms, in Germany, and had served in the same capacity elsewhere. His father had been a minister, and he knew exactly how a Reformed Church ought to be conducted. Having emigrated to America in 1720, his talents and personal excellence were soon recognized, and three incipient congregations, Falkner Swamp, Skippack, and White Marsh, besought him to become their pastor. He hesitated long, because he had not been ordained; but, at last, after serving for several years as a "reader," he yielded to the importunities of the people, and in 1725 assumed the pastoral office.

The Reformed people of Conestoga were a little slower in effecting an organization. For several years their devotions had been led by a pious tailor, named John Conrad Tempelman. This man subsequently wrote a letter to the Synods of North and South Holland, in which he embodied his recollections of this early period. In his letter, dated February 13, 1733, there is a paragraph which is very important for our present purpose. He says: "The church in Canastota had its origin in the year 1725, with a small gathering in private houses, here and there, with the reading of a sermon, with singing and prayer, according to the German Reformed order, on all Sundays and holidays; but, for want of ministers, without the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper." Tempelman, at this time, declined to be chosen pas-

tor, preferring to remain a "reader," or evangelist, but he was finally ordained to the ministry, and, having removed to what is now Lebanon county, became the founder of a number of important churches.

When the Reformed people of Conestoga learned that Boehm had organized the churches of Philadelphia county, they invited him to perform a similar service in their behalf, and he acceded to their request. In a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, dated January 14, 1739, he says: "This district of Cannestoga is very extensive. The first congregation which was gathered here I call 'Hill Church' (Bergkirch); it is situated in the center. I served it according to their call to come to them twice a year, for the first time in the year 1727, on the 15th of October, and there were present fifty-nine communicants, as this was the first time that a communion service had been celebrated in the Cannestoga valley." During the periods intervening between the semi-annual communion seasons, I suppose, Tempelman continued to act as reader.

The work which had begun so auspiciously was soon seriously disturbed. On the 18th of September, 1727, the Reverend George Michael Weiss arrived in America. He had in Europe been regularly ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church, and was disposed to magnify his office. Having heard that Boehm was performing ministerial acts without ordination, he protested vigorously in word and deed. He wrote a letter, dated October 2, 1727, to George Schwab, "who had settled in Conestoga," went there some time afterwards, and "administered the Lord's supper to some who had come over the sea with him." Boehm says: "He drew the people over to him, but left them soon afterwards." In the meantime, however, Boehm had applied for regular ordina-

tion to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland. His request was granted, and by the authority of the Classis he was ordained by the Dutch Ministers of New York, on the 29th of January, 1730. The ground of Weiss' objections having thus been removed, he discontinued his visits to Conestoga. Boehm then proceeded to reorganize the congregation according to the instructions which he had received from the authorities of the church. "On the 30th of May, 1730," he says, "a large congregation gathered and requested to be organized according to the church-order approved by the Classis of Amsterdam. On this occasion there were 75 communicants."

Tempelman's letter, from which we have already quoted, contains the following interesting passage, referring to this period. "Afterwards," he says, "Rev. Boehm served them, at first voluntarily at their request, but later, after being regularly ordained, he administered baptism and communion for two years, although he lived twenty-one hours (63 miles) away from them, being satisfied with the voluntary offerings. He also established a church-order among them, and installed elders, elected by the congregation, and himself exercised a strict and careful supervision, whereby the congregation has been brought into good order."

Boehm's correspondence contains a passage, referring to his numerous missionary journeys, which is somewhat pathetic. He says, January 29, 1730: "In this service I have now labored to the best of my ability for four and a-half years, and during this whole time I can truthfully say I received rather less than above £20 (about \$100) as my salary for all my great labor and the neglect of my own work (on the farm). But, because of the many sects which slander a minister most fearfully for receiving a salary, I dare not say anything, nor on

account of the great poverty of most of my members. This has often brought tears from my eyes, when I was alone upon my long and difficult journeys, as I could hardly see how I could get along, for I have a wife and six children, four of whom are still young. My debts are continuously increasing, as I have to attend to my ministry and must leave my work undone. This is the reason that I cannot pay the interest, which may deprive me again of my land." It is pleasant to know that after all Boehm did not lose his land, but that by its rapid increase in value, he became possessed of a comfortable estate. It was, like Mercutio's wound, "not as deep as a well, not as wide as a church door, but it was enough—it would serve."

The "Conestoga" district was too extensive to be occupied by a single congregation. Tempelman tells us, in 1733: "The congregation in the Chanastoka, by reason of its growth, and the great distance between the members, has been divided into six preaching places. Three of these places are served by a Reformed minister, John Peter Miller, by whom also another strong congregation is served about seven hours (21 miles) distant, called Tulpehocken. But now on account of the division of the congregations they can no longer be served by Pastor Boehm, nor by the above named Miller, because of the great distance of the different places one from another, as also because of his (Boehm's) increased activity, and the heavy labor resting upon him." Tempelman enumerates the congregations in what he regards as Boehm's district, as follows:

"The first congregation numbered 55 members, with the following Elders: Rudolf Heller and Michael Albert.

"The second congregation numbered 51. The Elders were: Hans George Schwab, Johannes Goehr and Conrad Werns.

"The third congregation numbered 30. Their Elders were: Johann Jacob Hock and Andrew Halsbrun."

Concerning the identification of these churches there is little difficulty. The first is, of course, "Conestoga." Michael Albert is mentioned in Boehm's correspondence as an elder of "the Hill Church," as late as 1740. The second congregation was "Cocalico"—afterwards called Bethany, near Ephrata. The names of two of the aforesaid elders—Goehr and Werns—appear in the records of that congregation. The third congregation was Lancaster. John Jacob Hock—who is here mentioned as an elder—was afterwards chosen by the congregation as its first pastor. The record of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster says: "Now as regards the building of our church, the beginning was made in the year 1736, and by the help of God it was so far completed that on the 20th of June, Whitsunday, divine worship was held in it the first time. The reverend and pious John Jacob Hock was called as the regular pastor." Hock was evidently a devout elder, who, in the absence of an ordained minister, was chosen to the ministry by the people, somewhat as Boehm had been called at the beginning of his work. In less than two years the name of Hock disappears from the records, and it is possible that, as soon as a regular minister could be secured, he retired to private life.

The three congregations which were served by Miller are provisionally identified by Prof. Hinke as Zeltenreich, Meyers (now Brickerville) and Muddy Creek. They were mere preaching places, and the actual organization may have been effected at a later date.

After this period the history of the Conestoga church becomes indistinct. No doubt it was greatly depleted by the organization of neighboring churches, especially by the building of

a church in Lancaster. After 1739 the Conestoga church was served at intervals by the Rev. J. B. Rieger, of Lancaster, but it had evidently ceased to be regarded as an important point. In that year Boehm reported that the congregations at Lancaster, Cocalico, and Hill worshipped in log buildings. In 1740 the Hill church offered to pay an annual salary of eight pounds and twenty-five bushels of oats for the services of a regular minister. In that year the elders were Lorentz Herschel Roth (probably Hergelroth), Michael Albert, Michael Weidler, and John Leyn (or Lein). In 1747 Michael Weidler was a delegate to Coetus (Synod), convened in Philadelphia, though in that year his pastor, the Rev. J. B. Rieger, is said to have served only two churches, "Erlentown" and Schaeffer's church, and "Conestoga" is not mentioned. In the following year, 1748, however, we find in the list of elders the name of John Lein, as representative from the latter congregation. His name is accompanied by a very extraordinary note. The record says: "John Lein, of the earliest congregation established in Cannastoka, on the 30th of May, 1730, where Pastor Rieger preaches." This seems to indicate that Mr. Lein was regarded as a sort of patriarch, and that the church which he represented was deemed worthy of special honor. On the same page we read that Nicholas Trewer was the representative from Lancaster, "the new town in Cannastoka." As the old church in Conestoga now disappears from the minutes, it is natural to suppose that the church in the new town had, to some extent, taken its place, and that soon afterwards regular services in the "Hill Church" were discontinued.

We now come to the consideration of the question: "Where was this church situated?" We have seen that it was undoubtedly the earliest Re-

formed Church in Lancaster county; it may, therefore, be interesting to determine its exact location.

It would seem at first sight as if Pastor Boehm had himself conclusively settled the question. He says in 1735: "These three congregations in Canastota are thus situated: Lancaster, towards the south; thence six miles to the Hill Church (Bergkirch), from which is six miles to Cocollica." The last named church, it will be remembered, was Bethany Church, near Ephrata.

Professor Hinke suggests that the only place which fulfilled these conditions of distance is Heller's Church, in Upper Leacock township, and that "the first church in Conestoga" must have stood on ground on which Heller's Church has since been erected. Against this identification several objections have been urged. It has been said that Heller's Church does not stand on a hill, and that Boehm could not, therefore, have called it the Hill Church. We are, however, informed by those who know the region well that the church is actually situated on high ground, and that from whatever direction it may be approached there is a gradual ascent. This fact may have impressed itself on Boehm's mind when he called it "the Hill Church." There is no indication that the name was ever adopted by the congregation.

Another objection has been urged on the ground of distance. It is actually six miles, or a little more, from Lancaster to "Heller's;" but the distance from the latter place to Bethany appears to be considerably greater. On this ground several other places have been suggested as better meeting the necessities of the case. "Kissel Hill," in Warwick township, has been mentioned; but there is no tradition of an early organization at that place. In that locality the Reformed people were never numerous, and it was not until

1823 that the Rev. Daniel Hertz organized them into a congregation.

Others have suggested that "Carpenter's meeting house," where Mr. Hertz sometimes preached, might have been the location of "the first congregation," as it is considerably nearer to Bethany than Heller's. This is, however, a mere supposition, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that there was ever an organized Reformed congregation at that place.

We are, therefore, forced back to the consideration of the claim made in behalf of Heller's Church; and this on closer examination becomes strong, not to say irresistible. It is found that the distances, as given by Boehm, are more nearly correct than may be imagined. Any one may convince himself by a glance at a map of Lancaster county that the distance from Heller's to Bethany in a direct line is not much greater than it is from the former place to Lancaster. After all, when we remember the difficulties under which Pastor Boehm made his way through the wilderness from one settlement to another, it is not surprising if his subsequent estimates of distance should not always prove to be absolutely accurate.

The present congregation at Heller's was established by the Rev. Daniel Hertz, in 1830, on the basis of an earlier organization. There was at that time a small log church, which was occasionally opened for public worship, but no regular pastor had for a long time been stationed there. The Rev. D. W. Gerhard, the present pastor of the congregation, informs us in his "History of the New Holland charge," published in 1877, that "in the absence of a regular pastor the members frequently attended public worship at Lancaster, and generally received the communion there." The churchyard was, however, continuously used for burial purposes and the rights of the

Reformed Church in the possession of the property were carefully guarded.

When the church was rebuilt, in 1860, the members were not unmindful of their earlier history. On the corner-stone were engraved the words, "Founded about 1722." Mr. Gerhard, in his published history, reproduces a paper which was placed in this corner-stone, of which the following is an extract: "This congregation was founded in the year 1722, by a number of German Reformed fathers. Their first house was built in 1722, repaired in 1802, rebuilt and enlarged in 1838, by the same congregation." Concerning this statement Mr. Gerhard very properly remarks: "If the date which is here claimed for the founding of the church be correct there is probably no older Reformed congregation in this country." It now appears, in view of Tempelman's letter, that the date is a little too early; but it is certainly much more nearly correct than was supposed possible a few years ago. It shows, at least, that the tradition of the antiquity of the church remained unbroken.

From several documents in the possession of the congregation some interesting information may be derived. The earliest deed may possibly be lost, but there is a grant, dated February 11, 1743, from Philip Scot to John Line and Michael Weidler, of "two acres of land adjoining to Jacob Hiler's (Heller's) land, whereon the meeting-house now stands," for the use of the same church in Leacock. The consideration of eight shillings was paid by John Lyne "upon the account of the Meeting-house and burying." The second deed is dated December 30, 1769. It was for two acres, given by James and Rebecca Scot to Michael Weidler, of Manheim township, "in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use and behoof of the Presbyterian or Reformed congregation in Leacock town-

ship and the adjoining townships, to and for the said Reformed congregation, to have and keep a House of Worship on the said premises, and also to and for the use of a burying-ground, forever hereafter, subject to the payment of quit-rent to the Chief Lord or Lords." The use of the word Presbyterian in this connection has no special significance. It was usual in those days to confound the two churches, or to regard them as identical.

The most interesting fact in these documents is the statement that John Line (otherwise written Lein, Leyn and Lyne) and Michael Weidler were the trustees of Heller's Church. It will be remembered that both these men were, in 1740, elders of the Hill, or Conestoga, church, and that Lein represented the church as a delegate to synod. That Weidler remained connected with Heller's Church there can be no doubt. He died July 23, 1770, and was buried in the churchyard adjacent to that church, where his tombstone may still be seen. He was a man of considerable wealth and social influence. John Lein, we believe, resided in Earl township, where he owned a farm. He once owned a house in Lancaster, but sold it in 1756. At the time of his death he was possessed of a large tract of land in Heidelberg township, now Lebanon county. He seems to have lived to a great age, but as he had a son who bore precisely the same name, it is possible that there may be some confusion.

The later history of Heller's Church, now officially known as Salem, does not fall within the scope of the present paper. It is, however, pleasant to observe that the congregation now occupies a beautiful building, and is in a prosperous condition.

The argument which we have presented is cumulative, but it is convincing. Consider it as we will, there is but one conclusion. The old Conestoga

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Church passed out of history more than a century ago, but the line of historic descent was never entirely broken, and Heller's Church now occupies the site of the earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster county.

The Juliana Library.

The library in Lancaster, known as the "Juliana Library," was established in 1759, under the name of "The Lancaster Library Company." It was the third subscription library established in Pennsylvania. In 1763 it was chartered, and, out of compliment to Lady Juliana Penn, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and wife of Thomas Penn, one of the proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, it was called the Juliana Library. This step was evidently taken to secure her assistance and favor. She did donate a few books, but, so far as can be ascertained, perhaps not nearly so many as was expected. It is the common belief that she was the founder and patron of the library. She was a patron to a limited extent, but it had an active existence four years before it took on her name.

The library at one time had about 800 books on its shelves, and was fairly prosperous. Its most flourishing period was from 1760 to 1775. Its history from that time until its final sale and dispersion, in 1843, is not well known, there being no minutes to tell us what was done. In all, only a few pages of the minutes kept of the Library Company's proceedings have survived the wreck of time. The one printed below has just been found among the papers of a descendant of the Secretary of the Library, and is offered as a valuable addition to what has already been put on record.—Ed.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Juliana Library Company, at their Library Room, on the 17th Day of January, 1775.

Present—Edw. Shippen, Esq., Rev. Mr. Thos. Barton, Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Wil-

Ham Atlee, John Hobson, William Bowman, Barnard Hubley.

Adam Simon Kuhn, Esquire, was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Henry, being possessed of "London and Its Environs," with copper plates, in 6 vols. 8 mo., and being willing to dispose of them to the Library at the price of £3.0.0, it is agreed that they be taken into the Library at that price.

The Directors now agreed that the following Books should be immediately purchased for the use of the Library, viz.:

.....
And Mr. Atlee is requested to write to Mr. Hall and inclose him a copy of the List, and request of him to inform him as expeditiously as possible which of them he can furnish or procure for us, with the price annexed that he can furnish them at, and at the same time inform him that if the prices suit the Books will be immediately sent for and the cash forwarded to pay for them. And Mr. Atlee will mention to Mr. Hall that the Company have dealt chiefly with that house in the life of his father, and had his offer to supply the Company from time to time at £110 with such new Books as they should want.

An Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Lady Juliana Penn to the Rev. Mr. Barton being received in the words following, to wit:

.....
The Directors, highly sensible of the favor and kind patronage of her Ladyship, request that Mr. Barton will present the warm acknowledgments of the Company to her Ladyship for the generous Notice she hath condescended to take of this Institution, and will forward a Catalogue of the Books and Instruments of the Library to her, agreeable to her desire, with a Copy of this Minute.

"Leeland's History of Ireland," lately

published at Philadelphia, being subscribed for for the Library, and being taken in since the last meeting, is now produced, and ordered to be placed in the Library.

Ordered that Edward Shippen, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Barton, Jas. Yeates and Wm. Atlee be a Committee to complete the Catalogue of Books belonging to the Company, and that one Catalogue be neatly bound in Morocco and Gilt, to be forwarded to Lady Juliana Penn.

A Revolutionary Record.

While there were a good many Non-Associators in Lancaster county during the Revolutionary War, the population was, nevertheless, generally loyal to the cause of the Colonies. There was, however, considerable opposition manifested in a few districts to the enlistment and departure of soldiers. In April, 1777, Congress passed a militia law, to be better enabled to repel the threatened invasion of the State by General Howe. Lancaster county was required to furnish nine battalions. In eight of the thirty-three townships into which the county was divided, there was open rebellion, and for a time it was found impossible to enforce the law. Donegal and the neighboring districts seem to have been the principal theatre of the discord. The Mennonites, being non-combatants, were principally concerned. They paid little attention to the constables and their warrants.

On June 25, 1777, a squad of soldiers was sent to levy the fines due by one, Samuel Albright. He had notice of their coming, and collected a number of men and women, armed with scythes, coulters and pitchforks. They brained one of the soldiers, and put the rest to flight, but not before the latter had fired a volley, badly wounding Albright and several more ring-leaders.

It was evidently the foregoing affair that brought the Committee of Observation together on June 28. Colonel Bertram Galbraith was at the time the Lieutenant of the county, and a most ardent and active patriot, no man in the country, perhaps, being more diligent in the patriot cause. The following letter from him to President

Wharton, on May 19, 1777, from Donegal, refers to the trouble ahead, and throws light on the action taken below. He wrote: "By this I am to inform you that I have hitherto lost no time in endeavoring to embody the militia of this county since my appointment, but find it an arduous task. I have got Six Battalions out of the Nine formed, the three yet to form are in the heart of the Mininist Settlements in our County, who pamper with the Constables, and prevent them from making their Returns, by which I'm rendered unable to do anything with them: I have heard it reported that they mean to withstand the measures,".....—Ed.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation and Inspection at the House of Mr. Baker, the 28th of June, 1777.

Present, Jasper Yeates, Christopher Crawford, John Miller, Michael Musser, George Moore, Adam Reigart, William Bowman, William Atlee.

William Atlee in the chair.

On the application of Colonel Galbraith for a quantity of ammunition out of the publick stores here to enable him to suppress some dangerous combinations which appear in the upper parts of the county in opposition to the Laws of this Commonwealth. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that it be recommended, and it is recommended to the Commissioners of the county, and such other persons as now have the custody or charge of the publick ammunition in this County to deliver to Colonel Galbraith such a reasonable quantity of powder and lead as shall be thought necessary for him for these purposes. Mr. Galbraith here in committee engaging to place such ammunition into the Hands of some one or more of the Civil Magistrates of this County, to be by him or them placed in the Hands of such prudent Persons as he shall appoint to

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assist the Civil officers in the execution of their Duty, and the utmost Caution is recommended by the Committee to be used by the Magistrates in the disposition thereof.

By order

WILL A. ATLEE, Chairman.

Minutes of the September Meeting.

Lancaster, Sept. 7, 1900.

The regular monthly meetings of the Lancaster County Historical Society were resumed Friday afternoon, Sept. 7, after the summer recess, in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, the attendance being good, notwithstanding the warm weather. President Steinman occupied the chair, and, in the absence of the Secretary, S. M. Sener acted as Secretary pro tem. The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian reported a number of donations as having been made to the library and museum, among the donors being Mr. H. C. Barnhart, of York; Mr. Charles B. Hollinger, Mr. J. A. Killian, Miss Gertrude H. Sener, City Clerk E. S. Smeltz, City Regulator Israel Carpenter, Mrs. M. S. P. C. Baumgardner and others.

The Treasurer reported that he had reinvested the "Ross fund," which now amounts to \$112.

B. C. Atlee, Esq., and S. M. Sener, Esq., were appointed a committee to draft a minute of respect to Miss S. Josephine Myer and P. P. Sentman, Esq., who had died since the last meeting. They reported the following, which was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

"At the September meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society announcement was made of the deaths of Miss S. Josephine Myer and Pearson P. Sentman, Esq. The committee to draft a minute to be put on the records of the Society report the following:

"Miss Myer was a constant and highly valued attendant at the meetings of this Society. In home, in church, and in all good and charitable causes she was ever energetic.

"Pearson P. Sentman, Esq., was a man of scholarly mind, of fine culture, of liberal education. In his profession he was widely known and in the community universally respected.

"In the deaths of these two members this Society has suffered a severe loss."

Rev. J. H. Dubbs read a highly interesting and valuable paper on "The Earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster County," which the Doctor traced to the "Hill Church," founded in Conastoka in 1725, the site of which is now occupied by Heller's Church, in Upper Leacock township. The paper was ordered to be printed, and the thanks of the Society tendered to Dr. Dubbs for the same.

B. C. Atlee, Esq., read copies of two valuable historical documents, which were found among the effects of his late father. The papers were: "Minutes of a meeting of the Directors of the Juliana Library, held in Lancaster, on January 17, 1775," and "Minutes of a meeting of the Committee of Observation and Inspection, held at the house of Mr. Baker, June 28, 1778, in Lancaster." Both documents were highly interesting and were ordered to be printed.

The Society adjourned, to meet on Friday afternoon, October 5, at 2:30 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock, as heretofore.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 7, 1900.
JANUARY 4, 1901.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.
ANNUAL MEETING PROCEEDINGS.
ST. JAMES' CHURCH RECORDS.

VOL. V. NOS. 3 and 4.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
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ANDREW ELLICOTT.

In the December number of the new magazine called the *World's Work* appeared an article under the title of "The Building of a Great Capital." It is a well-written and handsomely illustrated paper, and worth reading, but some of the statements made in the article do not seem to be in accord with the history of the National Capital as we have heretofore read it.

After reciting that the site had been chosen by Washington in 1791, the author proceeds as follows: "Meanwhile Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant had been chosen by Washington to draw the plan of 'the new Federal town.' L'Enfant, a Frenchman, and a kinsman of D'Estang (the French Admiral), was a skilful military engineer who had come to America in April, 1777, in the train of Lafayette. He devoted the spring and summer of 1791 to elaborating his plans for the projected city. One point he quickly settled—he would not plan for thirteen States and three millions of people, but for a republic of fifty States and five hundred million; not for a single century, but for a thousand years. Dominated by this thought, he builded better and wiser than anyone in his lifetime was willing to admit; for the chief men of his day, meagerly educated and reared in the practice of the strictest economy, were provincial in their ideas of art and government expenditure.

"Jefferson was almost the only man then conspicuous in public life who had the advantages of extensive foreign travel; and even Jefferson wished the city laid out in the regularity of squares, with all the streets intersect-

ing at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and, unfortunately, in most other American cities. L'Enfant made the regular chess board squares as Jefferson wished, but he put in so many avenues running at acute angles that the monotonous effect was happily destroyed and the opportunity presented for making the capital the magnificent city it has since become."

The rest of the article is taken up in telling about the designs for the capitol building, how it was built, the difficulty experienced in securing the needed funds and other details which do not enter into the purposes of this article. Nowhere does the author give credit to any other man in surveying or designing the Capital City of the United States. While half a dozen handsome illustrations accompany it, the plot or survey of this French engineer, if he ever made one, is nowhere in evidence; it would be worth more than all the rest thrown together.

It is because, as I conceive, signal injustice has been done to an American engineer of high standing and wide fame in the article that the present statement is made. There was an American engineer, a resident of this city for a time, who is entitled to equal honor in surveying and plotting the National capital, and that man was Andrew Ellicott. He was born in Bucks county, this State, on January 24, 1754, and died at West Point, New York, on August 29, 1820.

I shall present briefly the most salient points in his career, and show that he is as fully entitled to whatever honor belongs to the laying out of Washington City as Major L'Enfant, who is so highly lauded in the article already quoted, although his connection therewith is not even so much as mentioned.

Of the youth of Andrew Ellicott little is known. His father, a Quaker, along with his uncle, bought a large

tract of wild land on the Patapsco river, in Maryland, in 1770, when Andrew was sixteen years old, and four years later, in 1774, erected dwellings and mills on it, and then and there founded the town of "Ellicott's Mills." Young Ellicott was of a mathematical turn of mind and gave most of his time to the pursuit of that study. Such progress did he make that his work attracted the attention of Washington, Rittenhouse and Franklin, whose friendship and confidence he also enjoyed.

In 1775 he married Miss Sarah Brown, and removed to Baltimore, and later to the city of Philadelphia. While a resident of Baltimore, he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland. He was at various times appointed Commissioner to mark the boundary lines between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and also between Pennsylvania and New York. In 1789 he was elected by Washington to survey the northwestern boundary between the last-named States, continuing the line westward to Lake Erie, and it was his survey that gave Pennsylvania her frontage on Lake Erie. During the same year he made the first accurate measurement of the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, as well as of the world-famed falls and rapids, and his figures on those points are still the accepted ones in all the books and maps.

In 1790 he was appointed by the Government, in conjunction with the Frenchman, L'Enfant, to lay out the city of Washington. Andrew Ellicott did all the surveying, and, in order to accurately execute that piece of work, he drew a true meridian line by celestial observations through the area intended for the National Capital. He ran all the lines with a transit, and left nothing to the uncertainties of the compass. A beautiful copy of this survey, and the map founded upon it, lies

before me as I write. It is printed in red on a piece of fine woolen cloth, 21 by 25 inches in size. In the left-hand corner, at the top, there is a portrait of Washington, and underneath it the words

PRESIDENT
Of the United States of
AMERICA.

In the right-hand corner above is a picture, consisting of two allegorical representations of Fame, holding a shield between them, over which rests an open book, with these words displayed:

Rights
Of Man.

Immediately below the picture is the following inscription:

PLAN
Of the CITY of
Washington,
In the Territory of Columbia,
Ceded by the States of
VIRGINIA and MARYLAND,
And by them established as the
SEAT of their GOVERNMENT
After the Year
MDCCC.

On the left-hand corner, at the bottom of the map, are found the following:

Lat. Capital....38: 53: N.
Long. 0: 0

OBSERVATIONS
Explanatory of the
PLAN.

1.

THE positions for the different edifices for the several Squares or Areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements, as either use or ornament may hereafter call for.

2.

Lines or Avenues of direct communication have been devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight at the same time. Attention has been paid to the passing of those leading Avenues over the most favorable ground for prospect and convenience.

3.

North and South lines, intersected by others running due East and West, make the distribution of the City into Streets, Squares, &c., and these lines have been so combined as to meet at certain given points with those divergent Avenues, so as to form on the Spaces "first determined" the different Squares or Areas.

On the lower right hand corner we find this:

BREADTH of the STREETS.

THE grand Avenues, and such Streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, walks of trees, and a carriage way. The other Streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true Meridianal line by celestial observations, which passes through the Area intended for the Capital; this line he crossed by another due East and West, which passes through the same Area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a Transit Instrument, and determined the Acute Angle's actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the Compass.

It will also be noted that beginning on the east side of the map, where Rock Creek empties into the Potomac, running to the point where a canal of

the same river forms the western boundary, all the important blocks or squares are numbered, beginning with 1 and ending with 1,146. The entire work was thoroughly well done, and compiled by Andrew Ellicott and not by Major L'Enfant.

An examination of the map, which is here to-day, will give a better idea of the work than any verbal description. Under all the facts, as have been presented, the action of the writer in "The World's Work" in wholly ignoring the part, and, apparently, the most important part, of Mr. Ellicott's work in laying out our National Capital, seems unaccountable. The facts are known to the world, and one would suppose that a writer, setting out to write a chapter of our early history, should make use of them. Major Peter Charles L'Enfant was no doubt an able military engineer, but there is not a shred of evidence anywhere that he was the superior of our countryman Ellicott. Is this another example of exalting a foreigner at the expense of a native American? From whatever side of the question we may regard it, we must conclude that an undeserved slight has thereby been put upon our countryman.

But I have a few additional facts to relate concerning the career of Mr. Ellicott. In 1792 he was appointed Surveyor General of the United States. In 1795 he superintended the construction of Fort Erie, at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., and was also employed to lay out the towns of Erie, Warren and Franklin. The Government had continual need of his services, and in 1796 President Washington appointed him the United States Commissioner under the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, to determine the boundaries separating the United States from the Spanish possessions on our Southern borders. In this service he was engaged during a period of nearly five years, and the

results appeared in his "Journal," a quarto volume published in 1803, in the city of Philadelphia. While engaged on this work, near Pensacola, Fla., on May 7, 1788, he observed the transit of Mercury; and on November 12, of the same year, saw the famous shower of stars, which he described as having lasted from 2 o'clock in the morning until daylight interrupted the spectacle. In returning from Pensacola to Philadelphia by sea, the captain of the ship not being sufficiently supplied with the necessary implements for its proper navigation, Mr. Ellicott used his own and carried the vessel safely to port.

Upon the completion of the last-named Government work, Governor Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, appointed him Secretary of the State Land Office, which he held until 1808. After his appointment to this office, Lancaster then being the capital of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ellicott removed to this place, which was only a borough at that time. His place of residence was the house situated on the southeast corner of North Prince and Marion streets. The small store house to the south of his dwelling was used by him as an office. This residence of eleven years in Lancaster gives us a just claim to number him among our citizens. In 1812 he was appointed to the professorship of mathematics at the West Point Military Academy, where he remained until his death, which occurred on August 29, 1820. While holding his professorship at West Point he was sent to Montreal by the Government in 1817, to make astronomical observations for carrying out some of the articles contained in the treaty of Ghent. He was hardly less eminent as an astronomer than as a mathematician. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and made many contributions to its transactions between 1793 and 1803. He was also a corre-

spondent of a number of scientific societies in Europe. His "Journal" and the other papers noted are all of the works from him that have appeared in print; a large mass of his writing still remains in manuscript.

I have reason to believe the map I have described and which is exhibited here to-day is exceedingly rare. I never saw one before or heard of one. No doubt the original is on file in the archives at Washington. This one possibly owes its presence here to-day to the fact that its maker so long lived here. That it was in careful hands during the century of its existence is seen by the excellent state of preservation in which we find it to-day. The late Miss S. Josephine Myer, among whose papers it was found, no doubt received it from her father, who was a contemporary of Andrew Elliott, and perhaps his friend also. It may be regarded as another of the historical finds which are continually turning up in this historic county.

Of his two brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, the former, born in 1766, also followed the profession of engineering, and was for many years connected with his more eminent brother, Andrew, in his various works, especially in surveying and plotting the city of Washington, and in running the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1797 he connected himself with the Holland Land Company and was for several years occupied in surveying its large landed possessions. Upon the completion of that work he became the agent of the local company, establishing his headquarters at Batavia, N. Y. His efforts were largely directed towards building up the country in the neighborhood of Lake Erie, and the founding of cities on the lands of the company he represented. He surveyed and laid out the city of Buffalo and has most justly been called its

founder. He remained in the service of the Holland Company for a period of twenty years. He was one of the earliest and most powerful advocates of the Erie canal. He opposed Governor Clinton's plan of sending to Europe for engineers to do the work, contending that there was an abundance of home talent to do the work; a view to which he finally converted the Governor, and the result justified his views. He died in 1826, having lived to see the larger part of the Holland lands disposed of to actual settlers.

In this connection I may introduce some facts of interest concerning an old watch, which was made for and was owned and carried by Joseph Elliott. It was brought to this county about twenty years ago by a drover from the West, who said it had been found near the site of old Fort Duquesne. In its general appearance it may be described as an old-time "bull's eye," of the most pronounced type. It is two inches in diameter and one and a-quarter inches thick. The case is of silver, but the outer shell is not detachable from the works, to which it is firmly fastened by a hinge. It is a striking watch, the bell being a cumbersome cup or dish of white metal, half an inch in depth, inside the under case of the watch, to which it is attached at the centre by a screw. There is a hollow space of about an eighth of an inch between the bell and the case, to allow a freer circulation of the sound. To permit the escape of the sound, the outer casing of the watch, both in the upper and lower half, is filagree, or open work, four of these openings being found in each half of the case. The works are capped with a heavy brass covering, after the modern fashion.

The watch is of English make, and the maker's name was Thomas Cartwright, his name being deeply engraved on the upper plate of the brass works.

On the brass cap covering the works is the name of Joseph Ellicott. These are the only names. But the porcelain face also has its legend. Across the upper half is again found the name of Joseph Ellicott, and directly under it, in semi-circular form, the words, "Be Merry and Wise." Beneath these we have the arms of the Duke of Buckingham. These are, first, a plow, with a buck on full run beneath; on either side, as supporters, stand gamekeepers, with wands in their hands, capped with deer heads, as symbols of their authority. Beneath all, on the lower half of the dial, is the name "Buckingham."

What is the story of this watch? The name of the maker tells its own history, but how came the name of Joseph Ellicott in several places, and also that of Buckingham with the Buckingham arms? I will give my own version for what it may be worth. The Duke of Buckingham was largely interested in the Holland Land Company. What more natural than that he should have made what was, no doubt in its day, a costly watch, have the name of the man for whom it was intended engraved on it, and also his own name and coat of arms. This supposition arises naturally out of the names on the watch, and of the relations that are known to have existed between the two men. That seems, in short, the history of the watch.

The watch was no doubt lost by Mr. Ellicott, or some one else, nearly a century ago; most probably by Mr. Ellicott himself while surveying in the wilds of the present site of Pittsburg. When it first came into the possession of its present owner, it was very rusty, and had the appearance of long disuse. Careful inquiry among the leading trade journals of the country failed to bring to light any information concerning Thomas Cartright, the maker of this historical timepiece.

There was still another brother in the Ellicott family, by name Benjamin. He, too, was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, but his name is of less prominence than those of his distinguished brothers. Aside from the fact that he was associated with them in much of their important work, but little is known of him.

Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs has called my attention to the fact that there was still another engineer of eminence and renown associated with the Ellicotts and L'Enfant in the survey of Washington city. It was Benjamin Baneker, a negro mathematician and astronomer, who was born at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where the Ellicotts themselves resided, on November 9, 1731. He was taught to read and write by his grandmother, a white woman, who liberated and then married one of her slaves. He pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies while working in the fields, when past middle life. He prepared and published almanacs for Maryland and the adjoining States for the first time in 1792, and continued them until his death. In the same year he published a letter to Thomas Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State. Through his residence at Ellicott's Mills he became known to Andrew Ellicott, who, appreciating his unusual abilities, engaged his services in surveying the site for the National Capital. Several biographical sketches of him have appeared. He died in Baltimore in October, 1806.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, December 7, 1900.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met this afternoon in regular monthly meeting, with a fair attendance of lady and gentlemen members and visitors.

President Steinman being absent at the opening hour, Vice President Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs took the chair and called the meeting to order. The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the November meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion approved.

Samuel H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Md., was elected a member of the Society, and the names of Mrs. Amos H. Mylin, Mr. M. T. Garvin and H. W. Gibson were proposed for membership.

The paper of the day, "A Sketch of the Life and Work of Andrew Ellicott," was written by F. R. Diffenderffer, and read by request by Dr. Dubbs. This paper was called out by a recent article in the magazine, "The World's Work," descriptive of the laying out and building of the National Capital, the city of Washington, in which article all the credit for that work is given to Major L'Enfant, a French military engineer, while the name of Andrew Ellicott, an eminent engineer and astronomer, born in Pennsylvania and for nine years a resident of this city, is wholly ignored in the account, although he was associated with the work from the beginning until 1800.

A map or plot of Washington made by Ellicott in 1800, finely printed on a

large sheet of woolen cloth, was shown, having been only recently brought to notice in this city. It is believed to be rare, no one present having ever seen one like it. Dr. Dubbs, in addition, called up the fact that Bannister, a negro engineer of that period, assisted Ellicott and L'Enfant in surveying and plotting the National Capital.

Some interesting discussion arose over the subject, bringing out some facts not generally known. A letter from Samuel Evans, Esq., was also read in which he threw some light on several of the questions brought up at the November meeting. There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned.

Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session this afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, with President Steinman in the chair.

The minutes of the January meeting were read by the Secretary, and, there being no corrections, were approved as read.

The applications for membership from Mrs. Arthur Boardman and Hon. A. H. Mylin lying over since the last meeting, were taken up and the persons duly elected. The application of J. Harry Hibshman, of Ephrata, was also received and laid over for a month, under the rules.

The paper of the day, "Gleanings from the Baptismal Register of St. James' (Lancaster) Parish," was read by its author, Mrs. M. A. Robinson. The period covered by the paper was the incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, from 1799 to 1829, a period of thirty years. The reverend gentleman was in the habit of interspersing his records of baptisms with remarks bearing on the personality of the parties who received that rite at his

hands, and many of these had a general and often a historical interest. The quotations from the record were bound into a compact whole by the compiler and proved unusually entertaining, calling out no little discussion. A vote of thanks was extended by the Society to the author.

Dr. Dubbs stated that he was engaged in the preparation of a history of Franklin College, and he solicited any and all information bearing on that question any of the members had to offer. He also suggested that there might be copies of the Prayer Book prepared by the Rev. Mr. Barton, of this city, about 1765, of which there is but one copy known to be in existence. He believed there must still be some among the old families in those localities throughout the county, where Episcopal parishes were a century ago. It seemed strange that all but one copy should have been lost or destroyed.

The Librarian reported the donations received during the month, among which was the recently published volume by the Secretary on "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania through the Port of Philadelphia from 1700 to 1775," and "The Redemptioners."

It was stated by the Corresponding Secretary that a considerable number of members were delinquent in their annual dues, some one, some two and even more years, and asking what measures should be adopted to secure payment. These people receive the publications of the Society without making any return therefor, and pay no attention to the reminders sent them.

A letter from the Bucks County Historical Society was read by the Secretary, in which the co-operation of this Society was asked in securing the passage of a bill through the Legislature for an annual sum to be paid by the counties in which such societies are established, to increase their useful-

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ness. The co-operation of the Society was promised.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned. The attendance was the largest for a year or more.

ANNUAL MEETING 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly meeting, which was also the annual meeting, on Friday afternoon, January 4, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of members was called, after which the minutes of the December meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The applications of membership from Mrs. A. H. Mylin, H. W. Gibson and M. T. Garvin were favorably acted on, and they were duly elected.

The applications of Mrs. Arthur Boardman and Hon. A. H. Mylin were received, and, under the rules, laid over until the next meeting.

There being no paper to be read, the reports of the officers of the Society were then presented and read. That of the Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, came first, and was as follows:

Report of the Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Under a resolution passed by this Society several years ago, the Secretary is required to present a report at the annual meeting, setting forth what has been done during the year; what progress, if any, has been made, and to offer such suggestions and observations as he may judge necessary or expedient. In accordance with that requirement, the following is submitted:

The Society's career during the past year has not differed greatly from that of the preceding year; we have lost no ground that I am aware of, but, on the other hand, we have not scored any unusual successes. Our membership

has not increased, and fewer new members have been taken in, I believe, than during any previous year. This is not encouraging. Perhaps we have not exerted ourselves enough; have not made noise enough, or neglected some other essential. It is somewhat discouraging to know that an organization doing such good work at so small a cost to its members does not attract to itself a larger number of members. It seems strange that out of a population of about 160,000, this county has so few men willing to give one dollar per year to historical investigation. Every member will recall without much mental effort a score of local organizations whose aims and purposes are not more worthy than our own, but which have many more members than we have, and whose meetings are far better attended than our own. Why is this? I am tempted to ask. Do our people take no pride or interest in our local history? Is it of less importance than the assemblies, the card parties, and the other trivialities of modern social life?

Then, too, sometimes our meetings are discouragingly small. I cannot understand it. If I inquire, I am informed it was forgotten; that other business interfered, or given some other excuse equally unsatisfactory. And yet such people have very excellent memories when other and more brilliant functions are celebrated. Really such excuses are worse than none at all. Why does not the faithful dozen that always gathers here forget or have other and more important duties? Plainly speaking, it is a matter of indifference, and is inexcusable. Of course, we are glad to get even the dues of these members, because that helps us along, but even more encouraging than the cash would be the bodily presence of our membership.

It is discouraging to see this indifference of members, manifested very

often by those who were most active in the beginning. Have they lost their interest in our work? Is it not up to what they expect? If so, why do they not come forward and help us make it better? Our membership is really an able one. We have many members, both male and female, capable of doing excellent work. They were ready with their aid some years ago, but, somehow, not only are their pens quiet, but their chairs are vacant also. How regretful that this should be so.

And yet, amid all these drawbacks, we have succeeded fairly well in our efforts. But a single meeting was omitted from our regular number, and that was to allow a writer further time to complete the paper he was engaged on. During the past year nine papers of length appeared in our annual volume, besides some minor ones, while so far during the present year four long papers were prepared for and read before the Society. Where there are so many able members there ought to be no lack of papers at every meeting, and yet it requires considerable effort to secure those we do get. This, however, is not a new trouble, but has existed during every year of the Society's existence, save the first, when all were enthusiastic and anxious to bear their share of the work. It is true that we have members who are ready to respond to all the demands of this kind that are made upon them, but they cannot give us all their time and labor in a work that should properly be distributed through the entire membership. Perhaps some of us may feel like doing a little more ourselves, and thus keep the literary cauldron boiling. There were a number of volunteer offers at our last annual meeting to prepare papers. Well, some did and some did not.

And yet it is encouraging to receive commendations of our work, both at home and abroad, from persons who

have been benefited by the good work we have done. Our Society has established a reputation for itself, which it ought to be our pride to maintain, and increase, if possible.

It has occurred to me that if we were to hold an annual banquet, not an expensive one, mainly because of its pleasant social features, we might arouse an interest among our members that would result in much good.

Additional efforts on the part of all the old members to bring in new members would undoubtedly produce good results. This would not be hard work, but would serve to replenish our treasury.

Perhaps if we all "talked Society" more than we do among our friends and acquaintances much good might be done in a quiet way, and with little effort. It is at least worth trying.

There has been no material increase in our library or other collections, although some things of value have been received. The report of our Librarian, which will be presented to you, will give you the particulars. If we had permanent quarters, I am very sure the donations would be greater.

The annual report of the Treasurer, also to be presented, shows the financial condition of our Society to be in good shape.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Report of the Librarian.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your Librarian would respectfully report that during the year 1900 there were added to the catalogue of the library and museum ninety-one numbers, making the total number of catalogued items 450. Of these ninety-one numbers, eleven were bound volumes, and the balance consisted of pamphlets, magazines, old newspapers and maps; also, several curios. The most valuable donation was that from the State

Library at Albany, N. Y., and among the curios were specimens of hackled flax, cut of linen thread and double and twisted linen thread, made during 1845 and 1848. All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. M. SENER.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Balance on hand January 1,
1900\$ 63.37
Receipts during the year 1900.. 95.15

Total resources\$158.82
Expenditures during 1900.....\$ 75.84

Balance January 1, 1901..\$ 82 98

In addition to the above is the Ross fund, amounting on July 14, 1900, to \$112.48, invested in a certificate of deposit of the Lancaster Trust Company, due July 14, 1901.

BENJ. C. ATLEE.

All the foregoing reports were accepted.

The Librarian made a supplemental report, in which the donations received by him in his official capacity since the October meeting were enumerated.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows; President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, Esq., and Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D.; Secretary, F. R. Dufferfer; Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Executive Committee, Hon. W. U. Hensel, R. M. Reilly, Esq., G. F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Rev. J. W. Hassler, Monroe B. Hirsh, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, W. A. Heitshu, Simon P. Eby, Esq., and J. L. Steinmetz.

A general discussion followed, which was principally directed towards Bar-

on Henry William Stiegel and his career. Dr. Dubbs was doubtful whether he was entitled to the honorable title of Baron, inasmuch as that name is not found in the German peerage, and, furthermore, that in no letter, document or other scrap of his writing did he ever use or claim the title. The natural inference was that if really a Baron, then, at some time and in some place the fact would have come to the surface.

On motion of the Secretary, a donation of \$15 was made to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of the room in which the society has met during the year.

The attendance was good and the meeting a pleasant and profitable one. There being no further business, the Society then adjourned.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH RECORDS.

Those who care to delve amid the records of the past find much therein to interest them. Whatever be the motive which prompts research, be it for personal advantage or otherwise, the turning over of these old annals brings with it its own full and sufficient reward. Old letters and diaries are full of lights upon history; a bit of paper, carelessly scribbled over in a moment, may contain a clue to something of importance; and "trifles, light as air," may bring "confirmation strong," proving "local habitation and a name" where previously all rested on mere surmise. But the paper to which you are about to listen lays claim to no special historical value, such as belongs to the great majority of the essays read before this honorable Society. All that its compiler hopes is to present a few gleanings from an apparently untrodden field. Let this serve by way of preamble.

From the year 1779, when he succeeded the Rev. Elisha Rigg, the Rev. Joseph Clarkson ministered to the congregation of St. James' Church, Lancaster, until his death, which took place on January 25, 1830.

The volume of the church papers, bearing the title,

RECORDS.
St. James'
Church,
1798-1829,

has, through the courtesy of the Rector and the Warden, been placed in my hands. It is a small, unpretending volume, some 7 by 8½ inches in measurement and two inches thick. Its leaves, unpagcd, are of a rather heavy

paper (linen), now yellowed by age, and the entries are written with a quill pen.

Interspersed among the records in this book, Mr. Clarkson has kept an irregular sort of a diary, with running comments and statements of his own. There is a certain simplicity and quaintness in these notes of his which seem worthy of reproduction, and some of them are here given, or, rather, a selection from them, in his own words and spelling. The penmanship, in running hand, is clear, bold and legible, the principal characteristic indicative of its date being the almost uniform use of the long s.

The first entry of interest to us reads as follows:

John Light. Born, November 2nd, 1799. Baptized, December 1st, 1799. Lancaster. Parents, William Pitt Atlee and Sarah Light. Godfather, John Light. Godmother, Catharine Light.

There are few of us who do not remember the subject of this entry. Very curious is it to think how the reading of it to-day put us, as it were, in touch with three centuries.

On July 12, 1801, he notes the baptism of "Elizabeth, a remarkable small child," and immediately following is the record of Cyrus Barefoot, an unusual name, which seems to have died out in this vicinity.

The Lancaster Intelligencer of January 6, 1866, records the death of Martha, better known as "Patty," Barefoot, daughter of Samuel and Jean Barefoot, she having died on December 24, 1865, at Morgantown, aged over one hundred and six years. She was born in Amity township, Berks county, on February 15, 1749, and was baptized at Douglassville, on September 13, 1778, when in her thirtieth year, by Rev. Alexander Murray, as shown by the records of the Morlatton Episcopal Church. The name Barefoot was not

a common one in this section, and is now, no doubt, extinct, so far as Lancaster county is concerned.

The son of Christian Friday was baptized June 10th, 1803. "Very ill, fits. Died next day."

He notes that Horatio Nelson, a son of James Hopkins, Esq., and Ann Ross, died of the "croop."

The next curious name is Pigeon. "October 6, 1809, baptized Violet, a black child, belonging to Miss Fanny Slouch, Lancaster. Born May 1st, 1806. Mother's name, Susan, a black woman; formerly lived in that family."

Here is a singular entry:

"Susan Isabella, born Feb'y 24, 1809, baptized Feb'y 22, 1810, New Holland. Parents, David Ford, Esq., and Anna Statia (Cooke), his wife. Sponsors, Samuel Newell and Mary Clarkson. Mrs. Clarkson stood in the place of Mrs. Susan Feasch, for whom the child is called, and who is understood, by all parties, to be the other female sponsor. N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. Ford and family were on a visit to us at the time from the St. Lawrence."

Under the baptismal record of Elizabeth Bench, at Spring grove forge, Bangor, July 14, 1811, he writes: "N. B.—The Father died this Saturday week before, in consequence of over-fatigue in Harvesting that week (the first week in July), the hottest weather known these many years. He left the field Saturday at four o'clock p. m., and was found Sunday morning about eight or nine o'clock, dead."

November 6, 1812. Confirmed by Bishop White, at Bangor Church, seventy-five persons. "N. B.—I have baptized, as here recorded, forty since 25th of Oct. (Sunday), i. e., thirteen days, viz.: 19 adults and 21 under age, 40."

"Robert, born May 28th, 1804, so says the mother from recollection, baptized August 5, 1813, at my house, Lancaster. Parents, Aaron Nixon and Elizabeth Hunter, his wife.

"N. B.—The Father enlisted last year in Lancaster, having previously bound the BOY to Kline, Butcher, who, with his wife and the mother, Mrs. Nixon, stood for the Boy."

He tells us that James Perry Davis was named "from Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie memory."

In St. James' Church, December 26, 1813, among other colored people, "John, an old negro man, from Guinea, when about ten or twelve years of age, brought up in the Penrose's Family, in Philada, received adult Baptism. About sixty years of age. Very well informed on Baptism, etc."

When the son of Samuel Dougherty and Margaret Lithgow, his wife, was baptized on August 22, 1815, Mr. Clarkson writes: "Mother dead; Father living in ye Country; all Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Sample refused to Baptize the child last Sunday, the 20th. The Father was affronted, and so called on me."

"Joseph Rob (or Raub), Baptized Sunday, Nov. 24, 1816, Bangor. Son of Joseph Rob and Barbara Miller, his wife.

"N. B.—The Father died at the close of the late War, in this Country, with Cold, &c., having been frost-bitten. The Widow and Child live with her Father, near Churchtown. He was enlisted by Lieutenant Church, at Churchtown, for five years, or during the War. Of course, the Widow is entitled to his Lands or Commutation pay. He belonged to the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. Thus particularly noticed, in case of necessity."

At the baptism of Ellen Derben, February 23, 1817, he says that the father, Stephen Johnson, coloured man, lived with Judge Franklin, and the mother, Hannah, his wife, black, lived with Madam Reigart. Was that a common title of courtesy in those days?

Venus Laurel, a black child, was baptized March, 1817, "at my house. The father, Frank Laurel (mother, Venus, dead), was raised with old Mr. Work, Donegal, Presbyterian. Rev'd Mr. Arthur did not baptize the Child. I sent the Father to him." Possibly the good minister did not consider "Venus" a Christian name.

Of Lachman Monroe Ross, from Scotland, who taught school in New Holland, and wove, he comments: "Poor, but a great name."

In another instance, the baptism of twin sons, he says: "These two make twelve sons alive and four daughters alive, the oldest of the sixteen only twenty-two years of age. One grand-child alive and one dead."

We learn, 1819, that "Peter Gray, many years ago," was Sexton of St. James'.

Of James Burton, a weaver, in the employment of Ober & Kline, in 1819, he writes: "His Grand Father, a Parish Clerk in Ireland, for fifty years, and then his Father, for many years, and he was preparing for the same, but came to this Country."

On January 16, 1820, Mr. Clarkson baptized a child at Pequea. "He a Presbyterian, she raised in the Lutheran Xch (he says of the parents). He keeps the Turnpike gate fifteen miles from Lancaster. Rev. Wm. Latta refused to baptize the child without a recommendation."

In 1820, he mentions "a Miss Moore, who kept a weekly school for the ladies as a nursery for the Sunday-school, or in addition."

Of a Mr. Elliot (John), he says he "preached very acceptably and regularly; professed to be an Independant."

At the baptism of the three children of Joseph Rutter, at Christ Church, he writes: "The mother of Joseph Rutter still alive, living with David Trout (her son-in-law); very old, but hearty old lady; must be eighty-five or nine-

ty; her son, Joseph, is sixty-three. The old man has been dead several years—say fifteen. His name was Henry."

In connection with the record of the baptism on Sunday, March 31, 1822, of the six children of Patrick Humes and Susan Martin, his wife, is the following little bit of romance: Those concerned lived near Pequea, and "Mr. Joseph Addleman knows him well, having lived in that neighborhood sixteen years." "He (Patrick Humes), a weaver, from Ireland, about eighteen years of age, a single man, after being in this country about four years, went to Ireland, on a visit to his Friends. Returning, The Vessel very crowded; was boarded by an English press-gang, to take as many single young men as they wanted. Susan Martin, being a passenger, and a perfect stranger to Patrick Humes, stepped forward and said he was her Husband, which saved him. As soon as they landed, he married her. The above six Children are theirs, and as well managed as any Children I ever saw. The Parents are well respected in the Neighbourhood; are about to remove near Pittsburgh this Spring."

On another occasion, July 13, 1822, he notes "Mother, child and sister very well dressed." Of one man he says, "Wears his beard from some peculiar circumstance." He baptized one, "William Degustus," colored; also, "James Clendenin, a colored man, quite respectable; born August, 1756, sixty-seven years of age." 9th September, 1823.

In the same year he baptized one who "had been afflicted for seven years or more with pain of body and mind, but was now quite composed."

The following entry is very pathetic: "Joseph Marsh, born April 1, 1797, aged twenty-nine years and seventeen days. Received Adult Baptism April 17, 1826, St. John's Church, Pequea. He

has been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years, say twelve or thirteen years. Every joint in his body has been affected; the large ones, his hip joints dislocated; eyesight gone; his digestive powers good; eats plentifully; and, what is most extraordinary, his mind perfectly sound and strong; in fact, improving by reflection on what he read before he lost his sight, and what is now read to him by his Mother and others. His piety is of the purest kind, having been refined by passing through the Furnace of affliction, not seven times, but seventy times seven. His patience and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father are without example almost. For the last six years he has lain in the same identical posture, without a murmur."

Coming to the burial records he complains that a mulatto child was buried in the church yard, said to belong here, but was only on a visit at the time of its death, "and so deceived me."

"Thursday, March 30, 1815, Arthur Evans was buried in St. James' churchyard, this day, from Mr. Trissler's (carpenter), with the Honors of War, had been a Volunteer in the Baltimore Battle, from Little Britain. Mr. Trissler paid \$5 to me."

Another note says, April 20, 1815, of a child's burial: "Was to pay \$3, but did not—cheated me." In another entry he says, the boy "first had worms and the disorder turned to decay, was sick five months, paid me \$4."

January 20, 1816. Voltaire, black boy of Mr. Yeates. In our yard, very improperly. Evidently the name condemned him in Mr. Clarkson's opinion.

Friday, June 7, 1816. "Col. George Ross, buried in St. James' churchyard, Lancaster, in his fortieth year, general decay of the system, from exposure in the late war at New Orleans, where he was an active Partizan officer, and

greatly distinguished himself. He came to Lancaster from New Orleans last fall, partly on account of his Health. He was buried from Family Connection Right. No fees charged or asked."

The will of "George T. Ross, late Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment, late of New Orleans," is on record in the Register's office, at Lancaster, in Will Book M. Volume 1, p. 72, and among other items recites: "I order and direct that my friend and physician, Dr. Eberly, prepare my body to be immersed in a hogshead of strong Rye Brandy and that said hogshead, containing my body, shall be conveyed from Lancaster to New Orleans in care of Messrs. Boyle and Hand, merchants at Baltimore, and it is my request that they receive the same and ship it off in the first vessels sailing for New Orleans." The will is dated May 28, 1816, and was probated on March 31, 1817.

Of a funeral at Pequea, in April, 1817, he writes: "I knew nothing of the funeral till the Sunday or Sunday week afterward, when I was requested to preach a Funeral Discourse, by the Widow and her Mother. I did allude to 'the' death the first time I preached at St. John's, after the request, Sunday, the 12th of May." On the 25th he says of another funeral at the same place: "I was sent for and attended, but did not preach, was not requested, dreadful rainy day, but few people." On the 29th, death seems to have been busy at Pequea that month, he was there again. "Sent for and preached 'the' Funeral Discourse, very large assemblage of people." On the 30th was buried "old William Jones, for many years (15 say) Sexton of St. John's Church, Pequea. I did not attend, not invited. He was faithful and did his Duty. Dropsy in ye Chest."

He notes, "Paul Zantzinger buried June 25, 1817, at the German Lutheran

Burying Ground. I attended, but did not officiate; he died suddenly, Monday morning, early, June 23, 1817, in 15 minutes." It is rather singular to find this entry in the St. James' Records, unless it be explained by the fact that the man had been prominent during the Revolution.

The Lancaster Journal of Wednesday, June 23, says:

Suddenly, on Monday morning last, in the 73rd year of his age, Paul Zant-zinger, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this borough.

October 4, 1817. "Charged \$5. Mr. ——— to see to it; never did."

"April 13, Saturday, 1816. Attended the Funeral of a young Man, at the Factory this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, named Thomas Jefferson Medcalf (a dreadful cold, windy day). He died by being injured in the Skull at play—a few days after the accident."

"John Atlee, a coloured man, living with Willm. Jenkins, Esqr., died with the small-pox, in the natural way. The disease very prevalent. The Physicians beginning to inoculate with the small-pox matter. Was buried in St. James' churchyard, Tuesday, Feb'y 2nd, 1819, by order of Mr. Robert Coleman, Church Warden, gratis."

May 5, 1819. "Old Dinah, above 100 years of age, buried in St. James' churchyard. I was in Philad. Belonged to the Slough family."

The will of Dinah McIntire, dated at Lancaster, on December 18, 1818; probated May 21, 1819 (will book M, vol. 1, page 273), among other things recites that she "be decently buried," and that her "executor pay funeral expenses out of her estate, and, after said expenses are paid, the balance of estate to go to Jacob Getz," whom she also appointed as her "executor and my only heir."

The Lancaster Journal of May 7, 1819, records as follows: "Died, in

this city, on Tuesday last, Dinah McIntire (a colored woman), but better known by the name of 'Old Dinah, the Fortune-Teller,' in the onehundred and thirteenth year of her age. She was born in Princess Anne county (Maryland), and was purchased about sixty years ago by the late Col. Matthias Slough, of this place, and was then the mother of four children, none of whom continued long enough in this world to outlive their mother. She has left her property to Mr. Jacob Getz, who had behaved to her in the evening of her days like the Good Samaritan. Her property consisted of three lots and seventy or eighty dollars in specie. The house and lots are on a pleasant and elevated situation within the precincts of this city. Dinah was much of an oddity in all her dealings, more particularly in the vocation of fortune-telling. For six months past she was in the habit of paying visits to old acquaintances in various parts of the city, and retained her mental faculties until her last."

This is the woman after whom Dinah's Hill, in this city, was named, and she was said to have resided in the small frame house that formerly stood at the angle of Vine and Strawberry streets.

"September 3, 1821. Monday. A dreadful hurricane and Rain all along our Coast; but few hours' difference at N. York, Philad., Norfolk, Boston, Charleston, etc."

The largest wedding fee that he mentions receiving is £6; the smallest, 7s. 6 d. For "breaking ground" in the churchyard \$5 is sometimes charged, but, as a rule, \$2.

Mr. Clarkson seems to have recorded every funeral which he attended, and never fails to inform us at which he officiated, or where he was not invited to preach. Among his baptisms we find notes that the parents of the in-

fants presented belonged not only to his own communion, but to members of the Quaker, Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed Associate Churches.

So we close our "gleanings." The sheaf herein garnered may be an imperfect one, but the gathering of it has been full of enjoyment.

MARY N. ROBINSON.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 1, 1901.

EARLY JEWISH COLONY.
LANCASTER IN 1772.
MAYOR JOHN PASSMORE.
MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.
DR. EGLE'S DEATH.

VOL. V. NO. 5.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

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Exch.
Soc. Sec. 1.
12-7-1931

EARLY JEWISH COLONY.

This sketch, which might more truthfully be termed a gathering of facts lying about in out-of-the-way corners, is necessarily fragmentary, because of the disappearance of many of our early county records. In my search through our county papers, particularly the early assessor lists, I have been unable to find any prior to 1751, and those which are there, by reason of their, in oft cases, illegibility and the natural similarity of the early German to the Jewish names, render it a difficult task to speak or write with positiveness in all cases.

Among the early Jewish settlements of the United States (of to-day's limits) Lancaster county has been reckoned as being the third. In Lancaster county's original limits there were three settlements—one at Schaefferstown (now in Lebanon county); the second in Lancaster city; the third, that of Hanover and York (both now in York county). The settlement in Schaefferstown is now being written up by a Philadelphia gentleman, formerly a resident of Schaefferstown. Lancaster was first written up by Henry Necarsulmer, Esq., of New York city, to whose paper I owe much of the compilation of the disconnected matter which I also had in my possession, and which is continued by the writer. The York settlement I respectfully offer for the consideration of some York county historian.

The earliest record we have is the settling in Schaefferstown of some Jewish traders in 1720, and the institution of a cemetery there in 1732. Of this settlement I shall quote Mr. J. F. Sachse later on.

In 1723 a number of Jews accompanied the Germans in their removal from Schoharie, N. Y., settling along the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, and of whom I have found no trace whatsoever.

As to Lancaster city proper, it is almost a certainty that there were Jewish traders here as early as 1735, and probably earlier. The earliest facts I have found are among the following:

The Rev. Richard Locke, a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in letters of 1746-52, and writing more particularly under date of April 11, 1747, gives in part seven of "Notitis Parochialis," number of Heathen and Infidels:

"Here are less Quakers than in many other counties, and but very few Indians appear—here are ten families of Jews." (See Pennsylvania Historical Magazine article by Benj. F. Owen, 1901).

The following quaint card, published by Dr. Isaac Cohen in Lancaster, in 1747, is of interest in connection with the Lancaster settlement:

"Dr. Isaac Cohen, from Hamburg, Germany, who studied seven years in the City of Copenhagen, informs the public that he has lately arrived in Lancaster, where he intends to practice physic and the art of healing, at the house of John Hatz, inn keeper, at the sign of the Penn. Arms, North Queen street. N. B. Poor persons cured gratis if they can show a certificate from a clergyman that they are really poor. He expects letters addressed to him to be postpaid and those who live at a distance and desire his aid will please send a horse for him." (See Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, p. 250).

As before noted, our earliest assessors' list is that of 1751. It contains the names of Isaac Noonis, Jos. Simon,

Jos. Solomon, Jacob Jacobs, Sampson Lazarus, Jacob Frank, Moses Hyman and Barnet Woolf.

The 1754 assessment includes Sampson Lazarus, Joseph Simon (opposite Simon Snyder, grandfather of Governor Snyder, on West King street, near Charlotte), Isaac Noness (mentioned for the last time), Joseph Solomon, Isaac Pew (Pugh), was a tenant of Levi and Frank, Frederick Ulman.

In 1757 we find Joseph Simon, Jos. Solomon, Jacob Frank, Joseph Wild (?), Frederick Ulman and Jacob Lasar (or Leazar, see 1778). I think the latter was the rabbi of the Jewish settlement, as his name appears among the group of ministers and the "Roamen" priest.

In 1778 we find Eleazar Leon, Jacob Leazar, Peter Lazarus, Abraham Marque, Levi Solomon, Jacob and Michael Frank, Levy Marks (see Marshall's Diary), Myer Solomon, Joseph Simonds and Jacob Marks.

In Ellis & Evans' History, p. 61, I find Isaac Solomon mentioned as a sergeant of the guard in February and March, 1776. There are names of Jewish residents to be found in almost every list from 1754 to 1804, but a list of the same demanded too much time, at present, of the writer, and must be left for future research.

It is interesting to note that the finding of Isaac Noness', or Noonis', name in the rolls of 1751 and 1754 is the only evidence we have of his existence beyond his being named as trustee for the cemetery, in 1747. After 1754 he disappears entirely. Of Joseph Simon and Joseph Solomon (1751), we read more further on. Barnet Woolf, 1751, was in Lancaster in 1778. Jacob Frank likewise.

Sampson Lazarus, 1754, was probably the father of Brandley Lazarus, married in Lancaster in 1781, although there was a Peter Lazarus there in

1778, but I think he was a son of Sampson Lazarus. The others mentioned in the 1778 list were merchants or traders.

A directory of (the town of) Lancaster in 1780, compiled from the assessment roll of that year, contains the following names, which appear to be those of Jews:

Among shopkeepers—Barnard Jacob, Samson Lazarus, Andrew Levy, Aaron Levy, Meyer Solomon, Joseph Simon. (See Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, pp. 369, 370).

Among other Hebrews referred to as residing at Lancaster at about that time are Levy Marks and Simon & Solomon, shopkeepers. (See Christopher Marshall's Diary in Philadelphia and Lancaster during the American Revolution, 1774-1781; edited by William Duent, Albany, 1877, at p. 204 under November 8, 1778, and at p. 208, under December 24, 1778.

In the list of 1797 I find the names of Joseph Simons, Peter Lazarus and Solomon Kaufman. The early Jewish community seems to be drawing towards its close.

An early record of the Jewish settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is that of a deed dated the 3d day of February, 1747, from Thomas Cooksen, County Registrar and first Burgess of the borough of Lancaster, to Isaac Nunus Ricus and Joseph Simons (which name should read Simon), conveying a half-acre of land, in the township of Lancaster, to said grantees, "In trust for the Society of Jews settled in and about Lancaster, to have and use the same as a buryingground." The original deed is recorded in Recorder's Office, Lancaster county, in Record Book B, pp. 441, etc., June 29th or 30th, 1747.

The leading figure in the Lancaster settlement was unquestionably that of Joseph Simon, one of the above-named

trustees of the cemetery, who has frequently been referred to in various publications. He was born probably in England, whence came his wife, Rosa Bunn, niece of Samson Myers (or Mears), who came to this country about 1730. He married her about 1748. The first child was born January 21st, 1750.

He came to Lancaster about 1735, according to Markens' "The Hebrews in America," 1888, and about 1740, according to Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster county, p. 18, and soon became one of the most prominent Indian traders and merchants, and one of the largest land-holders in Pennsylvania, in fact, in America, at that time, his enterprises extending not only over Pennsylvania, but to Ohio and Illinois, and to the Mississippi river.

In the Indian country he had an interest in stores, in connection with Barnard and Michael Gratz, David Franks, Levy Andrew Levy, S. Etting, Robert Challenger, William Trent, Alexander Lowry and others. He was one of the twenty-two traders attacked by the Indians at Bloody Run, in 1763, and lost a large amount of goods.

In November, 1759, Joseph Simon was one of the subscribers to the Lancaster Library Company, subsequently the Julianna Library.

Joseph Simons was an incorporator of the Union Fire Company, on August 25, 1764. Myer Solomon and Solomon Etting were members of the same on February 26, 1791.

The American Jewish Historical Society records contain letters from 1766-73 from Levy Andrew Levy and Joseph Simon to Ephraim Blaine, an ancestor of James G. Blaine.

When the Revolution came on we find Levy Andrew Levy delivered for Joseph Simons two quarter casks of powder and 200 pounds of lead to the

committee appointed to collect the same. It was only the first item of many furnished during that war, and of which mention is made further on. Joseph Simon was one of the commissioners appointed in 1789 by Lancaster county concerning the canal navigation.

"Simon's store was the largest in Lancaster and was situated in Penn Square, in the centre of the town. Levy Andrew Levy was a partner in this store for many years and his (Simon's) sons-in-law, Levi Phillips, Solomon M. Cohen, Simon (which should, according to Vol. 1, American Jewish Historical Society Pub., p. 122, read Michael) Gratz and Solomon Etting, 1784, who had previously lived in York, Pennsylvania (Markens p. 30), were also at various periods associated with him. Another son-in-law was Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, of Albany, a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army." Michael Gratz was a commissary in General Wilkins' expedition to Kaskaskia, Ills., in 1765. He afterwards moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, where his descendants still live.

In partnership with William Henry, Joseph Simon supplied the Continental army with rifles, ammunition, drums, blankets, provisions and supplies.

Joseph Simon died at the age of ninety-two years, on January 24th, 1804. Over his grave in the cemetery at Lancaster there is a tombstone, bearing inscriptions in both Hebrew and English. Of the former a verbatim copy is given in Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County (p. 471), as follows:

"And Joseph gave up the ghost
and died in a good old age
An old man, and full of years
and was gathered to his people."
"Joseph Simon
Departed this life
the 12th day of the month Shebet, in the

year 5565, corresponding with the 24th day of January, 1804, aged 92 years, in a good old age.

" 'And he walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.' "

The same work (p. 471) contains the following abstract from the tombstone of Rosa Simon (nee Bunn), the wife of Joseph Simon:

"The Body of Mrs. Rosa Simon,
wife to
Mr. Joseph Simon,
who departed this life
the 3rd day of May, 1796, in
the 69th year of her age."

Near by is a slab marking the remains of Rachel Etting," wife of Solomon Etting, already referred to, who departed this life on January 14, 1790. (Ib. p. 477).

Solomon Etting is probably the same person referred to by Morais (p. 393) as born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1764, and as being "mentioned among the representative citizens who signed an address expressing disapproval of a proposed treaty with Great Britain." Later he "removed to Baltimore and took a considerable part in its municipal offices, occupying different positions, among them that of a member of its City Council in 1825, and later on President of that body. He died in Baltimore in 1847."

Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County contains the following note on Solomon Etting:

"Lodge 43, F. and A. M., of Lancaster, was granted a warrant April 21, 1785. The Lodge was installed by Solomon Etting, a charter member, who was at the time a Past Worshipful Master of some other lodge. He was also its first treasurer, and was Worshipful Master of the Lodge from June, 1790, to June, 1791." The date of Solomon Etting's birth must be wrong, as he could not have installed the lodge when he was barely twenty-one years old.

Markens states (at p. 80) that "On July 5, 1773, the different tribes of the Indian nations in Illinois conveyed to twenty-two residents of Lancaster and of the surrounding country a tract of land, which now embraces the southern half of Illinois. Eight Hebrews were interested in its purchase. They were Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Franks, Jr., Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy."

The writer of this paper has found no mention elsewhere than in the above statement of Markens that either Moses Franks, David Franks, Moses Franks, Jr., or Barnard Gratz ever resided in or near Lancaster.

Statements in other records seem, on the other hand, to indicate their residence in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. See, however, a letter dated Lancaster, Pa., September 12, 1777, signed by Barnard Gratz, Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy, Levy Marks and Myer Solomon, "subscribing towards a messenger service to Washington's army from Lancaster," published by the American Jewish Historical Society, p. 146.

Moreover, on account of the vast extent of Joseph Simon's enterprises, it is more likely that his associates, or some of them, had settled elsewhere than in Lancaster.

Michael Gratz was a brother of Barnard Gratz, who settled in Philadelphia. Michael Gratz was born in Langenbach, Upper Silesia, Germany, in 1740. He resided at different times in Lancaster and in Philadelphia, eventually removing to the latter place, where he was, in 1791, in partnership with his brother, Barnard. (See *Morals*, p. 25).

He married Miriam, daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, on June 20, 1769. Some of their children took prominent positions in Philadelphia.

Levy Andrew Levy's interest in Joseph Simon's business ceased (according to Markens, page 80) in 1778, when he and Susanna Simons, his wife, conveyed it to Aaron Levy, also a storekeeper in Lancaster.

Aaron Levy was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1742. About 1760 he came to America, where he became a prominent land speculator and Indian trader, taking up his residence in the town of Northumberland, Pa. His name also appears as a shopkeeper in Lancaster, in the directory of 1780, compiled from the assessment roll of that year. At that time he was a partner of Joseph Simon. He laid out the town of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.

During the Revolution Aaron Levy loaned large sums of money to the American Colonists. (See Morals, page 50, note 65, and page 23.) In 1782 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died, without leaving any issue, February 23, 1815.

As indicating the support of the American cause by Jewish residents, it is interesting to note that one, Joshua Isaacs, took the oath of allegiance at Lancaster, as shown by the subjoined copy of the certificate to that effect:

Lancaster County: I do hereby certify that Joshua Isaacs, late an inhabitant of the Island of Granada, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly, Passed the Thirteenth Day of June, 1777, and a further Supplement to the same, Passed the fifth day of December, 1778. WITNESS my Hand and Seal, this Twentieth Day of February, Anno Domini 1781.

PAUL ZANTZINGER.

Copied December 19th, 1900, from original, in possession of Gustavus

Isaacs, Esq., the grandson of said Joshua Isaacs.

Joshua Isaacs was a descendant of one of the early Portuguese Jewish settlers in this county, his father having also been born on this continent. Joshua Isaacs married Brandly Lazarus, at Lancaster, on March 26, 1781. Their first child, Frances, was born at Lancaster June 9th, 1783, and subsequently married Harmon Hendricks, at New York city, to which place Joshua Isaacs had removed shortly after 1783.

I have been unable thus far to find any records showing the existence of a regular Synagogue or of a regular Jewish congregational organization at Lancaster at the time of its early settlement. Nor does there appear to be any tradition of the existence of any such building or congregation immediately in Lancaster, though there is no doubt the regular religious services were held in a sort of private synagogue maintained in the house of Joseph Simon. A portion of the ark used in this private synagogue has recently been presented to the American Jewish Historical Society by the Misses Mordecai, great-great-granddaughters of Joseph Simon.

The will of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, contains a clause providing the "silver plate used for religious worship" in his family and two scroll of the law were to remain in the family of the testator's son-in-law and executor, Levy Phillips, during the latter's lifetime, after which they were bequeathed to the Philadelphia Synagogue. (See Markens, page 82).

It is extremely unlikely that this residuary bequest would have been made to the Philadelphia Synagogue had there been a house of worship in Lancaster at that time.

The fact that many of the Jews of Lancaster were among the supporters

of the congregation Mickve Israel, of Philadelphia, is also an indication that they had no local synagogue. Nor is there any mention of a synagogue at Lancaster in the lists of houses of worship at the time of which we speak.

However, it is proper to mention that in the "Statistics of the Jews of the United States," published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, September, 1880, there is a statement that in 1776 a congregation was organized at Lancaster, Pa.

It has already been pointed out that none of the five sons-in-law of Joseph Simon took up a permanent residence in Lancaster. It is more than likely that their families had already removed from there before Joseph Simon's demise. Markens has it that after the latter event these five families removed to Philadelphia (p. 82). The two and only sons left by Joseph Simon appear to have been weak-minded.

It is stated in Markens on p. 82 (See also Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County) that no interment took place in the Jewish cemetery in Lancaster, after 1804, until 1855, shortly before which latter date a new Jewish influx to Lancaster took place, giving rise to the present flourishing Jewish community of Lancaster.

It thus seems that the early Jewish settlement of Lancaster, after an existence of more than half a century, disappeared as a community, leaving no known official records other than the above-mentioned cemetery deed.

Besides the three tombstones of Joseph Simon, of Rosa Simon, his wife, and of Rachel Etting, their daughter, already adverted to Ellis & Evans mention but two others—one, a small slab, bearing a Hebrew inscription; the other, a large one, which "bears an inscription apparently in Hebrew, but indecipherable."

these Jewish traders came, but expresses the belief that the pioneers came without their families, with no intention of settling, but merely to barter, and that they were not numerous enough to form a distinctive settlement or congregation, until some time later, when some Jewish traders, married and settled down, are found.

Mr. Sachse goes on to state (Ib., p. 117) that as a result of the intercourse with these Jewish settlers, "several German (Christian) families in the old township of Heidelberg actually returned to the old dispensation, and with these accessions quite a Jewish community was formed in Lancaster county. It was not long before a house of prayer was built on the old Indian trail leading from the Conestoga to the Swatara. The place where this synagogue stood—the first in Pennsylvania—is still pointed out by old residents. It was a rude log house, locally known as the Schul." The site of the Schul is now occupied by a modern house. An ancient log house is still pointed out as having been the home of the Hazen, or reader, of what Mr. J. F. Sachse refers to as "at one time the most distinctive and populous congregation of the ancient faith in the Colonies."

To continue quoting from Mr. Sachse's interesting work, pages 117 and 118:

"The claim that this Jewish congregation was recruited from among the early settlers is, strengthened by the fact that but few Jewish names—such as Isaac Miranda—he was a French Huguenot) appear among those of the settlers in the vicinity. Nor do either the Ephrata records or those sent to Holland by Boehm make reference to any number of Jews in the vicinity. The same is true of the Lutheran and Reformed reports. They all, however, make reference to the fact that

Judaizing influences were rampant among the early settlers (Vide Muhlenberg, Hallische Nachrichten).

"Then, again, a majority of names, whose owners are known to have been members of the congregation, and rest upon the hill, were originally of the Jewish faith."

Traces of the above-mentioned Jewish customs are still found among the families of old settlers in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties. (Ib., page 118.)

The old Jewish Cemetery, established about 1732, near Schaefferstown (now in Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, but originally in Lancaster county), is now almost, if not completely, obliterated." (Ib., page 118.)

The substantial stone wall which surrounded this cemetery, a plot 60x30 feet in size, was, according to Chas. M. Zerbe, Esq., of Schaefferstown, still standing as late as 1863. The evidence of the existence of a synagogue at Schaefferstown appears to be altogether traditional.

The Schaefferstown settlement is also referred to in Ruff's "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," published in 1844.

LANCASTER IN 1772.

The Lancaster County Historical Society is indebted to the courtesy of Prof. Jacob N. Beam, of the Department of French, at Princeton University, for the following extract from a notable pre-revolutionary diary, which will be found below.

It has been deemed proper to give a brief sketch of the life of Dr. McClure, who is unknown to most modern readers.

David McClure, from whose diary the following extract was taken, was born in Newport, R. I., on the 18th of November, 1748. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1769. After graduating he taught school for a time, studying theology between times. He was ordained to the ministry at Dartmouth College on May 20, 1772, and was immediately thereafter appointed a Missionary to the Delaware tribe of Indians, west of Pittsburg, Pa. He kept a diary, and it is from that that the following remarks concerning Lancaster and her people are taken.

He remained in the west only a few years as we find him installed as the pastor of a Congregational Church at North Hampton, N. H., on November 13, 1776. He remained there until August, 1785, when he was dismissed at his own request. In 1786 he was called to a church at East Windsor, Conn., where he remained until his death, a period of thirty-four years.

He was a trustee of Dartmouth College from 1777 until 1800, and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1803. In addition to eleven occasional discourses, Dr. McClure

also published "An Oration at the Opening of Exeter Phillips Academy," in 1783; "Sermons on the Moral Law," in 1795, and a new edition in 1818; "Oration on the Death of General Washington," in 1800; and also in connection with the Rev. Dr. Parish, "Memoirs of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, D.D.," in 1810. He died at East Windsor, Conn, on June 25, 1820.

F. R. D.

There has recently come to the light of publication the diary of the Rev. Dr. David McClure, which contains a passage of interest to citizens of Lancaster, giving, as it does, a brief glimpse at the life in this city before the Revolution. David McClure was a graduate of Yale College in 1769, and in 1772 he was ordained as a missionary to the Delaware Indians on the Muskingum River, in Ohio. He made the journey with many hardships during the following two years, being sent out by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Though the enterprise was not altogether successful, Dr. McClure's record of his travels is of the utmost importance. It contains descriptions of the territory through which he and his companion (Mr. Levi Frisbee) passed, and of the customs of the Indians whom they visited. The diary is printed by the Knickerbocker Press, of New York, for William Richmond Peters and John Punnett Peters, descendants of the author. The extract relating to Lancaster follows:

Diary of David McClure. Page 31, et segg. July 16, 1772:

Having received Letters of introduction to sundry gentlemen on the way, from Dr. Allison, Dr. Sproat & others, & a passport and recommendation from his honor, Governor Richard Penn, we left Philadelphia with an expectation of proceeding up the Susquehanna. We arrived at the Rev. Dr.

Smith's, at Paqua, who had an academy of pupils, preparing for College, for preachers. Was much pleased with his amiable piety, zeal & hospitality. He had a son, at that time a Tutor in New Jersey College, now (1805) the celebrated President of that respectable institution, from whom we had letters. We proceeded on to Lacock & lodged at the Rev. Mr. Woodhull's. His situation was pleasant; he was much respected and a useful Minister. He occasionally preached to a small congregation of Presbyterians in Lancaster, to which place (9 miles) he accompanied us, & introduced us to his friends. We spent the Sabbath at Lancaster and preached. An occurrence happened which shows the strict observance which the Jews pay to their Sabbath.

We had an order for a sum of money from a gentleman in Philada., on Mr. Abraham Simons, a Jew merchant in Lancaster. We arrived on Friday & intending to leave the town on Monday, we waited on him Saturday Morning & presented the order. He said, "Gentlemen, to-day is my Sabbath, & I do not do business in it; if you will please to call to-morrow, I will wait on you. We observed that the same reasons which prevented his payment of the order on that day would prevent our troubling him the day following. We apologized for our intruding on his Sabbath, & told him we would wait until Monday. He replied, you are on a journey, & it may be inconvenient to you to wait. He went to call in his neighbor, Dr. Boyd, & took from his Desk a bag, laid it on the table, & presented the order to the Dr. The Doctor counted out the money and we gave a receipt. The Jew sat looking on, to see that all was rightly transacted, but said nothing, & thus quieted his conscience against the rebuke of a violation of his Sabbath; but

I thought he might as well have done the business himself as by an agent.

The Jews in general are said to be very strict & punctual in the observance of some of the traditionary ceremonies of their law, (but hesitate not to defraud, when opportunity presents. Like their predecessors, the Pharisees, they tythe the mint, annis & Cummin, & neglect the weightier matters of the Law, as Judgement, mercy and faith. They strain at a gnat and swallow a Camel).

Lancaster is the largest inland town on the Continent. It is situated in the center of an extensive valley, & is an excellent soil for wheat. Limestone abounds in this State, & some farmers begin to manure the ground that has long produced that golden grain, with this invigorating stone. They have kilns on their farms, in which they burn it.

The people of Lancaster are principally emigrants from Germany, & talk their native language. There are houses of public worship for the Lutherans, the German Calvinites, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, each one. The Lutherans the largest. Some Moravians & Jews.

In this place we became acquainted with the minister of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Henry Helmutz. He spake English very intelligibly & sustains the character of a pious, laborious & zealous preacher.

He was a young man, had a wife & one child. Was educated in the famous Orphan House of Halle, in Saxony, as I was informed, on the charitable funds of that Institution, founded by the great and good Augustus Francke. He informed me that the motives of his coming to America were the following: The Rev. Mr. Whitefield, famous for his wonderful zeal & labours, both in Europe and America,

wrote to Mr. Francke, informing him that there were numerous settlements of Germans in Pennsylvania, who were destitute of learned & pious teachers, & requesting that he would send to him, in England, two pious persons, & he would introduce them into a field of useful labour, in that part of the Vineyard. He (Mr. Helmutz) & another offered to go. They arrived in England & waited on Mr. Whitefield. His first address a little alarmed them. He said: "Young men, are you going to America to preach the Gospel? Ah! you will find that the Devil has got there before you;" but he immediately added, "Jesus Christ is there, too." "We found it so," said Mr. Helmutz. Soon after his arrival at Lancaster, it pleased God to pour out a spirit of awakening among the people, particularly the large congregation of Lutherans, of whom he was minister. It was a new & strange thing, among a people seemingly altogether absorbed in worldly pursuits and pleasures. They daily resorted to him, inquiring what they should do to be saved. The work spread, & was deep and genuine. The principal men of his Congregation came to him, & told him that it was the work of the Devil, & he must suppress it. He told them that it was the work of God, & he must encourage and promote it. Their rage was incensed against him, & they threatened to dismiss him. He was constant in his attention to souls under conviction, in preaching, prayer & conversation. The opposition grew more violent as the work of God increased in the town. In the freedom of conversation, he mentioned that in the troubles which he met with from enraged opposers, he used to go to God in prayer for light & fortitude, & found it at times hard to say, "Thy will be done."

Mr. Helmutz proposed to the gentle-

man in opposition, that they should meet & confer on the important subject. They accordingly met at the School House. The leaders were filled with rage against him. With Christian meekness, he said, that they needed divine light & direction from heaven, in the momentous business on which they had met, & that if it was agreeable, he would address the throne of grace; & wonderful was the effect! The spirit of God came down upon them & they who had nashed upon him with their teeth, when prayer was ended, with tears cried out, Sir, what must we do to be saved? Then, he observed that the works of God in the town went on gloriously. Some effects of it were very visible while we were there. I heard him preach on Sunday, a third sermon (in German) to a very numerous audience, in his large Brick church. They were solemn & attentive. From the affinity of languages, I found his text was in Jeremiah 23:29—"Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord: & like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?" His manner was pathetic, affectionate & impressive. The music was solemn. With the Organ & other instruments of music, the voices of the whole congregation seemed to unite. The minister's salaries in this place are collected by contribution. The mode of collecting was new to me.

At the close of public worship about 6 men, each with a small black velvet bag fastened to the end of a long staff presented the bag which had a small bell suspended at the bottom to each person in the long pews or slips. The tinkling of the bell gave warn'g of the approach of the little purse. The contribution was speedily finished.

At Lancaster we put up at the house of Mr. Hall, Goldsmith, his wife was a Switser, a pious and sensible woman.

August 3. Monday morning we left

Lancaster & arrived at the house of the Rev. Mr. Roan, of Donnegall, to whom we had letters. A worthy sensible man. Some years ago, itinerant preachers were prohibited from preaching in Virginia. There was in some parts of it, a serious concern among the people, & Mr. Roan, who has the character of a zealous Boanerges, ventured to go & preach in the fields, to numerous audiences. Officers were sent to apprehend him, in the midst of his preaching; they were struck with his undaunted countenance & the majesty of his subject, & returned without executing their commission.

We left Donnegall, & coming to the Susquehanna could find no boat to cross it, nor house nigh. The River was low, & about half a mile wide. It was a long & dangerous ride. In the evening we arrived at the Rev. Mr. Duffield's, 6 miles from Carlisle.

MAYOR JOHN PASSMORE.

We are indebted to Dr. John A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia, for much of the following explicit account of John Passmore, Esq., first Mayor of Lancaster, Pa.:

John Passmore was the son of William and Sarah (Elliott) Passmore. His grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Harris) Passmore. His grandfather, John Passmore, came from the parish of Hurst, county of Berks, England, with his parents, John and Mary (Buxey) Passmore.

John Passmore was born January 12, 1774, in Newcastle, Del. At an early age he left home and went to Lancaster, Pa., where, after a few years, he entered the office of Hon. James Hopkins, as a law student. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1797. He married, December 18, 1809, Elizabeth Alexander (nee Gilpin), a widow, who died March 1, 1814, and was interred at Lancaster. John married a second time, January 2, 1817, Mary, daughter of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mary was born September 10, 1790. In 1809 Governor Snyder appointed John Passmore Prothonotary of the Lancaster District of the Supreme Court, comprising the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York and Dauphin. In 1818 he was appointed one of the aldermen of the city of Lancaster, and in the same year was also appointed the first Mayor of that city, a position to which he was twice re-elected, discharging the duties of the office for three years.

He was, in some respects, an eccentric man. It is related that James Buchanan, afterwards President of the

United States, came into Mr. Passmore's law office one day and took down a book from a shelf. When he had finished reading it he laid it on the table and departed. Passmore waited until Buchanan had started up the street, then he called to him: "Jim, come back here." When he returned he told him to put the book where he had found it. His children were Rev. Joseph C. Passmore, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. William C. Passmore, late of Hammonton, N. J., and one daughter, Grace.

On March 20, 1818, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the city of Lancaster, which went into effect May 13, 1818. John Passmore was appointed by Governor Snyder as the first Mayor. The first Council was composed of the following named gentlemen: Select Council—John Hubley, Samuel Humes, Robert Coleman, William Jenkins, William Kirkpatrick, Samuel Slaymaker, John F. Steinman, Jacob Lemon and William Dickson.

Common Council—Adam Reigart, Jeremiah Mosher, Jacob Scherer, Geo. Musser, Jacob Duchman, Jacob Eicholtz, Luke Brown, George Brungart, Ingham Wood, John Reynolds, Philip Heitshu, John Weaver, John Burger, Jasper Y. Smith and John Christ.

Mayor Passmore lived at the northwest corner of Orange and Shippen streets, in the house in which Miss Kelly now lives. His family were originally Quakers, but his father, having married out of the church, he was no longer acknowledged as one of these people. He married an Episcopalian, and attended St. James' Church, this city. He was a man of great weight, at one time weighing 480 pounds. He died in 1827, and there was no hearse in the city large enough to hold him, so the coffin was taken to the grave on a large wagon. In 1818, before he was appointed Mayor, he was holding the position of alderman. There was a

borough ordinance passed prohibiting smoking on the street, and he was the first man fined for violating the law.

There was sold in Philadelphia, on February 26, 1901, a letter from Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Edward Shippen, dated at Philadelphia, April 14, 1804, to Judge Yeates, of Lancaster, in which were some notes about Mr. Passmore, which are worth preserving. Among other things, the letter stated: "We have a report that the Judges broke up the Court at Lancaster very suddenly.....The opinion here is so universal that the Judges would do their characters great injustice by refusing to ride, that I have taken pains to contradict the report....The Grand Jury have found the bill against Passmore a true bill. The jury consisted of nineteen men, called from the different counties, thirteen of whom were Democrats; yet there was not a dissenting voice to finding the bill. Our Prosecutor is, I assure you, by no means so popular a man here as at Lancaster; indeed, he is generally despised. Our cause is the popular one, and most people express unreservedly their abhorrence to the strides of the Assembly....."

MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

Lancaster, March 1, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon, President Steinman presiding.

The roll of officers was called, and, on motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. J. Harry Hibshman, of Ephrata, was elected to membership.

The first paper of the day, on "The Early Jewish Settlers of Lancaster County, 1720-1804," was read by Monroe B. Hirsh. The paper traced the individual, as well as general, history of all the known Jewish settlers in this locality, so far as existing records allow these matters to be traced. It was the first attempt to do this important work, and much effort and labor were given to the task. Incidentally, the early Jewish settlement in Berks county was also discussed, and all that is known of its history told.

The second paper consisted of a lengthy extract from the diary of the Rev. Dr. McClure, who passed through this town in 1792, and remained here several days. His allusions to the persons he met here and to local occurrences were full of local color and interest, and were well received. The diary was sent here by Professor Beam, of Princeton University, who is a native of this county.

Still a third paper on "John Passmore, the First Mayor of the City of Lancaster," was read by S. M. Sener,

Esq. Mayor Passmore, although a very conspicuous citizen in his time, is little known to the present generation, and many facts in his career were brought out.

All the papers called out considerable discussion, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to the writers, and they were ordered to be printed.

A minute on the death of Dr. William Henry Egle was offered and ordered to be spread upon the minutes. Dr. Egle was an honorary member of the Society, made contributions to its archives and delivered addresses before it at various times.

The Librarian read a list of the donations made to the Society during the month, after which the Society, on motion, adjourned.

There was a good attendance of members, and the meeting was, in every particular, one of the best held for some time.

Minute on Death of Dr. W. H. Egle.

Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, died Tuesday, February 19, 1901, from pneumonia, beginning with grip. Dr. Egle was an authority on State history, especially of the colonial period. He was born in Harrisburg in 1830. His ancestors, who settled in Philadelphia, in 1740, fought in the Colonial, French and Indian Wars. He early learned the printing trade, and in 1853 was the editor of two papers in Harrisburg. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, and in 1862 was made Surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was Examiner of Pensions in Harrisburg, and for twenty years prison physician. In 1887 he was made State Librarian by Governor Beaver, and served until January, 1899. For thirty years he was a Surgeon in the National Guard, retiring a year ago as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Brigade. He was the author of a history of Pennsylvania, and edited a number of the Pennsylvania archives. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and nine Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War Societies, and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania-German Society, of which he was the first President. His most distinguished and valuable literary work was that relating to the services of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolution. He was an honorary member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, a contributor to its archives and well known to its members.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 3, 1901.

LANCASTER TOWNSTEAD.

A NEW EPHRATA IMPRINT—DONEGAL
STREET.

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING.

VOL. V. NO. 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

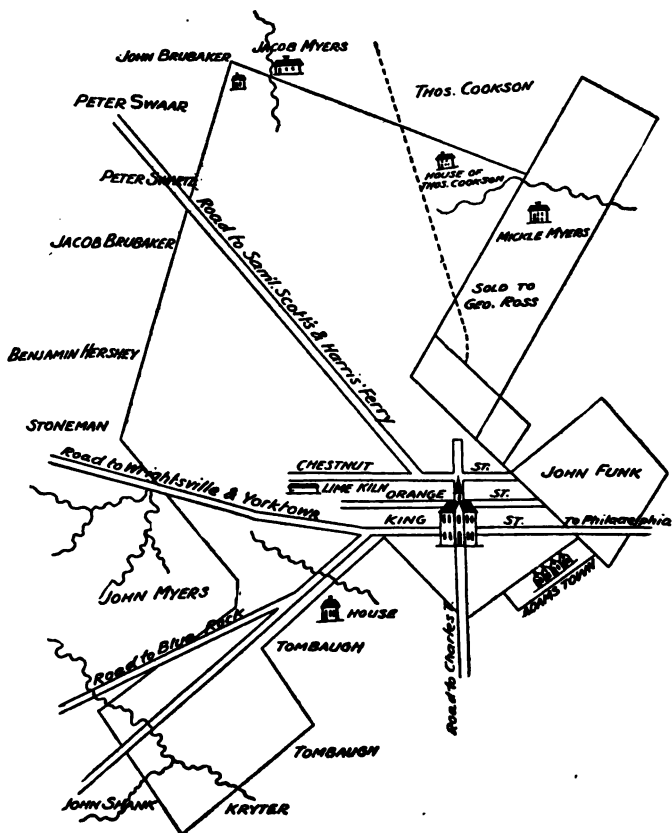
within the province of Pennsylvania, there being a one shilling quit-rent on every hundred acres. Dawson Wooler, son, only child and heir of Richard Wooler, conveyed the land to Samuel Arnold, of London, on May 28, 1714. James Steel purchased a patent for this land on February 7, 1732, and declared that the thirty-one pounds and ten shillings paid for it belonged to Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and asked that his name be inserted in the patent, but the names of both Steel and Hamilton were inserted in the same. The land was surveyed in 1733. On May 1, 1734, James Steel and Andrew Hamilton conveyed the tract to James Hamilton for five shillings. When the land was conveyed, the court house, jail and several other buildings had already been erected on the tract. This tract embraced the centre of the town and the northwestern section.

On November 13, 1717, Thomas and Richard Penn issued a warrant to Henry Funck for 350 acres, who gave 200 acres to his son, Henry, one of whose heirs, John, conveyed it to the Hamiltons in 1747. This embraced the southeastern section of the town.

A tract was also patented to Theodorus Eby, in 1717, and his heirs sold it to Hans Musser in 1739. Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn had purchased 15 acres from Hans Musser on September 17, 1744. These tracts of land were laid out into lots and known as Mussers-town and Adamstown. The lots were disposed of by lottery in November, 1744. James Hamilton purchased the ground rents and balance of lots of Adamstown from Dr. Kuhn on March 7, 1749; when Musserstown was purchased by James Hamilton is not known.

On December 31, 1717, William Penn's Commissioners, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, con-

SURVEY OF LANCASTER
and Lands Contiguous
 November 8th 1753.



vayed unto Michael Shank and Henry Pare (Bare) four hundred acres of land in Springtown Manor, Chester county, for forty pounds, the land being located on the north side of the Conestoga creek. The tract had been surveyed October 24, 1717. Henry Bare sold his moiety to Michael Shank on December 12, 1729, for 170 pounds, and Michael Shank, on May 29, 1731, sold 106 acres of the tract to Samuel Bethel. Samuel Bethel died about 1741, leaving two children, Samuel and Mary, intermarried with Samuel Boude. Partition proceedings were begun in 1751 between Samuel Bethel and Mary Boude, his sister, in which Samuel got possession of the land, which, in 1763, he laid out into Bethelstown, said Bethelstown being located in the southern end of the town. What to-day (1901) is known as Bethelstown, located in the vicinity of Manor and Strawberry streets and Love Lane, being laid out later by Samuel Bethel on lots which he had purchased from James Hamilton. The partition proceedings are recorded at Lancaster in the Prothonotary's office, in Partition Book No. 3, at page 1. The deed to Michael Shank and Henry Bare is recorded at Philadelphia, in Book A, Vol. 5, at page 275, etc.

Lancaster was named after Lancaster, Capital of Lancashire county, England, the English town being named after the "House of Lancaster," which term was used to designate the line of kings immediately descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. But the title goes back a century further to the reign of Henry III., who created his second son, Edmund, First Earl of Lancaster, in 1267. From the House of Lancaster the rival House of York sprang into existence.

Edmund, the first Earl of Lancaster, differenced his father's arms of England with an azure label of France,

charged with a golden fleur de lis, to denote his French alliance. John of Gaunt differenced with an ermine robe, derived from the ermine shield of Brittany. The Plantagenet Dukes of York charged each point with three torteaux, derived from the Shield of Wake.

Henry, the second son of Edmund, differenced the English arms with an azure bendlet across the shield. The seal of Henry, A.D. 1350, has the figure of an angel above the shield and a lion on each side of it as supporters.

The seal of Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, A. D. 1320, differed somewhat from the above.

Matilda of Lancaster had as armorial bearings; to the dexter, a shield displayed of Dedburgh—*or.*; a cross *gu.*; to the sinister, a shield of Ufford—*or.*; a cross engrailed *sa.*, containing a fleur de lis for difference; in base, a lozenge of deChetworth, barrulee, *arg.*, and *gu.*; an orle of martlets *sa.*, and in chief a lozenge of Lancaster.

The rose of Lancaster was a red rose; the rose of York, a white rose; and by intermarriage, the red and white roses became the "red and white" of the Tudor family, and was borne as a badge by Henry VII., to symbolize the union of the factions of Lancaster and York by his marriage with Elizabeth of York. Scott refers to this as follows:

"Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended Roses bought so dear."

The swan, when blazoned "proper," white, with red beak and legs, was the badge of the Bohuns and their descendants, the Lancastrian Plantagenets.

The colors of the House of Lancaster were white and blue.

The "S. S. S." on the Lancaster collar represented the word "Soveraygne," the motto of Henry IV..

The references to the arms of the House of Lancaster are taken from "English Heraldry," pages 136, 150, 155, 167, 182, 183 and 247.

Andrew Hamilton was born in Scotland, in 1676, and of his early history and parentage but little is known other than that he was a descendant in direct line from Sir Gilbert Hamilton. He had evidently been involved in some political difficulty at the English Court, for, when he came to this country, he went for awhile by the name of Trent. He first located in Virginia, and subsequently in Kent county, Maryland. He married a widow by the name of Preeson, whose maiden name was Borwn. In 1712 he went to England, but returned a few years later, and located in Philadelphia. He was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1717, but resigned in 1726, and in 1727 was appointed Prothonotary, a vacancy having occurred through the death of Mr. Asheton. Later he was appointed Trustee of the Loan Office, and, while such, in company with Messrs. Graeme and Lawrence, designed and built Independence Hall. He was in the employ of the Proprietary Family from the time he came to Philadelphia until his death. He became owner of large landed estates in Philadelphia, known as "Bush Hill," which comprised the space from Vine to Coates streets and from Twelfth to Nineteenth streets, and on many of the lots of this tract ground rents are still collectible. While practicing law his most prominent case was the defense of John Peter Zenger, indicted in New York, in 1735, for libel. He died at Bush Hill in 1741. In 1848 the remains of himself and family, including the last one of the name, were interred in a handsome mausoleum in Christ churchyard, in Philadelphia.

His children were James, Andrew and Mary. James Hamilton was twice

Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and the one who laid out Lancaster into lots and sold them. Andrew Hamilton, the other son, acquired land in Lancaster, Easton, New Jersey, and, through his wife, the property known as "Woodlands," in Philadelphia; also, property in Philadelphia, bounded by Chestnut, Third and Dock streets. On many of the properties in Lancaster and Easton ground rents are still collectible. He married Ann Fell, a daughter of William Fell, and their children were William and Andrew. William never married and Andrew married a Miss Abigail Franks, of New York. Andrew Hamilton, who married Ann Fell, is the one who deeded the town site of Lancaster to his nephew, James Hamilton.

Mary, daughter of the first Andrew who came to America, married William Allen, Chief Justice of the Provincial Courts, and a daughter of theirs married John Penn, son of Richard Penn.

Mary Ann (Hamilton) Palairret was a daughter of Andrew Hamilton, the third in line, who had located in England, and her heirs to-day, along with a few others in this country, are the parties to whom the ground rents collected in Lancaster are payable.

William Hamilton, who collected the rents later, was also a nephew of Andrew Hamilton. William Hamilton left nephews, James and Andrew Hamilton, who collected the ground rents in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Hamiltons were entitled to bear Arms, which are described in the "American Ancestry," page 84, as follows: Gules, three cinque-foils, or.; crest, out of ducal coronet, argent, an oak tree, penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame gold, upon the blade, the word "Through," sable. "English Heraldry," pages 151 and 152, states that this device is commemorative of the escape into Scotland in 1323 of Sir Gilbert

Hamilton. At the Court of Edward II. Sir Gilbert had unadvisedly expressed admiration for Robert Bruce, on which John le Despencer struck him. Despencer fell in single combat the next day, and Hamilton fled, hotly pursued, northward. Near the border he and a faithful esquire joined some wood-cutters, assumed their dress, and commenced working with them on an oak when the pursuers passed by. Hamilton, saw in hand, observed his esquire anxiously watching their enemies as they passed and at once recalled his attention to his woodman's duties by the word "Through," thus at the same time appearing to consider the cutting down of the oak to be far more important than the presence of their pursuers. So they passed by, and Hamilton followed in safety. This device does not appear on the Hamilton seals until long after the days of Bruce and his admirer, Sir Gilbert Hamilton.

The ground rents of Lancaster commenced in 1735, the tract of land having come into possession of James Hamilton in May, 1734, and he having laid out the town site as stated above. As noted above, James Hamilton left no direct heirs and William Hamilton collected the ground rents and sold lots after his death. The property was held by the law of entailment and the title in fee simple was not made out until 1815, when it was under the tenure of James and Andrew Hamilton, the property being then freed.

Between 1825 and 1831 the citizens of Lancaster thought they were being imposed upon by a number of fictitious parties representing that they were authorized to collect ground rents, and the ground rents so represented amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, they remonstrated, and on May 30th, 1831, held a public meeting in the Market House to take some action in reference to the matter. A committee was appointed, but the sub-

ject matter was abandoned, and John Beauclere Neuman and James Lyle, of Philadelphia, were appointed trustees, and Emanuel C. Reigart, of Lancaster, was their agent to collect the rents, subsequently Jacob and Peter Long were trustees, and then Jacob M. Long was agent and afterwards trustee.

From 1815 to 1830 Horace Binney, Esq., of Philadelphia, had been trustee. In the latter year partition proceedings were had between Mary Ann Hamilton, infant daughter of Andrew, the third in line, against Horace Binney. Mary Ann Hamilton married Septimus Henry Palairret, of Bath, England, who was a Captain of Her Majesty's Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot, which fact is shown by an examination of the power-of-attorney to George Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated June 8, 1843, and of record at Lancaster in Letter of Attorney Book, No. 5, at page 178. George Cadwalader was also attorney-in-fact for George Gregory Gardiner, et al., of Bath, England, also heirs of the Hamiltons. (Evidenced in the deed from him to Gerhart Metzgar, dated March 31, 1845, and of record at Lancaster in Deed Book X., Vol. 7, at page 494). These and a few others to-day (1901) are the beneficiaries of the ground rents of the Hamilton estate. The present trustee for collection of rents and sale of lots is Henry Lively.

In early times the payment of fourteen years' ground rent at one time was sufficient to extinguish the same, but in later days, and now (1901), it was increased to twenty years' payment at one time.

Among the lots sold by the Hamiltons were a number to the different religious denominations located in Lancaster in its early days, as follows:

German Reformed, lots Nos. 75 and 76, 7 shillings rent on each.

Moravian, lots Nos. 212, 213 and part of 218, 7 shillings on each.

Episcopalian, lots Nos. 34, 35 and 36, 7 shillings on each.

Lutheran, lots Nos. 49, 50, 51 and part of 48, 7 shillings rent on each.

Catholic, lots Nos. 235, 236 and 237, 30 shillings rent on No. 237 and 7 shillings on the other two.

Quakers, lots Nos. 138 and 139, 7 shillings rent on each.

Presbyterian, lots Nos. 19 and 491, 20 shillings rent.

Methodists, lots Nos. 97 and 98, 20 shillings on each.

Franklin College, lots Nos. 669, 670, 671 and 672, 60 shillings on each.

Many of the Hamilton deeds for lots will be found by consulting Book A, Volume 6 and Book I, in the Recorder's Office, at Lancaster. Pa.

In 1729, when Lancaster county was laid out, John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell were the Commissioners to lay out the same, John Wright surveying it. Considerable trouble arose as to the location of the county seat, some contending that it should be Postlethwaite's, and others that it should be on the Hamilton tract, which was generally known as "Hickory Town," or "Gibson's Pasture." "Hickory Town" was so called from a large hickory tree under which the Indians were wont to assemble in their intercourse with the Proprietors or their Commissioners. A man named Gibson, who apparently was a "squatter," lived in a cabin near the spot. There were a number of large swamps, one being prominently known as the "Black Swamp," in the tract embraced within the proposed town site. The hickory tree is supposed to have been located on East King street, a few doors from Penn Square. The Commissioners above mentioned filed their report on February 19, 1730, Edwards excepting. The report was finally adopted as to the town site, and was confirmed May 1,

1730, the town site being then located where it now is; two miles square, with streets running nearly north and south and due east and west.

Lancaster Townstead was chartered as a borough on May 1, 1742, and incorporated as a city on March 20, 1818, John Passmore being its first Mayor. In 1777 the borough corporation, deriving its existence from the authority of the Crown of Great Britain, became upon the Declaration of Independence of Pennsylvania from the Crown, immediately dissolved, and the General Assembly, with the Hon. Thomas Wharton, President of the Executive Council, re-established on June 17, 1777. New officers were appointed and a new seal adopted.

The following is the population of Lancaster from 1790, when the first census was taken, to 1900, as furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, who has charge of the census records:

1790	3,373
1800	4,292
1810	5,405
1820	6,663
1830	7,699
1840	8,417
1850	12,369
1860	17,603
1870	20,233
1880	25,769
1890	32,011
1900	41,459

A fine portrait of Andrew Hamilton, the second, by Wertmuller, copied from a rude original, which was destroyed, was owned by Mr. Becket, of Philadelphia, and a copy of it is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On January 14, 1854, the materials in the following properties were sold by the city to clear the site of the market houses, the sheds which were first erected being supplemented by

the present handsome structure in 1889:

Forney's building, 22x27 feet..\$	360.00
Printing office, 24x23 feet.....	150.00
Mrs. Wolf's property, 17x27 feet	290.00
Mrs. Wolf's stable, 24x18 feet.	85.00
J. Jungling's property, 40x27 feet	420.00
J. Jungling's stable, 28x16 feet.	85.00
Hager's property, 20x30 feet..	260.00
Reichenbach's property, 21x31 feet	185.00
Reichenbach's frame shop, 20x13 feet	35.00
Adjoining hose house, 26x18 feet	56.00
Adjoining hose house, 22x29 feet	70.00

Total\$1,996.00

The land had been purchased from—

J. Jungling's lot and house.....\$	6,250
Mrs. S. Wolf's lot and house...\$	3,300
C. Hager's lot and house.....	3,000
J. W. Forney's lot and house..	3,700
G. W. Reichenbach's lot and house	16,600

Total\$32,850

The old sheds cost \$8,042.43, the late John Sehner being superintendent of the building operations. The present structure cost \$27,000.

The first market house erected was on High street (West King), and of this building there are no records extant. In 1798 the building was enlarged by the addition of a superstructure for the use of Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., Gottlieb Sehner being the builder.

Part of lot No. 730, located on Mulberry street, which is described as being bounded by lot No. 731 on the north, by an alley on the south, on the east by an alley, and on the west by Mulberry street, contained a reservation to the effect that "a line be drawn so as to form a triangle at a spring by

cutting off ten feet from the eastern and ten feet from the southern boundaries of said lot, which spring and angle shall be and remain forever for the use of the inhabitants of the borough." This the Hamiltons evidently intended should be used as a public spring, and no doubt gave the name, "Spring Garden street," to Mulberry street, by which name it was known in early days. The historian and antiquarian to-day ask, "Where is that spring?" but they ask in vain. The old deed for the city market stated that it should be "used as a market place forever." Both "market house" and "spring garden" have outlived the purposes for which they were created, and have been swallowed up in the "Greater Lancaster," which has taken the place of the "Lancaster Townstead" of the Hamiltons.

A NEW EPHRATA BOOK.

As a rule, we are accustomed to turn to the centre of great literary activity, such as the large cities generally are, if we wish to note great progress in the writing and printing of books. This is natural, for the scholarly man, the writer of books, is seldom an agriculturist, but congregates with his kind in cities and the larger towns where the greatest educational facilities are to be found; where advanced schools are located; where libraries abound, and where mind can at all times commune with mind or with books, and enjoy the pleasures of such communication. The city of Philadelphia affords an example of this kind. If we take the fifty years included by the middle half of the eighteenth century, we will quickly find that the most prominent men in the Province were congregated in and around that city. It was the literary as well as the financial centre of Pennsylvania, and, while there were good men and true elsewhere within her borders, most of her prominent families were resident in or near that thriving city. Libraries, good schools, rich men, prominent scientists and great merchants were more numerous than anywhere else on the outside. It was a literary centre as well. The presses of Franklin and the elder and younger Saur turned out an astonishing amount of literary matter in the shape of books, pamphlets and broadsides, and which are perhaps more highly esteemed at this late day than then.

But Pennsylvania also furnished another conspicuous example of a very like condition of things, and Lancaster county was the theatre on which

this fact was demonstrated. It is not necessary that I should here enter into the details concerning the monastic establishment at Ephrata, made under the leadership of the learned, the pious, the erratic, the mystic Conrad Beissel, in 1742. These are so well known to all as to require no further comment. The printing press which was established by this mystic brotherhood and the issues it gave to the world form one of the most interesting chapters in the colonial era, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the nation. When that small hand-press was first set up there is not definitely known. We do know, however, that a quarto volume of 294 pages was printed there in 1745. It was a series of theological and theosophic essays, written by Beissel himself. How much earlier the press began its work can only be guessed at through the medium of other sources. In the early years of the Brotherhood, both Franklin and the elder Saur did the printing, but in 1739 an estrangement arose between the latter and Beissel, and the result was that the headstrong Beissel soon thereafter procured a printing press. We find in the *Chronican Ephratense* (p. 152), where the events of 1742 are discussed, this passage: "Soon after a printing press was put up in the settlement." As there was an advertisement in Saur's newspaper, the *Hoch-Deutch Pensylvanische Geschichte-Schreiber*, for November, 1743, announcing that a bindery had been established at Ephrata, it is a logical inference that books were printed there, because had there been no books no book-bindery would have been required. I regard it as extremely probable, therefore, that books were printed there as early as 1743.

Between that date and the year 1800 an almost unbroken succession of books and other printed matter poured forth from the fecund Ephrata press. The number of these no man knows.

Those that have been put on record number ninety or more, and the list is not nearly complete. During the past six months five new ones have been added to the number. As some of these were mere broadsides, covering a single foolscap page, the wonder is any of them have survived until our day. Some have undoubtedly been entirely swept out of existence, while still others lie undiscovered and unknown

Johann Arnds
geistreiche
Morgen
und
Abend
Gebethe,
auf jeden Tag der
Woche.



Ephrata,
Bedruckt: und zu ha-
ben: in Lancaster bey
Henrich Dörn in der
Donegal-straß.

in old chests and other neglected repositories owned by the descendants of those early settlers in the valley of the Cocalico. That additions will continue to be found there is no good reason to doubt, the more so because the hunt for them is active and energetic, and because the efforts in progress have been so abundantly rewarded.

After this lengthy introduction, which has already exceeded the entire length I had assigned to this paper, I will now describe the latest of these

Ephrata imprints which has been found. The find was made by Julius F. Sachse, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has been foremost in this good work, and who has a dozen or more to his credit, which were unknown until he found them.

Here is a fac simile of the title page. The book measures about 4 by 2¼ inches; consists of 48 pages, and is bound in a rough paper cover. The title, translated, reads as follows: "Johan Arndt's| |Morning| and |Evening| Prayers.| for every Day in the| Week|. Ephrata, |Printed: and to be had| in Lancaster of |Heinrich Dorn on |Donegal street.|" This little volume, which would be technically known in the book trade as a 32 mo., must be regarded as a most interesting one for several reasons. But a single other 32 mo. volume is found among the Ephrata imprints. With its 48 tiny pages, it presents a striking contrast with the ponderous folio of 1,512 pages, the "Blutige Schauplatz," also printed at Ephrata, in 1747, and which was, as late as 1800, the largest single volume printed anywhere in the United States.

The contents of the booklet consist of excerpts and selections from the book, which, next to the Bible, was the most highly prized and generally distributed of all the books to be found among the early German immigrants in America, "Arndt's "Wahres Christendom," a book originally published in Germany in the year 1605. Few books have run through more editions in the Fatherland. It is devotional in its character, and found much favor with orthodox German Reformed and Lutheran church people. Even the Pietistic sects accepted its doctrines, a fact which gave it the wide distribution it had in this country. To meet the great demand for the book in America, Franklin, in conjunction with Johannes Bohm, in 1751, issued a fine edition, with a new preface, written by

Rev. J. A. Christoph Harting, a Lutheran clergyman. This was an imposing, as well as handsome, volume of 1,356 pages, exclusive of 32 pages of preface, and contained sixty-five copper-plate engravings, made in Europe. This edition has now become rare, and commands a big price. (See Sachse's German Pietists of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, p. 3). Mr. Sachse is of the opinion that the book is "one of the earliest issues of the Ephrata press, if not the very first, as it has all the ear-marks of the other issues of the year 1745."

But this little volume is more interesting to us of to-day from two other statements made on the title page. It will be observed that mention is made of the fact that it was to be had of one Heinrich Dorn, on Donegal street, Lancaster. Who was Heinrich Dorn, and where was Donegal street? In the course of nature, the man long ago passed out of sight, and, it would seem, out of memory, and Donegal street also. But it is to discover and unravel just such historical conundrums as this that the Lancaster County Historical Society was organized, and that task has been attempted in the present case, how successfully the sequel must show.

For certain reasons, hereafter to be mentioned, Heinrich Dorn must have been a resident of Lancaster from about the middle of the last century until 18—. But the Court House records show no will made by him, so there is no little uncertainty concerning who he was, where he came from, and when he died. All that I have found, or that others have found who have "followed the hunt," is that he was a cordwainer, and was assessed on the tax list of the borough for the year 1779 as the owner of a cow. Again, I find him on the list of Returns and Valuations of the borough for 1782, with taxes to the amount of £2.1.0 assessed against him. A third time I find him on the borough list of

"Inmates" for 1782, with a 7s. 6d. assessment against his name. (See Vol. XVII., Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives, pp. 605-755 and 879). In none of the foregoing tax lists is he set down as owning farm land, but he purchased from (William) Hamilton, the principal proprietor of the site on which Lancaster is built, lot No. 539 on the then owner's plans, on August 19, 1799, and sold it on June 16, 1804, to Christian Brubacher. There has been no time for a more extended examination of our local records. Further examination may bring to light further facts concerning him, if nothing more than the time of his death and probable place of burial.

Friederick Doern, son of Heinrich and Elisabeth, was born August 21, 1784, and baptized in the Lutheran Church on September 8th, 1784. (See Vol. 4, p. 238), Proceedings of the Pennsylvania-German Society).

In the Lancaster Journal for August 23, 1811, appears an advertisement of one John Dern, whitesmith and bridle maker, carrying on his trade in Bethelstown, adjoining the places of John Dreppert and Daniel Sweitzer. It is possible this may also have been a son of Heinrich Dorn, but there is nothing to confirm the supposition. The name is still in the directories.

I now turn to Donegal street, on which Dorn lived, and will attempt to locate it. So far as I am aware, the name does not appear on any of the early maps of the borough or city nor in any of our local histories, and yet several members of this Society, belonging to the legal fraternity, when the question was referred to them, had a distinct recollection of having encountered the name in the course of their researches through the deeds, and other records in the Court House.

Dr. Dowlin, a medical man born in Europe, came to Lancaster in 1774 to practice his profession. In the files of

the "Lancaster Journal" newspaper, under date of July 15, 1795, occurs the following announcement:

"Dowlin, surgeon and man-midwife, from London, acquaints the public that as the season approaches in which these diseases become more peculiarly distressing, he begs to inform the public that he offers his assistance, having derived particular information of their treatment while in the British army, during his residence in Africa and the West India Islands, which the success of his practice in Lancaster last fall has fully demonstrated.

"N. B.—He lives in Mrs. Bickham's house, near the English Church." By the "English Church" is, of course, meant St. James' Episcopal Church.

On March 11, 1796, Dr. Dowlin advertises in the same newspaper to inoculate for small pox and measles. On March 24, 1797, he used the same medium to notify the public that on the 1st of April he "will move into the one-story house beyond Mr. Lechler's, Donegal Street, opposite Samuel Humes." It may be stated in passing that, so far as known, Dr. Dowlin was the first doctor in this county who inoculated for small pox.

Here we have a distinct and direct reference to the Donegal street of the Ephrata booklet. The Samuel Humes mentioned in Dr. Dowlin's advertisement was no doubt the Samuel Humes who was the father of Dr. Samuel Humes, one of the Nestors of the medical fraternity of this city. He owned property both on Duke and Orange streets. That, however, would leave us the alternative of choosing between these two streets for our sought-after Donegal street.

But we have most credible living testimony to show that Donegal street was neither Orange street nor Duke street. Mr. John F. Sehner, whose accurate memory covers almost three-fourths of the nineteenth century, re-

members very well when North Queen street was still known as Donegal street, and when Samuel Humes had an office on it, close by Mrs. Dickson's printing office, which was on the west side of the street, a few doors north of Orange street. So, nearly as it can be described, I would say it was opposite the present Kramph property, and one of the lots on which the present Young Men's Christian Association building now stands.

Time has not allowed of such a thorough investigation as would disclose when the changes in the name of North Queen street were made. A hundred and fifty or even a hundred years ago there was a wide latitude exercised in the names of our streets, and the ways employed to designate them. While Pennsylvania was still a province of the English Crown names belonging to royalty and to the nobility were current in most Pennsylvania towns, as applied to streets. Ours were loyal subjects, and that was one of the ways in which their loyalty manifested itself. But, with the breaking out of the Revolutionary War and the overthrow of the Penn domination, our fathers became as intensely republican as they had previously been monarchical, and this change was outwardly manifested in discarding certain street names and the substitution of others less offensive to their patriotic ears, or by speaking of them in a roundabout way, establishing their identity, but not giving their former names. Christopher Hager, for example, advertises his place of business in the Lancaster Zeitung, for October 7, 1787, as "on der Strasse welche nach Philadelphia gehet"—on the street that leads to Philadelphia; no more East King or any other kind of King for him. Another advertisement in the same paper in 1789 mentions a property as being located on the street

near the prison and on the street leading to the Court House; that was the ingenious way in which the advertiser avoided mentioning the hated names of Prince and (West) King.

The fact is, our early street nomenclature is in a badly muddled condition, and some one ought to step to the front and straighten it out. West King street, for example, was sometimes called High street; even the deed for the City Hall property cites it as being on the north side of High street. In fact, at one time there were three streets in the place, all known as High street, one in the centre of the town and one each in the Southeast and the Southwest wards. The central one in time resumed its earlier name, West King; the one in the southeast took on another cognomen; while the one in the southwest retains its old-time designation. In fact, changes of this kind were continually being made. Union street became our present Pine street; Spring Garden street is now Mulberry, while Plum street at one time was in the extreme southern part of the city, and ran westward beyond Prince.

The lapse of time always softens animosities and smooths over rough places, and the supposition, therefore, is that when the passing years had cooled men's feelings towards the Mother Country Donegal street was dropped as lightly as it had been assumed, and good old North Queen street again found its old-time name on the city plans and maps.

But if North Queen street's original name was changed through patriotic sentiment or prejudice during the period of the troubles with the Mother Country, and later again to its earliest name, those facts would seem to dispose effectually of the contention that this little booklet was printed about 1760, as Mr. Sachse believes. The fact

that Henry Dorn is not found here earlier than 1779, although there is no evidence to disprove he was not here much earlier, seems to afford still further evidence in the same direction. Either North Queen street was known as Donegal street much earlier than our present evidence seems to show, or the little book was printed at a later period than its appearance indicates. It is just possible the street was known by both names as early as the middle of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Evans, Esq., is authority for the statement that the Donegal road led out of North Queen street, at Orange street, inclining in a north-westerly direction. The Harrisburg turnpike, according to the same authority, was laid out over part of the same road. The ten miles square map made by Professor Reichenbach in 1787 shows the hills north of Rohrerstown on the south side of the road. Also, that what is known as "Peters' Road" was laid out in 1718, and was at first called the Donegal Road. The road as it led out of Lancaster intersected the Peters' Road where Mount Joy stands. The street in that borough through which it ran was also called Donegal street. The road ran by Donegal Church to Logan's Ferry, now Bainbridge. James Logan located 1,500 acres of land in 1718 along this road which led to the Donegal settlement, and which is now called Peters' Road. The tract lay east of Manheim and Sporting Hill.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, May 3, 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular meeting this afternoon, in its new, commodious and convenient quarters on the third floor of the new Y. M. C. A. building, President Steinman presiding.

Owing to a press of business, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The following persons were elected to membership: George W. Deitrich, of Washington, D. C., and Henry M. Weaver, of Mansfield, Ohio. The application of George B. Willson, of Wheatland, was also received.

A paper on the early history of Lancaster city, its earliest property holders, the Hamilton, Kuhn and Musser tracts, now comprised within the city limits, the sale of lots, and the ground rents, was read by S. M. Sener, Esq. It seems that contrary to the commonly current opinion, the Hamiltons never donated any lots for church purposes, but exacted annual ground rents for them all.

A second paper on the Ephrata press in the last century, and especially on a newly discovered issue of that press, and on Heinrich Dorn, who had it for sale on Donegal street, Lancaster, was read by F. R. Diffenderffer, from which it was shown that North Queen street was once called Donegal street. The thanks of the Society were extended to the writers and the papers were ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from John W. Gish, Secretary of the committee in charge of the "Feast of Roses," at Manheim, inviting the members of this Society to be present at the annual celebration on

June 9. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Mr. George N. Reynolds read an extract from the recently published life of Paul Jones, in which that eminent hero, in a letter to Charles Thompson, Secretary of this State, announced his intention of buying a farm in Lancaster county.

A motion was made to have the Society incorporated, which was agreed to and ordered to be done. A committee was also appointed to have a suitable book case made, in which the books and other property of the Society can be properly kept and shown.

The Librarian was authorized to place the Congressional Library, the Linden Hall Echo and the P. R. R. News on the exchange list.

The Librarian announced the following additions to the library: Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography; Americana Germanica; Report of Board of Health, for 1900; two pamphlets from New York State Library; the American Journal of Sociology; reports from the Bureau of Ethnology; the Linden Hall Echo and P. R. R. News. An interesting donation was a piece of the first Atlantic cable, donated by Mr. Amos Rutter, of New Holland.

Dr. J. W. Houston pronounced a glowing eulogy on the late Hon. Marriott Brosius, who was an active member of the Society, and offered the following memorial minute on the same, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in sorrow and humility we accept the dispensation of the Father in removing from earth to Heaven our beloved fellow member, Hon. Marriott Brosius, LL.D., and meekly bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and that in the role of membership in this Society and in our social relations we have suffered a grievous

loss and prayerfully beseech the Father for grace to live the life by which we may all meet our brother in the hereafter around the Throne on high. In the death of Mr. Brosius, his family, friends and associates have sustained an irreparable bereavement. He was a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, a just and reliable friend and a learned, experienced and wise counsellor. As constituents of Mr. Brosius we recognize that we have been deprived of an eloquent, industrious, honest and popular representative in congressional halls and governmental departments. His genial disposition, generous impulses, unbounded charity and acknowledged ability admonishes us that the people of Lancaster county have lost a deserving and upright citizen, an able advocate and one who reflected honor and dignity upon his official position worthy of the high character of his illustrious predecessors in shaping our country's future. To the members of our late associate's family we extend our cordial sympathy and sorrow with them in our common bereavement; be it

"Resolved, That the foregoing minute be spread upon our records and a copy be furnished the family of our deceased brother."

There being no further business the Society, on motion, adjourned. The meeting was the largest held in a long time and was unusually enthusiastic.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE 7, 1901.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1804.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

CHARTER OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ACT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

VOL. V. NO. 7.

LANCASTER, PA.

REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.

1901.

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ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1804.

There was recently brought to light in this city an official document nearly one hundred years old, which has both a local as well as a national interest. It is the report of the Electoral Board of the State of Pennsylvania covering the election for President in the year 1804. Lancaster being then the Capital of Pennsylvania, the electors met in this city, "in the Senate Chamber," in torn down in 1853, which stood on the the old Court House, built in 1787 and site of the monument now erected on the public square. The session of the Board lasted two days, December 4th and 5th, when the declaration of the vote was made in triplicate, and the copies disposed of according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and all the other necessary accompanying documents prepared, signed and delivered.

That the copy present to-day is the one which was made and delivered to Thomas McKean Thompson, the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be filed in his office, is clearly shown by his receipt and signature attached to the document.

The complete document is as follows:
"Tuesday December 4th 1804. The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States met in the Senate Chamber, at the Seat of Government. Present, Charles Thompson, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMullin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Frailey, Casper Shaffner, Jr., John Bowman, William Brown, George

Smith, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Agreed unanimously, That Charles Thompson be the President of the meeting. Whereupon Charles Thompson was accordingly conducted to the chair.

"He informed the meeting that, according to the act in that case made and provided, he had given to the Governor due notice, that he was at the Seat of Government and ready to perform the duties of an Elector. And

"The Electors present informed the meeting, that they had, each of them, given like notice to the Governor; that they were at the seat of Government and ready to perform the duties of Electors.

"Mr. Boyd informed the meeting, that he had been well assured that the state of the health of William Montgomery did not admit of his attendance, at this time at the seat of Government.

"On motion, Agreed unanimously that Timothy Matlack be appointed Secretary of this meeting.

"On motion, The act of Congress entitled, 'An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President,' was read, and likewise the act of this commonwealth, entitled 'An act to direct the manner, time, and places of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.' And also, the third section of Article the Second of the constitution of the United States.

"On motion, Agreed, That a committee of three, with the Secretary, be appointed to draw and prepare the forms required on the present occasion, and Ordered, That Mr. Frailey, Mr. Shaffner, and Mr. Boyd be a committee for the said purpose.

"On motion, Agreed, That this meeting do now adjourn, to meet again in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

"Adjourned accordingly.

"Wednesday December 5th 1804. The Electors met according to adjournment. Present, Charles Thompson, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMullin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Frailey, Casper Shaffner, Jr., John Bowman, William Brown, George Smith, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Thomas McKean Thompson, Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented a message from the Governor, and the same was read as follows—viz: To the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania.

"Lancaster, December 5th, 1804.

"Gentlemen,

"The Secretary will deliver to you herewith, in pursuance of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, three lists of the names of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and a transcript of the notification made to me by the Secretary of the United States. I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

"THO. McKEAN.

"The Secretary having delivered the documents mentioned in the message, the same were read as follows, viz:

"Pennsylvania, SS.

"Thos. McKean.

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth; To all to whom these presents shall come, certifies & makes known, That the following named persons were duly elected and returned to be Electors of a President

and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years next ensuing the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Pennsylvania: That is to say: Charles Thompson, William Montgomery, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMullin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Frailey, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

"By the Governor,

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,

"Secretary.

"By authority:

"By James Madison, Secretary of State, of the United States.

"Public notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed the 26th of March last, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President:"' That the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress to the Constitution of the United States, has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, to wit, by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States.

"Given under my hand, at the city

of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1804.

"JAMES MADISON.

"The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented triplicates of a certificate, which was read as follows, viz:

"Pennsylvania, SS.

"Thos. McKean.

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth, To all to whom these presents shall come certifies and makes known, That it has this day been certified to him, by the President of the joint meeting of the members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1804, Robert Montgomery, Esquire, was duly chosen an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, on the part of the State, in place of William Montgomery, Esquire, one of the Electors chosen by the people, but who did not attend the seat of government on the day next preceding the day of the meeting of the said Electors as is prescribed by the act of the Commonwealth, dated the 2nd day of February, 1802, entitled 'An act to direct the manner, time and place of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.'

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

"By the Governor:

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,

"Secretary.

"The hour appointed by the law of this Commonwealth, for the Electors, on this day, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the constitution of the United States, being now come, and

Robert Montgomery having taken his seat, on motion agreed that Mr. Shaffner & Mr. Boyd be the Tellers. And thereupon, The Electors proceeded to choose, by ballot, a President and Vice President of the United States, and the votes of all the Electors being now taken, the votes for President were opened and severally read, by the President of the meeting; and on counting the votes, and the Tellers having compared their tallies, it appeared, that Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes. And the votes for Vice President being in like manner opened and read by the President, and the Tellers having compared their Tallies, it appeared, that George Clinton had twenty votes. Whereupon the President of this meeting declared, That Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes for President of the United States; and that George Clinton had twenty votes for Vice President of the United States.

"The Committee appointed, with the Secretary, to draw and prepare the form required on the present occasion, made report.

"The forms of three certificates of all the votes given by the Electors for President having been read and agreed to, and the blanks therein filled up with the name of Thomas Jefferson, and the number of votes for him given, being that of the whole number of Electors, was again read and agreed to, as follows; to wit, We, the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania for that purpose, by the people thereof, having met at the State house in the borough of Lancaster, the seat of government of the said State, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four; in conformity to the provisions contained in the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania proceeded to

vote, by ballot, for a President of the United States, on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, whereupon, it appeared that Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes. In testimony whereof, We, the said Electors, have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year aforesaid.

"Like forms of three certificates of all the votes given by the Electors for Vice President of the United States, having been read and agreed to, and the name of George Clinton and the number of votes for him given, being the whole number of the Electors having been inserted in the several blanks thereof, the same were again read and agreed to. And thereupon, The said certificates, respectively, were signed and sealed by each of the Electors.

"The form of a certificate that the lists of all the votes of this State for President and Vice President are contained within the enclosure whereon the same is to be written, having been read and agreed to, is as follows, to wit: We, the Electors, duly elected on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, do certify that lists of all the votes of the said State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President are contained herein.

"On motion, the Electors proceeded to vote by ballot, for a person to take charge of and to deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January next, one of the certificates and other enclosures, directed to the said President (Francis Swaine and Robert McMullin having been put in nomination for that trust), and the votes having been taken, and opened and read, by the President, it appeared, That Robert McMullin had twelve votes, and that Francis Swaine had six votes. Whereupon it was declared by the President, that Robert McMullin

"Robert Montgomery for eighteen dollars.

"On motion, Agreed, That Mr. Shaffner and Mr. Bonnett be a committee to inspect the minutes of this meeting, and Ordered, That, after the inspection of the committee, the Secretary do deposit the minutes, together with such documents as may be connected therewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"On motion, resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to ye President, for his able and upright conduct in the chair, and the same was presented to him accordingly.

"On motion, resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Secretary for the services rendered by him during this meeting.

"The Electors having performed the duty required of them by the constitution and the laws of the United States, and by the laws of Pennsylvania, They retired.

"T. MATLACK,
"Secretary.

"According to the direction of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, the certificates of the election of President and Vice President of the United States committed to me, were by me delivered at the Post Office, in the borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the fifth day of December, 1804, where the same was marked with the postmark of that day, and was in my presence put into the mail.

"CASPER SHAFFNER, JR.

"Note. With the foregoing proceedings, there are deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the tickets given by the Electors, and also, the Tally lists; and likewise the original receipts given by Mr. McMullin and Mr. Lawler, of which the following are copies, to wit:

"Received the fifth day of December, 1804, of the Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, for that purpose, by the people thereof, Lists of all the votes of the said State, given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, to be, by me, delivered to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January next. Witness my hand, at Lancaster, the day and year first above written.

"ROBERT McMULLIN.

"Received this fifth day of December, 1804, of the Electors of a President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, for that purpose, by the people thereof, Lists of all the votes given for President and of all the votes given for Vice President, to be, by me, forthwith delivered to the Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, District Judge, residing within the State of Pennsylvania. Witness my hand, at Lancaster, the day and year aforesaid.

"MATTHEW LAWLER.

"To Thomas McKean Thompson, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"Sir, Pursuant to the directions of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, I have the honor to present to you, to be deposited in your office, the minutes of their proceedings; the same having been according to their orders, inspected by their committee. I have the honor to be, with much respect, Your most obedient servant.

T. MATLACK,

"Secretary.

"Received of Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the meeting of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, The minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, together with the

tickets and tally lists, Lancaster, Decr. 10, 1804. And also two receipts—the one signed by Robert McMullin and the other by Matthew Lawler. Sec'y's. Office, at Lancaster.

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,
"Secretary."

The theory of our Republican form of Government is that, as the people are the source of all power and authority, to them belongs the selection of those who are to be placed in the direction and control of public affairs. At the same time full recognition is given to the idea that while this authority and power is lodged in the people, the latter must exercise them primarily in their collective capacity. To simplify things and bring them into more manageable form, they have of their own free will selected, from time to time, certain persons from among their own number, into whose hands they place, for stated periods, the management of their political affairs, but under such restrictions and limited powers as will prevent abuses in the exercise thereof, and as will also enable them to re-assume that delegated authority in case its exercise has been unsatisfactory, dangerous or no longer meets with their approval. In brief, having the right of suffrage, they exercise it in the selection of their temporary rulers and other officials through the instrumentality of the ballot.

Hence we have our elections at stated periods, when we vote for Governors, Judges and numerous minor officials, the one receiving the largest number of ballots being declared elected—unless some shrewd political adversary, manager or clique manages to have him counted out, as sometimes happens. But, strange to say, that while we pursue this method of voting directly and by name for most of the

men into whose hands we place our State and municipal affairs, we fail to pursue that plan when it comes to the selection of a man for the most exalted position in the nation. You hear men say they voted or intended to vote for a certain man for President, but they never do. The names of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States never appear on the voted ballots. Instead, they vote for certain other men, whose names are thereon, and to these latter they delegate the right of actually electing the President of the Republic.

To the average person the reason for this anomaly is not clear, because there does not appear to be a sufficient cause for this departure from the ordinary way of selecting public officials. By this method it is actually possible that the candidate who is clearly the choice of the largest number of voters may be defeated by one who has fewer. Few questions came up before the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1787 and framed that splendid piece of political wisdom, the Constitution of the United States, that required more time and consideration for their satisfactory adjustment. It was called up again and again, was discussed with great earnestness and ability, and then put aside in the hope that further thought and study might evolve a satisfactory plan. All the reasons for adopting the plan finally agreed upon may not be known to us to-day, but the chief one, and it sounds strangely in our ears at this time, was that there were men in that Convention, and they were among the ablest (Adams and Hamilton were among them), who had a profound distrust of the common people—of the uneducated masses. They were willing the individual States should intrust to their people the privilege of voting direct for State officials, but the exalted office of Chief Magis-

trate of the new nation might not be dealt with in that way. The Convention, therefore, endeavored to find another way, even though it should be a roundabout one, of selecting the President. There were other reasons, no doubt, but the fact remains that few questions more perplexed those eminent men who framed our fundamental law, intended to endure for ages, than this one of how the Chief Magistrate of the nation should be voted for and elected.

When this question came up in the Constitutional Convention, almost every one of the twelve States represented had a plan of its own, and there was a wide divergence between them; and there were, besides, plans proposed by individual members. The scheme of Virginia had precedence in the matter of time, and was first considered. It held that the executive official of the proposed Federation should be elected by the National Legislature, or Congress. The question came up for debate on June 2, 1787. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the election of the Executive by electors, who should be chosen by the qualified voters in the districts into which the States were divided; and that the electors so chosen should then meet to make a final election, they being themselves ineligible to the office. Only two States supported this proposition, Pennsylvania and Maryland, while eight States voted for the Virginia plan.

In the further debate which followed, Mr. Wilson strongly urged that some plan of election by the people was desirable, just as Governors of States were elected. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, proposed that the selection be made by the Governors of the several States. This plan was rejected, not a single State voting for it. The question was then laid over for the time being.

On July 17 its discussion was resumed by the Convention, when Mr. Morris took the ground that if the Executive was elected by the National Legislature he would be the mere creature of that body. His election would be "the work of intrigue, of cabal, and of faction; it would be like the election of a Pope by a conclave of cardinals; real merit would rarely be the title to the appointment." Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, thought "the sense of the nation would be better expressed by the Legislature than by the people at large, who would be apt to vote for a man from their own State." Pinckney, of South Carolina; Mason, of Virginia, and Williamson, of North Carolina, believed it would be as wise "to refer a trial of colors to a blind man as this election to the people." The plan of Mr. Morris was defeated, nine States voting against the Pennsylvanian's plan. Then Mr. Martin, of Maryland, moved the election be made by electors, chosen by the State Legislatures. Only two States were in favor of that plan. At this point the question was again put aside for further deliberation and discussion.

It was resumed on July 19. Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, favored the plan of electors to be chosen by the State. Mr. Madison, of Virginia, thought there was as much, if not more, reason "why the Executive should be independent of the National Legislature than the Judiciary should be."

Mr. Gerry favored electors chosen by the State Executives. By that plan "the people of the States would then choose the first branch, the Legislatures of the States the second branch of the National Legislature, and the Executives of the States the National Executive."

A motion to reconsider the entire question and begin de novo was then made and unanimously carried. Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, then moved

the election should be made by electors to be appointed by the State Legislatures. The motion to appoint through electors carried, six States being in favor and three against, with Massachusetts divided. The clause to appoint them by State Legislatures received eight votes, with Virginia and South Carolina against. A motion made by Mr. Gerry to allot from one to three electors to the States, according to their importance, was adopted by a vote of six States to four, but later this ratio was changed.

A reconsideration of the question of providing for electors was again had, and again there was a protracted debate. It appeared to disintegrate rather than consolidate the opinions of the members. Mr. Williamson went back to the plan of their election by the National Legislature, coupled with ineligibility for a second term. He said, "It was pretty certain that we should at some time or other have a king; but he would omit no precaution to postpone the event as long as possible." Mr. Wilson suggested his election by fifteen electors, chosen by lot from members of the National Legislature, to retire immediately for the election, to avoid intrigue, and not to separate until an election had been made. At the same time, he believed an election by the direct vote of the people was preferable. Mr. Madison laughed at the election of a President by "a lottery." He further observed "there were objections to every mode that had been, or perhaps could be, proposed, and came to the conclusion that the only safe alternatives were an election by the people or by electors chosen by the people." Dickinson argued that the election by the people was "the best and purest source."

Wearied by the prolonged debate, and seemingly despairing of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion by the

present method, it was finally agreed to refer the question to the Committee on Detail. That committee reported in due time. It recommended the Executive should have the title of "the President of the United States." The old question of Presidential electors was debated anew, and failed through a tie vote, four to four, with two divided and one absent. It was again referred to a committee, this time composed of eleven members, which reported a plan that tended to consolidate the conflicting opinions. Briefly stated, it was as follows:

"That the method of choice should be through electors specially chosen for that purpose in such a manner as the State Legislatures might direct, as many in each State as there were federal Senators and Representatives; these electors to meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, one of them at least not a citizen of the same State with themselves. The candidate having the greatest number of votes was to be President; the one having the next highest number to be Vice President; but a majority of all the votes given was required in both cases. If there were two having the same majority, the House of Representatives, voting by States, was to determine who should be President. If no one had a majority, the House of Representatives, voting also by States, was to choose a President from among the five highest candidates; the one not chosen President who had the highest number of votes to be Vice President, or, in the case of a tie, the Senate to choose between the two. In case the election devolved on Congress, two-thirds of the States must be present to constitute a quorum." (See Hildreth's Hist. of the United States. First Series: Vol. III., pp. 520-521.).

In 1803, the XII. amendment to the Constitution was passed. This amend-

ment deals exclusively with the manner in which the Presidential Electors shall execute the duties of their office. It superseded that clause adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and reads as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as

President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The election of 1804, the one with which the returns before us deal, was the first held under the new amendment to the Constitution, and the fifth since the adoption of the latter. We consequently find, in accordance with its provisions, candidates for the Vice Presidency brought forward for the first time. Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton were the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President, while Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King were the Federalist candidates. Jefferson and Clinton each received 162 of the electoral votes, while Pinckney and King got only 14. Seventeen States voted at this election.

Minutes of the June Meeting.

Lancaster, June 7, 1901.

The June meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon on the third floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

In the absence of President Steinman, Dr. J. W. Houston took the chair and called the meeting to order. The roll of officers was called and, on motion, the reading of the minutes of the May meeting was dispensed with.

George B. Willson, Frank B. Brene-man and Jas. D. Law were elected to membership.

The Librarian reported numerous donations to the Society, one being some forty volumes of valuable, bound newspaper files, of various periods, and many books of various kinds, together with maps, etc., by Samuel Evans, Esq. A number more by other persons, among them a French almanac of 1809, the Oriflamme for 1901, and others. There are now enough books to fill the newly-purchased bookcase. The thanks of the Society were extended to the liberal donors.

Reports were received from various committees, one concerning the incorporation of the Society, which will speedily be accomplished, all the needed preliminary steps having been taken. The reports were received and the committee on bookcase discharged.

The paper of the day was on a copy of a recently found return of the Electoral Board of Pennsylvania for the Presidential election of 1804, held in Lancaster, in December of that year, Lancaster being at that time the Capital of the State. This document is very full, minutely detailing all the proceedings of the Board of Electors.

It was prepared by F. R. Diffenderffer and read by S. M. Sener, Esq. It, along with the charter, etc., was ordered to be printed.

Among the donations was a huge iron key of the old jail on Prince street, given by William Y. Haldy. The Society now has two keys to the old jail, and one of the large locks formerly on that building.

There was the usual discussion over the paper read and various other matters of interest. The attendance was good. This is the last meeting of the Society until September, it being the custom to hold no regular meetings during July and August.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

CHARTER OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose names are subscribed to this charter or certificate of incorporation, have associated ourselves together for the purposes and upon the terms and by the name herein stated, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the several supplements thereto, We do therefore certify that :

1. The name of the corporation is the "Lancaster County Historical Society."

2. The purposes for which this corporation is formed are to promote the discovery, collection, preservation and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to Lancaster City and County, the collection and preservation of books, newspapers, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, engravings, manuscripts, letters, journals and any or all materials which may establish or illustrate such history, the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce in this City and County.

3. The business of the corporation is to be transacted in the City of Lancaster.

4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession by its corporate name.

5. There is no capital stock, nor are there any shares of stock. The names and residences of the subscribers appear by their signatures hereunto.

6. The corporation is to be managed by an Executive Committee of seventeen, including a president, two vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and librarian, and the names and residences of those who are chosen members for the first year are as follows :

GEORGE STEINMAN, President.....	Lancaster, Pa.
SAMUEL EVANS, Vice-president.....	Columbia, "
REV. DR. J. H. DUBBS, Vice-president.....	Lancaster, "
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Secretary.....	Lancaster, "
S. M. SENER, Librarian.....	Lancaster, "
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK, Corresponding Sec'y...	Lancaster, "
DR. J. W. HOUSTON, Treasurer.....	Lancaster, "

W. U. HENSEL, Chairman.....Lancaster, Pa.
 R. M. Reilly, Member.....Lancaster, "
 G. F. K. ERISMAN, Member.....Lancaster, "
 MRS. S. B. CARPENTER, Member.....Lancaster, "
 REV. J. W. HASSLER, Member.....Lancaster, "
 MONROE B. HIRSH, Member.....Lancaster, "
 REV. D. W. GERHARD, Member.....Lancaster, "
 W. A. HEITSHU, Member.....Lancaster, "
 S. P. EBY, Member.....Lancaster, "
 H. E. STEINMETZ, Member.....Lititz, "

7. The corporation has no capital stock. Fees for membership and annual dues from members will be assessed as the corporation by its by-laws may determine, which fees and dues will be applied to promoting the purposes for which the corporation is formed.

Witness our hands and seals, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901.

GEORGE STEINMAN, [SEAL].
 F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, [SEAL].
 J. W. HOUSTON, [SEAL].
 S. M. SENER, [SEAL].
 W. U. HENSEL, [SEAL].

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
 COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

Before me, the Recorder of Deeds, in and for the County aforesaid, personally came George Steinman, F. R. Diffenderffer, J. W. Houston, S. M. Sener and W. U. Hensel, who, in due form of law acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their act and deed for the purposes therein specified.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901.

B. S. McLANE, { OFFICIAL
 Deputy Recorder. SEAL }

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
 COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

Personally appeared before me this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901, George Steinman, W. U. Hensel, F. R. Diffenderffer, S. M. Sener and J. W. Houston, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the statements contained in the foregoing instrument are true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day
 and year aforesaid.

B. S. McLANE,
 Deputy Recorder.

{ GEORGE STEINMAN,
 W. U. HENSEL,
 F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
 S. M. SENER,
 J. W. HOUSTON.

DECREE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

And now, June 17th, A. D. 1901, the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation having been duly acknowledged before the Recorder of Deeds of Lancaster County, and the same duly certified under the hand and official seal of the said Recorder of Deeds, and having been duly presented to me, the undersigned, a law judge of the said county, accompanied by a proof of the publication of the notice of such application, I certify that I have perused and examined said instrument, and that I find the same in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class specified in the second section of the Act of Assembly approved the twenty-ninth day of April, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and that the same appears lawful and not injurious to the community. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Charter be and the same is hereby approved, and, upon the recording of said Charter and order, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Lancaster County Historical Society" for the purpose and upon the terms therein stated.

Attest
JOHN GROSH, *Prothonotary*.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, P. J.

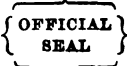


CERTIFICATE OF RECORD.

LANCASTER COUNTY, ss :

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for the city and county of Lancaster, in Charter Book, No. 2, page 180, etc. Witness my hand and seal of office this 20th day of June, A. D. 1901.

CHAS. B. KELLER,
Recorder.



AN ACT

To encourage county historical societies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the commissioners' board of the respective counties of this Commonwealth may, in its discretion, pay out of the county funds not otherwise appropriated, and upon proper voucher being given, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars annually, to the historical society of said county, to assist in paying the running expenses thereof.

Section 2. In order to entitle the said historical society to the said appropriation, the following conditions shall have been first complied with: The money shall be paid to the oldest society in each county, if there be more than one; it shall have been organized at least three years; incorporated by the proper authority, and have an active membership of one hundred persons, each of whom shall have paid into the treasury of said society a membership fee of at least two dollars for the support of the same: And provided further, That no appropriation under this act shall be renewed until vouchers shall be first filed with the board of county commissioners, showing that the appropriation for the prior year shall have been expended for the purpose designated by this act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that to entitle said society to receive said appropriation it shall hold at least two public meetings yearly, whereat papers shall be read or discussions held on historic subjects; that it shall have established a museum, wherein shall be deposited curios and other objects of interest relating to the history of county or State, and shall have adopted a constitution and code of by-laws, and elected proper officers to conduct its business.

Approved—The 21st day of May, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 182.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS TO JUNE 1, 1901.

ACTING MEMBERS, 109 ; EXCHANGE LIST, 21 ; TOTAL, 130.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN, Esq.....	Lancaster, Pa.
JAMES LAW.....	Lancaster, Pa.
F. H. BRENNEMAN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
S. H. RANCK.....	Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.
H. M. WEAVER.....	Mansfield, Ohio.
M. T. GARVIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
HON. AMOS H. MYLIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
MRS. AMOS H. MYLIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
H. W. GIBSON.....	Lancaster, Pa.
MRS. ARTHUR BOARDMAN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
J. HARRY HIBSHMAN.....	Ephrata, Pa.
GEORGE W. DIETRICH.....	3040 14th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
GEORGE B. WILLSON.....	Lancaster, Pa.

EXCHANGE LIST.

Rev. P. C. Croll (Penn's German Mag.).....	Lebanon, Pa.
Congressional Library.....	Washington, D. C.
Linden Hall Echo, care of Rev. C. D. Kreider.....	Lititz, Pa.
P. R. R. Men's News, care of P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 41st and Westminster Ave.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin & Marshall College Library..	Lancaster, Pa.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME V.

1900-1901.

ILLUSTRATED.

LANCASTER, PA.

1901.

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A Vision of the Cloister.

On the old stone bridge I loiter, where
Cocalico's clear water
Past the mill and 'neath the willows
ripples o'er its pebbly bed,
All around me birds are singing, and
their melody is ringing
Like a voice from bygone ages, like a
message from the dead.

2

So my wand'ring fancies guide me, little
caring what betide me,
Till I pause at last to rest me, all alone
upon the stile;
And the trees that rustled 'round me,
and the mountain wind that found me,
Bade me linger there, and silently I
sat me down awhile.

3.

In the West the sunset golden shone in
splendor never olden,
Then it faded, and thro' rose and gray
the stars came out at last;
And above the cloister hoary a young
moon hung in glory,
As it shone in bygone ages—as it shone
there in the past.

4.

Back my truant fancy wandered, and on
days of old I pondered,
Till the veil of Time was rent apart,
and something spake to me!
Nay, me thought, 'tis only seeming, and
my soul is only dreaming,
As a vision of the Cloister reveals itself
to me.

5.

One by one I saw the Brothers, only
they and none of others,
Gather slowly and sedately in the Saal
of praise and prayer;
Not one word was said nor spoken, as
in silence all unbroken
Came they from their quiet cells, 'till
all the Brotherhood stood there.

6.

One among them pale and fasting, heavy
eyelids downward casting,
Stood amid the white cowl'd brothers
there in sadness and in gloom,
Till in solemn quiet moving, with mien
stern and all reproving,
Brother Friedsam slow stepped forward
to pronounce a victim's doom.

7.

"Speak thou, ere thou goest hither; goest,
none save thou know'st whither,
From thy cloister-home forever at the
earliest hour of morn!
Speak thou once without repression, make
thou here a full confession,
O, thou sinful one and erring! thou
who best had ne'er been born."

8.

"Brothers, ye all deem me sinning, and
I may not hope for winning
Faith or change in any judgment ye
may choose to pass on me!
Vain it were to plead contrition—useless
would be my petition!
Yet my heart is pure within me, and
my soul from fault is free!

9.

"Lo! the night on which ye sought me,
here my longing spirit brought me,
And through all the long night watches
knelt I here in fervent prayer.
For these sacred walls so holy, could they
speak, would tell how lowly
And how humbly knelt I here alone,
with not one thought of care.

10.

"Nay! the planks of this old flooring,
where so oft ye knelt adoring,
Might show you, if they only could, the
marks of my bare feet!
As I sought these holy places, but my
footsteps left no traces;
Yet, oh, brothers! bless me once more
ere I go, my doom to meet!"

11.

Down before them dropped he, kneeling;
hands upraised in strong appealing;
Eyes uplifted to the poplar beams
above them broadly spread—
Then the white-garbed crowd up-rising,
saw a wonder all surprising,
Footprints unto them appearing on that
ceiling overhead!

12.

Then a sound of sweetest singing, like
celestial voices ringing—
And a flash of light and lustre, as the
angels passed away!
But the brethren gazed in sadness at the
face serene in gladness,
Whence the spirit had departed and had
left them but the clay!

13.

Ah! such, methought, the story of the
Cloister gray and hoary,
Which the winds and waters whispered
as their magic o'er me fell—
For yon buildings sure are haunted by
strange memories enchanted,
And spirits surely linger 'round each
ancient wall and cell.

—Mary N. Robinson.

Exch.
The Society
12-7-1931

Minutes of the December Meeting.

Lancaster, Dec. 6, 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session this afternoon, in their room, in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In the absence of the President, Vice President Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs presided.

After the roll call of the officers and the reading of the minutes of the November meeting, the donations were announced, which consisted of various exchanges and a number of the large old-time copper cents in circulation fifty years ago, donated by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. The thanks of the society were extended to the donor, and they were placed in the archives.

No paper was read, but a charming poem, founded on a legend of the old monkish cloister, at Ephrata, written by Mrs. Robinson, was read by S. M. Sener, Esq. The poem was called "A Vision of the Cloister," and gave fanciful poetic explanation of the footprints to be seen on the ceiling of one of the rooms in the ancient building. It was very well received, and led to an extended discussion concerning these same footprints, and the most plausible explanations accounting for the same.

Dr. Dubbs gave an extended account of the career of Conrad Beissel, the founder of this monastic brotherhood, not only while here in America, but prior to his coming. The legend concerning Sister Anastacia, Peter Miller's intercession with General Washington for the life of Michael Witman, and other bits of cloister story were also called up.

The donation of the copper cents was followed by a lengthy discussion on the copper and silver coinage of this country, and the extremely numerous variations in the same coin in the same year.

Dr. Dubbs, who has in preparation a history of old Franklin College, in this city, asked for historical facts to aid him. This brought to light the fact that during the present year a party, while in search of a legendary bell, happened to discover the one cast for Franklin College in 1827, a fact hitherto unknown or forgotten.

The attendance both of ladies and gentlemen was good. On motion, the society adjourned.

Letters of Mennonite Clergymen.

The following letters were read at the January meeting of the County Historical Society. They were written by two prominent Swiss Anabaptists at the request of the Dutch Anabaptist Commission of Inquiry, at Amsterdam, April 25, 1710.

They are not only valuable in themselves as being direct and unimpeachable evidence of the manner in which the people known as Mennonites were persecuted even in Switzerland, but also because with them were banished fifty-five men and women of the same faith, who came to Pennsylvania in 1717. As most of the names are familiar in Lancaster county to-day, it is quite probable they found their way here, and were among the early settlers in this county. It might prove a work of much interest if some one were to undertake the task of hunting up the records of these people, if such a thing is possible. The story would prove an interesting chapter in our local history.

F. R. D.

Benedict Brechbuhl's Account.*

On January 12th, 1709, the Government of Bern sent seven soldiers, with an usher, early in the morning to my house. It frightened us so that my wife and I tried to hide. I hid myself under a hay-stack. They searched my

*Benedict Brechbuhl, von Trachselwald, teacher and elder in Mannheim. He had been exiled previously from Bernese territory, and had gone to Germany. He returned to fetch his wife and children, when he was again taken prisoner and condemned to be transported to America. Eventually, he went out to Pennsylvania in 1717.

house all through. At last they came around to the hay and thrust their swords into it; they soon discovered me. Then I came out, and they seized me, and asked me my name, and if I was a preacher, which I willingly acknowledged. They then took me into my room, where two ushers gave me a smart blow on the ear; they bound my hands behind my back and took me out of my house. My children cried and wept so pitifully that a heart of stone, as the saying is, would have been melted. But the soldiers were very glad they had caught me. They took me thence to the town of Bern, with two other brothers, put us in prison, and that during the very long cold winter. There we lay bound. When we wanted to be warm, we had to pay dear for the wood. After six or seven days they brought me into another prison. There they chained me with iron chains. The government had given 100 thalers to the men who had caught me, which same money my people had to pay out of my own private means. After two days they brought me again to the tower, placed me in a small cell, and chained me with an iron chain. So I lay eighteen weeks long. Then they took me with all the other prisoners to the Spital. There we had to work carding wool from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening. They fed us on bread and water, but did not let us suffer in any other way. That lasted thirty-five weeks. For the last ten weeks the work was easier. The whole time of my imprisonment in Bern was one year, seven months and seven days. That was in the forty-fourth year of my age.

Melchior Zahler's Account.

In two years, 1708-9, the Bernese Government issued very stringent orders against the Anabaptists, or Mennonites, wherein it was forbidden

for any of their subjects, under penalty of losing their property and citizenship, to harbour or conceal any of us. It was ordered that immediate notice should be given to the minister, if a Mennonite were in the district. Rewards were offered of from 50 to 100 Reichsthalers, and all citizens were forced to swear an oath that they would deliver us up to the authorities. One evening, between 10 and 11, I wanted to fetch some bread and some wine for my sick wife; I was met on the way and asked if I was not an Anabaptist. I did not deny it, so they said they must be true to their oath, as they did not wish to perjure themselves on my account; otherwise they would not have betrayed me. They took me away, but I managed that time to escape, thanks to the help of a good friend.

Later on the Government ordered hostages to be sent from Bern to all villages where Anabaptists were supposed to be. They were kept in the town, at the expense of the several communities. This was in order that we should be hated by the landspeople; on this account many of us went to Alsace, to Mompelgard and to Neuenburg, where they lived in great misery, because everything had been taken from them.

About this time I went to Neuenburg. My brother-in-law and a very dear friend of mine sent to me to say I was to come back home. I succeeded in so doing, and went to this friend, who shewed me all friendship and love, and who wanted to give me back my two children, so that I could now take charge of them. I wanted to visit my brother and sister, and my other children, and, while I was there, my friend went to the minister and betrayed me, and told everything; when and how I came back. Everything he told to the minister. That same evening they

sent three soldiers, who took me prisoner, bound me, and took me to the vicar, who questioned me about my faith, about infant baptism, about taking oaths, about the necessity of bearing arms to defend one's country, about government, etc. I was taken in chains to Bern on February 27th, 1710. Previously, in 1706, I had been three weeks in prison and now in Bern I was shut up and chained by my right hand, and fed on bread and water. All this time I was in much trouble and sorrow, because I had been so miserably betrayed by my so-called friend, and then they had taken away my five children and my own property. Besides my children, they had taken 15,000 gulden from me, had exiled me from my native land, and condemned me to be transported to America, like a slave, with the following people, without giving me a penny for the journey: Hans Burkl, Christian Sattler, Isaac Baumgartner, Benedict Brechbuhl, Jacob, Ulrich and Peter Zalfanger, Kaspar Bieri, Christian Fankhauser, Christen Berger, from Lauperswyl; Daniel Moser, from Langnau; Ulrich Schmied, from Langnau; Nicholas Blaser, from Lauperswyl; Peter Hofer, Christian Krahenbuhl, Samuel Reber, Ulrich Ellenberger, Durs Rohrer, Rudolf Stettler, Michael Aeschlimann, Nicolas Baltzer, Melchoir Zahler, from Fentigen; Mathys Krahenbuhl, Benedict Muster, Benedict Maurer, from Diesbach; Hans Berain, Nicolas Moser, Benedict Nussbaum, Peter Wuthrich, from Trub; Nicolas Luthi, from Lauperswyl; Peter Kohler, Heinrich Wenger, Christian Steiner, Hans Jacob, Jacob Schwander, Peter Thoneu, from Grentigen; Hans Gasser, Hans Stubet, Hans Rupp, from Ligriswyl; Hans Murdt, Nicolas Hager, Ulrich Fahrni, Hans Ramseier, Yost Kopfler, Hans Engel, Katharina Ebersold, Elisabeth Gerber, Elisabeth Gerber, from

Lignan; Elisabeth Krieg, Elisabeth Steiner, Anna Schenk, Barbara Fahrni, Margaret Engel, Margaret Aeschlimann, Catharine Ellenberger, Magdalena Eichenberger, Barbara Frutiger.

The above-named men and women had to suffer many persecutions and hardships on account of their religion. After they had been in prison for many months, they were put on board some boats at Bern and shipped down the Aar and the Rhine to Nimwegen, where they were freed by the intermission of the States General and their Mennonite friends in Holland. A few years later many of them went to Pennsylvania.

FANNY CARPENTER.

The above information was translated from Muller's "Bernese Anabaptists."

Peter Miller---Michael Witman.

A Revolutionary Episode.

Peter Miller was a minister in the German Reformed Church in his early life. "He was born in the district of Sautern, in the Palatinate (Chur-Pfalz) in 1709. He came to America as a minister of this church in 1730." He preached at various points. He served as pastor of Bethany Reformed Church, near Ephrata, and doubtless others in this section.

He withdrew from the German Reformed Church and joined the Seven Day Baptists at Ephrata. He moved to their settlement and became their pastor. He resided there during the American Revolutionary War.

He was a man who had an extensive acquaintance and was widely known. He enjoyed the personal acquaintance of General Washington, who visited Ephrata and the Cloister during the war.

Peter Miller was a talented and highly-educated man. At the request of Thomas Jefferson he translated the Declaration of Independence into seven foreign languages, and helped in this way to explain to the world the reason for the American Revolution.

Michael Witman also resided at Ephrata. He was a deacon in the German Reformed Church; the withdrawal of Peter Miller from the church greatly incensed Witman, who now secured an unenviable notoriety for his abuse of Miller and the Seven Day Baptists; on one occasion he struck Miller in the face, and on another occasion he spit in his face. Miller endured it all with Christian fortitude. He never spoke a cross word to or against Witman for his shameful conduct.

Witman kept one of the two hotels which were then in Ephrata, about a mile from the Cloister or Seven Day Baptist settlement. It was located on the site where the Eagle Hotel, in Ephrata borough, now stands. The other was the house lately purchased by Mr. T. A. Willson, and remodeled by him located on West Main street.

There were possibly ten houses in the present limits of Ephrata borough at that time. On a winter evening two men came to the hotel of Witman for supper and shelter for the night. He was ignorant of the character of his guests, but was outspoken in his views in regard to the war, and spoke freely in favor of the British. "He was a Tory. He had been to Gen. Howard and offered his services." However, these two men were American spys. Witman entered the dining room, where the men were partaking of their evening meal. He sat on the window sill. He began to express his opinion. After proceeding at some length the men sprang up and said we have to arrest you for treason to the American cause, or words to that effect. Witman escaped through the window, and, most singular, indeed, fled to the Seven Day Baptist settlement and hid in the Brothers' House, upstairs, behind a chimney, and remained there until the next night. This house was not locked, but kept open day and night, a fact possibly known to Witman. He then escaped to Zion's Hill, where he remained until, famished from cold and hunger, he surrendered. He was taken to General Washington. He was tried for treason, found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

As before stated, Peter Miller was personally acquainted with General Washington. Whether he was in communication with General Washington in reference to this matter is not known. However, after the death sentence was passed, Peter Miller arose

early in the morning, took his cane and set out on foot, through the snow, to visit General Washington at Valley Forge, to intercede for the life of Witman.

He was told that his prayer for his friend could not be granted. "My friend!" exclaimed Miller. "I have not a worse enemy living than that man."

"What!" rejoined Washington. "You have walked sixty miles to save the life of your enemy? That, in my judgment, puts the matter in a different light. I will grant you his pardon."

"The pardon was written, signed by General Washington and handed to Miller, who at once set out for West Chester, fifteen miles distant, where the execution was to take place on the afternoon of the same day."

He arrived just as Witman was being carried to the scaffold, who, seeing Miller in the crowd, remarked: "There is old Peter Miller. He has walked all the way from Ephrata to have his revenge gratified to-day seeing me hung."

These words were scarcely spoken, when Miller waved the pardon and commanded them to halt.

We will not picture the scene that followed. It is said they embraced each other. They walked home to Ephrata together and remained firm friends.

We will not attempt to describe the scene, tender, loving, pathetic, when Witman entered the home and he was restored to his family. His life was spared, but his property was confiscated and sold March 15, 1780, to Michael Diffenderfer, four tracts. The circumstances and environments were such that Witman did not remain long at Ephrata, but emigrated with his family somewhere to the West, where is not known.

Thus the curtain drops as to Witman, but Miller's noble act lives enshrined in many of the hearts and minds of the people of Ephrata, yea, wherever the narrative is read, being published in different works.

Peter Miller died September 25, 1796, aged eighty-six years and nine months, and is buried at Ephrata."

For some of the facts the writer is indebted to Mrs. Mary Hahn, of Ephrata, who is four-score years of age. She is a sister of Rev. Timothy Konigsmacher, who is four-score and ten, who was for many years pastor at the Cloister, now a resident of Philadelphia.

The hotel property of Michael Witman was sold by Michael Diffenderfer March 15, 1787. It was purchased by Col. John Wright, who was a great-great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch. It remained in the family almost a hundred years. One of the daughters, Polly Wright, married John Gross, and inherited the property from her father. In 1808 the old building was torn down and a new one erected on the same site. Upon the death of her husband she sold the property to her son, John W. Gross, who disposed of it to his brother, Martin Gross, who died in 1877.

Andrew M. Baker became the owner by purchase in 1879, and since enlarged it.

HIRAM ERB STEINMETZ.

Reports of Officers.

Report of the Secretary.

January 3, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the
Lancaster County Historical Society.

I herewith present to you the annual report required of the Secretary by the constitution of our Society. During the past year the usual number of meetings were held and the customary business of the Society transacted. Seven pamphlets containing original papers were read before the Society, and the monthly minutes and other proceedings were printed and published. These show no falling off either in interest or merit. During the year eleven papers of length were read, besides a number of minor ones; the whole making a volume of nearly two hundred pages. This is certainly a very creditable showing, and I know of no sister Society in our neighboring counties who has done more. It is, furthermore, evidence that there is an abundance of historical material still lying around us, only waiting the hand of the industrious searcher to be garnered and made available for public uses. It has sometimes seemed to me that, with our large and intelligent membership, we ought to be able to do still more, but, as our members are not persons of leisure, perhaps quite as much has been done as was to be expected.

We have not shown that growth in membership we should have done. We have passed the hundred mark, it is true, but what are a hundred members in such an organization out of a population of more than 150 000! We, however, expect to do better during the

current year. A circular has been prepared and printed by direction of the Society and is now ready to be sent out to such intelligent men and women who it is believed will feel sufficient direct interest in those matters for which our Society stands to join our ranks. It is really a matter of surprise that our members are not counted by hundreds, when we consider the intelligence of this community. Not one man or woman in a hundred will for a moment question the importance or utility of the work in which we are engaged, and yet they do not come to us nor contribute the small sum demanded by membership in our Society. Yet, in spite of this seeming apathy, for I believe it is seeming only, perhaps we should congratulate ourselves that we have been as successful as our records show.

We may congratulate ourselves also on having secured comfortable and, as I hope, permanent quarters. With a large and handsome room in which to meet and keep our collections, there seems nothing further to be desired in this direction for the present.

During the year a valuable addition to our library was made through the generous liberality of Vice President Evans. His example, I hope, will not be lost, either on our members or on the community at large. So long as we were uncertain of our future such donations could hardly have been expected, but, now that a brighter prospect spreads out before us, doubtless our collections will grow more rapidly.

One of the most important steps taken by your Society during the year was your instruction to the Executive Committee to take steps to have the Society chartered. This was done, and on the 17th day of June the Court of the county, under its official seal, issued the desired decree. It is hoped

that under this charter the Society may become possessed of more ample means and its sphere of general usefulness be greatly enlarged and extended.

Dr. Houston, our Treasurer, and myself on last Monday went before the County Commissioners and presented the Society's claims to become beneficiaries under the law of last May, which permits those county officials to award the sum of \$200 annually to one Historical Society in each county in the Commonwealth that has complied with certain conditions and stipulations laid down in the act. We were cordially received, granted a full hearing and were told the value of our work was fully recognized, and that our request would be duly considered. The fine volume of our "Proceedings and Papers" was placed before them for their inspection, and a sworn affidavit by the Secretary, covering our case and our request, left with the Commissioners. At this writing I have not yet been advised of the action of the Commissioners, but I have every reason to believe that our request will receive the recognition we desire and which, I am sure, we deserve.

Our accumulation of back numbers of our publications continues. We have usually had two hundred of each pamphlet printed. We have complete sets of them all except volumes two and three. Of volume one we have twenty complete sets. Of four and five we have about as many more. It were well if we could dispose of some of these, but none have been called for in a long time. Still, as they are likely to grow in value with the years, we may yet get some money out of them.

Reviewing our work as a whole during the year we have abundant cause for congratulation. We have done a very fair measure of work, and have done it well. The Society has no debts

save of small amount, and our Treasurer will tell you there is enough money in the treasury to pay them. There is, therefore, everything to encourage us and little to discourage. It is true, we would like to see a larger attendance at our meetings, but I need hardly tell you that in this particular we are not alone; it is the experience of all our sister Societies in the State, with one or two exceptions. All this, however, should only determine us to attend regularly ourselves and redouble our efforts to bring others here. Having done so well in the past, let us all resolve to do still better in the future.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
Secretary.

Librarian's Report for 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the
Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your Librarian would respectfully report that during the year 1901 there were added to the catalogue of the Society's museum and library 159 entries, making the total number to date 609. The most important donations to the library were from Samuel Evans, Esq., and included 53 bound volumes of newspapers, 25 volumes of a miscellaneous historical character, 25 volumes of the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania, and a large number of miscellaneous pamphlets and odd numbers of various historical magazines. Donations were also received from Amos Rutter, James Law, F. R. Diffenderfer, S. M. Sener and Mrs. Robinson.

To the museum were added another key to the lock of the old jail and a section of the first Atlantic cable. The more important books, etc., are contained in the Society's oak book-case, while the bulkier volumes of newspapers, etc., are contained in a closet

and chest in the storage room, on the fourth floor. A few of the framed pieces, including the Society's charter, are displayed on the walls of our meeting room. During the year your Librarian has had bound 14 volumes of the exchange magazines of the Society. Among our exchanges are the "F. and M. Obituary Record," the "Pennsylvania Historical Society's Magazine," the "Pennsylvania German Magazine," the American Philosophical Society, the Catholic Historical Society, the Lebanon, Berks and Dauphin County Historical Societies and the Americana Germanica.

The Society also owns 35 cuts or engravings, some of which were donated and others purchased, to illustrate its historical pamphlets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. SENER,

Jan. 3, 1902.

Librarian.

Treasurer's Report.

Lancaster City, Penna.,

January 3d, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

As Treasurer of said organization, I, in compliance with the constitution and by-laws of the above Society, present the following report for the year ending January 1st, 1902:

DR.

To initiation fees and assessed dues	\$116 00
Amount received from former Treasurer	82 98
Total	<u>\$198 98</u>

(55)

CR.

By donation to Y. M. C. A. (for
the use of room).....\$ 15.00

Paid for printing, postage, sta-
tionery, cartage, book-case,
binding books, etc., as per
vouchers 131 23

Charter expenses..... 21 00

\$167 25

January 1st, 1902, postage on
circulars\$ 1 00

Total\$168 25

Balance in Treasurer's hands..\$ 30 73

There are some unpaid claims.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HOUSTON,

Treasurer.

Minutes of January, 1902, Meeting.

January 3d, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon, President Steinman in the chair.

After roll call, the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, after a slight correction, adopted.

Walter A. Heinitsh, Miss Emma Bolepius and Rev. Walter R. Breed were elected to membership.

The additions to the library consisted principally of exchanges. Dr. Houston presented an old book, treating of family herb medicines, and printed in this city.

The annual reports of the Secretary, Librarian and Treasurer were read, which will be found in full elsewhere.

The annual election for officers of the Society to serve during the current year being the next business in order, such election was gone into and resulted as follows:

President, George Steinman.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs and Samuel Evans.

Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer.

Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston.

Librarian, S. M. Sener.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark.

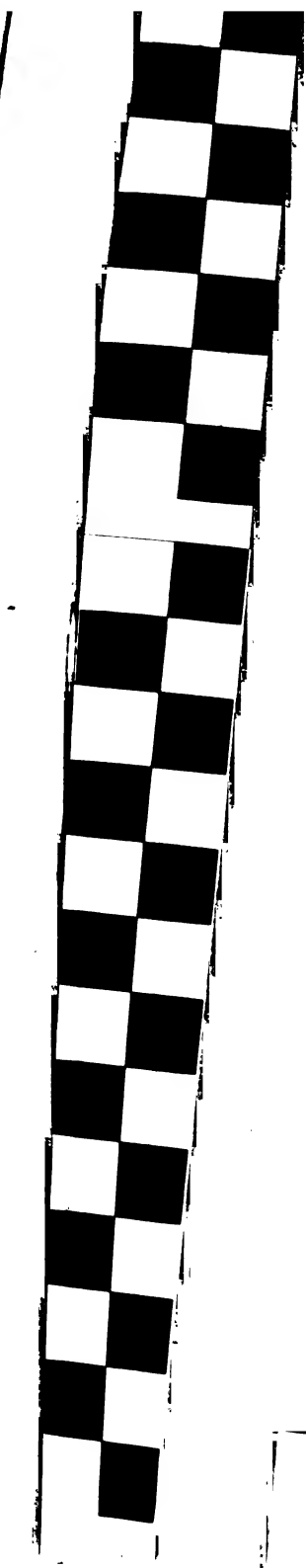
Executive Committee, W. U. Hensel, R. M. Reilly, G. F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Rev. J. W. Hassler, Monroe B. Hirsh, W. A. Heitshu, Simon P. Eby, H. E. Steinmetz, Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr.

A paper by Mr. H. E. Steinmetz was

then read, dealing with the historical episode believed to have taken place between Peter Miller, Prior of the Ephrata Community, and General Washington relative to Michael Whiteman, an attainted traitor. A discussion over the same ensued, participated in by Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Dubbs and Mr. Steinmetz. Dr. Dubbs read a ballad on the same subject, written by him some years ago.

Dr. J. W. Hassler read two letters written in 1706-10, in Switzerland, by two Anabaptist elders, detailing their persecutions and imprisonment for conscience sake. These men, with some fifty others, came to Pennsylvania in 1717. The same names are still familiar in this county.

S. P. Eby, Esq., also read a paper on the Seventh Day Baptists. The discussion that followed was participated in by President Steinman, Mr. Sener, Dr. Hassler and Dr. Dubbs.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY

AND

THOMAS PAINE.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. VI. NO. 5.

[LANCASTER, PA.

REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.

1902.

John Joseph Henry and Thomas Paine - - - - 61

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Minutes of February Meeting - - - - 81

John Joseph Henry.

John Joseph Henry, the second of the President Judges of this district, was born in the city of Lancaster on November 4th, 1758. His father was William Henry, a gunmaker, hardware merchant and inventor, and one of the most prominent citizens of the borough. He was an ardent patriot, early espoused the cause of the Colonies against the mother country, and was employed by the Executive Council as armorer for the patriot forces. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace under the new State Constitution in 1777, and was president of the County Court from 1781 until 1786. His home was a resort for many eminent men who visited Lancaster during the trying times of the Revolution. Among these were David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher; Thomas Paine, who wrote some of his political pamphlets under Henry's hospitable roof, and he was also the first one to recognize the artistic genius of Benjamin West, who in after years became President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain. William Henry was an Assistant Burgess of Lancaster continuously from 1765 to 1775. He was County Treasurer at the time of his death, in 1786. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Supply and Regulation of the Flour Market in 1779, and held still other important offices under the Government, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit as a true patriot and as honest man.

With such a father and in such a home young John Joseph Henry could not help imbibing the patriotic ardor and enthusiasm which pervaded the very atmosphere of his birthplace. In

addition, he appears to have been of a venturesome and roaming disposition. At the early age of fourteen he was sent to an uncle in Detroit, to learn the gunmaking trade—they seem to have been a family of gunsmiths. Dissatisfied, however, with his surroundings, he started on foot to return to Lancaster, the one man who accompanied him dying on the road.

What he saw and heard going on all around him upon his return kindled in him a desire for military glory, which nothing but the physical disabilities of later years could quench. His father was anxious that he should become an armorer, like himself, but young Henry was entertaining other ambitions. In the summer of 1775 a regiment was raised in the county of Lancaster, mainly, and sent to join the Continental forces before Boston. Young Henry was anxious to join this force, which was commanded by his fellow-citizen, Lieut. Colonel Hand, but his youth, he was only seventeen years old, was against him and his father refused his request. But a soldier John Joseph resolved to be, and he left his home clandestinely and made his way to Boston and joined his friends there.

When General Arnold's expedition against Canada was resolved upon in the fall of 1775, Henry left the regiment without leave and joined the forces destined for Quebec. Arnold selected Lieutenant Steele to move ahead of the main body with seven men to find out and mark the paths used by the Indians in going to and from Canada. The men were chosen, but Henry was the intimate friend and mess-mate of Steele, who persuaded the latter to join his little party of pioneers, and he did so without having authority for the act. Lieut. Col. Hand, in a letter written to his wife in Lancaster, on October 3, 1775, said: "Mr. Henry, junior, has followed the troops to Canada without

leave. Nothing but a perfect loose to his feelings will tame his rambling desire."

Henry wrote a history of that expedition and modestly told of his share in it. I have recently read it, and am free to say that it appears eminently truthful and is certainly accurate, so far as the circumstances and events fell under his own observation. It was written many years after the events narrated had transpired, and was published the year following his death. It gives us an excellent opportunity of studying the character of the man, and the reader cannot fail to be impressed by his nobility and splendid patriotism. But I am anticipating.

The full title of the book is as follows: "An Accurate and Interesting Account of the Hardships and Sufferings of that Band of Heroes, who Traversed the Wilderness in the Campaign Against Quebec in 1775. By John Joseph Henry, Esq., Late President of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, Lancaster: Printed by William Greer, 1812." He tells us it was written for his children.

Arnold's little army marched from near Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th of September, 1775, and consisted of 1,100 men. It sailed on transports to the mouth of the Kennebec river, up which stream much of its future course lay. At Fort Western, the arrangement was made by Arnold whereby Lieutenant Archibald Steele and seven men were sent forward in advance towards the head of the river, marking the paths used by the Indians at the numerous falls, and also to ascertain the course of the Chaudiere river, which runs northward towards Quebec. It would be a long story to tell all that befel this small party of pioneers. Although in a country full of game, such as moose and deer, they did not dare to fire their guns, lest they should alarm any stray Indians that might be

roving about. The result was they ran short of provisions. The many portages they were required to make around falls and other obstructions, their frequent plunges into the icy waters, their marches through swamps and morasses, their camping in rains, snow storms and all kinds of weather, these and other hardships tried their endurance and courage to the utmost. To meet the rigors of the climate and the winter which was fast approaching, he took an account of his wardrobe on October 8, when the weather, as he says, was "piercingly cold." "My wardrobe was scanty and light; it consisted of a roundabout jacket, of woolen, a pair of half-worn buckskin breeches, two pair of woolen stockings, a hat with a feather, a hunting shirt, leggins, a pair of moccasins, and a pair of tolerably good shoes, which had been closely hoarded"—a very scanty outfit for a winter campaign in a high latitude.

These scouts accomplished the purpose for which they had set out, and then started to return. The want of food became unbearable. Once a small duck was shot, and on that the hungry men made their breakfast. Then they killed several moose, and reveled in plenty. But they had nothing else. They had no bread nor salt, nor anything but fresh meat, and that alone enervated instead of strengthening them. Even though they ate continually of it, four, five and six times daily, the appetite remained unsatiated. On the 17th they were back with the army once more, and then the entire force began its march northward. Overeating was even more disastrous to Henry than total abstinence had been. He got sick, and finally became so unwell that he sat down on a log while the army tramped by. He says, "In the rear came Arnold. He knew my name and character, and good-naturedly inquired after my

health. Being informed, he dismounted, ran down to the river side, and hailed the owner of the house which stood opposite across the water. The good Canadian, in his canoe, quickly arrived. Arnold put two silver dollars into my hand, and the Frenchman carried me to his house."

Three days he remained there, and got well on the wholesome fare and tender nursing he received. Then he started after the army, but not until he had offered his two dollars to his kind host, who refused to take them, and on the following day rejoined his company. It is impossible to enter into the further details of his campaign except to relate the results. As all know, through a series of blunders, some preventable and others not, the expedition failed under the walls of Quebec. He was taken prisoner along with a considerable portion of the force, and remained in captivity for nine months.

The horrors of that winter are graphically told. Under all these circumstances he preserved his cheerful spirits, and tried to make the best of the situation. He appears to have impressed favorably all with whom he came in contact. Governor Carleton showed him kindness while a prisoner. A Colonel M'Dougal, whom he had seen in his uncle's house at Detroit three years before, and to whom he ventured to make himself known, befriended him, secured him better quarters and gave him some good advice. A Captain Prentiss was his especial friend, and, by his direction, no irons were put on Henry, as upon the others, after an attempt to escape had been frustrated. One day a Major Maibaum, just from Europe, visited the prison with other British officers. Henry ventured to address him in German, much to his surprise and pleasure. The result was that he offered Henry, through his friend, Captain Prentiss,

the office of interpreter to Baron (General) Knyphausen, who needed one, and used many arguments to induce him to accept the position, which, however, was declined. Three years later he again saw Major Maibaum at Lancaster, but this time the Major was the prisoner. Captain Prentiss, of the British army, also took a liking for the lad, and favored him in many ways, and tried all he could to ease the hardships of his imprisonment. Henry writes: "He often pressed upon me to accept from him money to purchase a suit of clothes, and he would trust to the honor and integrity of my father for payment, whose character he knew. Adhering to my first determination, this polite and generous proposal of my amiable and deserving friend was as often, yet most thankfully, declined. He, however, forced on me a half Johannes (\$8). With this money he bought some needed articles, and the balance expended for cheese, sugar, tea, tobacco and coffee, for his companion prisoners."

I should have mentioned earlier that in the month of April the scurvy broke out among the Quebec prisoners, and so severely that the doctors could not control it. Along with it came several other maladies. His pictures of the sufferings of the men are almost too horrible to relate.

In August it was decided to send the Quebec prisoners to New York on parole, and for exchange. They were embarked on the 10th of that month, and reached New York on the 11th of September. The battle of Long Island had been fought only fifteen days before, and the British held so many prisoners that they hardly knew how to handle them. The Quebec men remained on shipboard. About the beginning of October they were landed and set free near Elizabethtown. Without money or friends he walked

through the streets of that town until he espied a Conestoga wagon unloading stores. The wagoner saw him and recognized him, for he was from Lancaster. Henry writes of the occurrence as follows: "The owner seeing me, grasping my hand with fervor, told me every one believed me dead. Telling him our story, the good old man, without solicitation, presented me with two silver dollars, to be repaid in Lancaster. They were gladly received." He adds in a note: "Who do you think this was? Why, Stephen Lutz, of Lancaster—poor, but industrious. I have thanked him a thousand times since, and have had the pleasure of obliging him."

By hook and by crook, now walking and then getting a lift in vehicles of all sorts, he reached Philadelphia at two o'clock one morning. The closing paragraph of his interesting diary must be given in his own words: "Here (in Philadelphia) we had friends and funds. A gentleman advanced me a sufficient sum to enable me to exchange my leggins and moccasins for a pair of stockings and shoes, and to bear my expenses home. A day and a half brought me to the arms of my beloved parents. At Philadelphia I waited upon a cousin of my mother, Mr. Owen Biddle, then a member of the 'Council of Safety,' who informed me that while in captivity he had procured me a lieutenancy. My heart was otherwise engaged. Morgan (of Morgan's Riflemen, who was a fellow-captive), the hero! had promised and obtained for me a captaincy in the Virginia line. Following the fortunes of that bold and judicious commander, my name might have been emblazoned in the rolls of patriotic fame. But alas! in the course of eight weeks after my return from captivity, a slight cold, caught when skating on the ice

references to the classic authors. Homer and the Iliad, Xenophon, Socrates, Alcibiades, Cicero and Demosthenes are sometimes referred to by him. He appears to have been familiar with some of the writings of Priestly, Locke and Hobbes. Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot are also named. In short, he appears to have read most of the prominent authors who were such favorites with the best informed men of that day. That he was not learned in any sense, unless it was in his profession, seems clearly evident. I am satisfied Judge Henry's opportunities for reading and study were mainly, if not almost exclusively, confined to the books in the Juliana Library, of which his father, William Henry, was the librarian, and which was kept in his house. It is probable that his commission as President Judge over many older men at the Bar, and no doubt far abler lawyers, was in some measure due to family and friendly influences, his mother being related to the Biddles. Something, perhaps, was also owing to his brief but patriotic military career and the misfortunes that attended it, all of which were well-known. The long and eminent services of his father in his country's cause, and the small fortune left at the latter's death may not have been without their influence. Something there must have been apart from Henry's legal abilities to have secured him this high and honorable distinction with only eight years of practice at the Bar as his record. Judge Henry was the second and last of our President Judges who had taken an active, personal part in the war for Independence.

Thomas Paine in Lancaster.

It is very generally known that Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense," "The Crisis," and many other political pamphlets, for a time resided

in Lancaster, and that some of his best-known publications were written here. Many other things concerning that person, his habits and ways of life are current among us to-day, but not one person in a thousand knows where that knowledge originally came from. I never saw it in print until I read Judge Henry's diary, and I question greatly whether it can be traced to any other original source. It is interesting to know that these stories, which in these later days have taken a traditional form, almost semi-mythical, I may say, are actual occurrences put on record by one who lived under the same roof with him, who met him at the table and in daily intercourse, who, in addition, heard the man and his ways discussed by that man's associates, whether willing or unwilling, and that they are, therefore, entirely deserving of credit. I will, therefore, quote from some of the notes referring to Tom Paine, which Judge Henry has appended to his history.

Judge Henry at one place devotes several pages to the defense of Christianity, and quotes the great names of Huss, Jerome of Prague, Martin Luther, John Calvin, Cranmer, Sir Thomas Moore, Bishop Spangenberg, Mosheim, Addison, Steele and others as believers, and then remarks that such men as Paine and Allen—the latter was a companion in the Quebec expedition and wrote a most violent attack on the Bible—"are paltry wretches, mere scribblers, if classed with the men already named. . . . The maniac, Paine, when confined in the prison Conciergerie, at Paris, seems to boast 'that he kept no Bible.' This may be true. But the expression shows that his proper place, instead of a common jail, should have been a mad house.

"It shows, however, a variety of mind beyond the bearing of men of understanding. Indeed, he was infected by a supercilious pride and an imaginary

importance which made his society undesirable. He was one of that class of men who, with a small spice of learning, in company domineered as if he had been a Johnson. He was almost unbearable to many men, who patronized him because of the good effect of his works during the Revolution. To give you a few instances: The late David Rittenhouse, Esq., one of the most amiable, most ingenious, and best of men, Treasurer of the State; George Bryan, Esq., the Vice President of the Council, a man of great reading and much good sense; Jonathan Sergeant, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, whose oratorical powers could scarcely be surpassed, and your grandfather (William Henry, Esq.), and many other gentlemen of character, during the course of the years '77, '78 and '79, were in habits of intimacy with him, but his dogmatic disposition and obstinacy of mind frequently caused great disgust.

"Again, Colonel Samuel John Atlee, an excellent patriot, and a man of note among us, both in the military and civil capacities of a citizen, gave this anecdote to me a few months after the occurrence happened. Though all the gentlemen present approved of the writings of Paine, as they concerned our political state, for they were all of them to a man good Whigs, yet they abhorred him, because of his personal aberrations from virtue and the decencies of social life. A Mr. Meese, of Philadelphia, who was clothier-general, had invited a number of gentlemen of the army, then in the city, to dine with him, among whom were Colonel Atlee, Colonel Francis Johnson, General Nichols, and many members of the Legislature, of whom there was Matthias Slough, of Lancaster. You may readily suppose that the excellent wine of Mr. Meese exhilarated the company. When returning to their lodgings, Colonel Atlee observed

Paine coming towards them down Market street. "There comes "Common Sense,"" says Atlee to the company. 'Damn him,' says Slough, 'I shall common sense him.' As he approached the party they took the wall. Mr. Slough tripped him and threw him on his back into a gutter, which, at that time, was very offensive and filthy.

"This is told to communicate a trait to you, (it must be remembered Judge Henry was writing all this for the information of his children) in the character of Thomas Paine, who did some good, but a vast deal of harm to mankind, 'that the very people who were most benefited by his literary labors hated him.' The company I have spoken of were all men of eminence in the State; men who staked their all on the issue of the Revolution. The writings of Paine, as concerns us, are, many of them, handsomely worded, have pith, and much strength of argument, and are generally correct, yet his domestic life and manners were so very incorrect that a disgust, which was perhaps right, destroyed every favorable personal feeling towards him. His numbers of 'Common Sense,' the 'Crisis,' and some other of his fugitive pieces, every American who recollects those 'trying times' must acknowledge to have been extremely beneficial to our cause. This has often been admitted by our Generals, Washington, Gates, Green and others, but he was compensated, and had the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. Like all men of bad principles, he betrayed his trust, and a virtuous Congress displaced him, yet the different States more than remunerated him for all his writings.

"So it is, that that man, who was without virtue, a disturber of the peace, an ill husband, an unworthy citizen, cloaked by every vice, would now, by his 'Age of Reason,' which he

stole from the ignorant Ethan Allen, who was as iniquitous as himself, destroy the peace of mind and all the hope of happiness in futurity of those who rely on the redemption of their souls by the blood of Christ; and that without substituting or even suggesting any other manner of faith, tending to quiet the minds of sinners. I knew Paine well, and that personally, for he lodged in the house of my father during the time that Generals Howe and Clinton were in Philadelphia. His host often regretted the entertainment he gave him. His manners were in opposition and hostile to the observances of the proprieties and due ordinances of social life. Many who approved of his political writings abominated his detestable mode of living and acting.

"Such is the man, who, upon his slight intercourse with the American people, pluming himself with the well-earned celebrity of his political pieces, that now presumes to become a reformer of our morals, our religious opinions and thinkings on Divine subjects; he himself a reprobate, cloaked by every vice, would dictate to a great and independent Christian people their formulary of belief. Such insolence and presumption was never before witnessed, unless it was in the instance of Mahomet, or in those of the impostures (such as Sabatti Sevi), who frequently, as Messias, appeared to deceive the remnant of the Jewish people. Paine, with all his other vices, had a foible injurious to our country. To keep up the spirits of the people it was requisite that there should be a series of patriotic publications. Paine was the most indolent of men; if he was inspired by a muse, the goddess most certainly made him but few visits. The office of 'Secretary of Foreign Affairs' was conferred upon him because of the merit of his 'Common Sense,' or what are called the 'Crisis.'

under the signature of 'Common Sense.' It was to him personally a sinecure. He never went to York (Penn.), where Congress then sat, but occasionally, and staid but a day or two. His true employment was that of a political writer. In the summer and winter of 1777 and 1778 he was an inmate of my father's house, as were the late David Rittenhouse, the State Treasurer, and John Hart, a member of the then 'Executive Council.'

"Paine would walk of a morning until 12 o'clock; come in and make an inordinate dinner. The rising from the table was between two and three o'clock. He would then retire to his bed chamber, wrap a blanket around him, and, in a large arm-chair, take a nap of two or three hours—rise and walk. These walks and his indolence surprised my parents; they knew him as the author of 'Common Sense,' who had written patriotically, and in those writings promulgated some moral and religious ideas, which induced them to believe he was an orthodox Christian. Indeed Paine, during the Revolution, was careful to emit no irreligious dogmas, or any of his late diabolic ideas; if he had, the good sense of the American people, their virtue and unfeigned worship of the Deity, would have, in those days, banished him from the country. Your grandfather's feelings a few months before his death (which occurred on the 15th of December, 1786), when speaking of the unbeliever (Paine), were truly poignant; for now the wretch's true character had begun to open on the world. He lamented, with tears, that he had ever admitted him into his house or had a personal acquaintance and intercourse with him. He was from conviction a sincere Christian, converted by the Scriptures; of a strong mind, and of a most tender conscience.

"Do not permit anything now said to induce you to undervalue the sagacity of my father, for he was wise; but of so benevolent a mind that in the common affairs of life, he held a principle in morality as true, which is by no means generally received; that is, 'That we should consider every one as possessing probity, until we discover him to be otherwise.' Other gentlemen think differently. However, it may well be maintained that the side my father took on this topic, which I have often heard argued, accords with the true spirit of the gospel; the other side is stoicism. From these last observations, you will readily perceive how easy it was to impose upon my father. This is the reason for his entertaining Paine. I have said that Paine was indolent. Take this as an instance: 'The Crisis,' No. 5, is but a short political essay, to be sure, of great skill in the composition, of much eloquent invective, strong reasoning, some historic anecdote, and a fund of ridicule which fitted the passions of the times. But recollect that this piece, to Paine, was a labor of three months in the editing. It was written in my father's house. Mr. D. Rittenhouse inhabited the front room, in the upper story, where was the library. (This reference is undoubtedly to the Juliana Library, of which William Henry was at that time the librarian, and in whose house it was also located for many years; in fact, until its removal to its last resting place prior to its disposal, the Heitshu building, on North Queen street, now occupied by the Fulton Bank.)* There he kept the

*The library alluded to by Henry was the Juliana Library, founded in 1759 as "The Lancaster Library Company." Where the library was domiciled prior to 1761 is unknown. In that year, as appears from the minutes of the meeting held on May 9, 1761, a room was rented from Benjamin Price, on North Queen street, for the term of three or five years, at a

office of the Treasury of Pennsylvania. The room of Messrs. Hart and Paine was to the left hand as you came up to the stair-head, entering the library.

"When my wound in 1778 was so far mended that hobbling on crutches, or by creeping up stairs (as you may have seen me of late years do), my greatest recreation in my distressed state of mind was to get into the chamber of Mr. Rittenhouse, where the books were. There, his conversation (for he was most affable) enlivened my mind, and the books would so amuse it, that it became calm, and some desperate resolutions were dissolved. While that excellent man was employing his hours in the duties of his office, for the benefit of the people, Paine would be snoring away his precious time in his easy chair, regardless of those injunctions imposed upon him by Congress in relation to his political compositions. His remissness, indolence or vacuity of thought, caused great heart-burning among many primary characters in those days. I have heard the late George Bryan, Esq., then Vice President of the Council, speak of his gross neglect with remarkable harshness. I would sometimes go into Paine's room and sit with him. His 'Crisis No. 5' lay on his table, dusted; to-day three or four lines would be added; in the course of a week a dozen more, and so

rental of £10 per annum. In 1766 it was moved to the house of William Henry, on East King street, now No. 8, who was also the Librarian. His accounts with the library show that he drew rent from November 1, 1766, until November 1, 1768, at the rate of £6 per annum, and the same sum for his services as Librarian. How much longer it was kept there is unknown. From John Joseph Henry's narrative it was evidently still there in 1778. It was moved from thence to what is now No. 1 East King street, where it remained for a number of years. Its final removal was to what is now No. 21 North Queen street. This was prior to 1800. It remained there until 1843, when it was sold at auction. The last Librarian was Mr. George Weitzel, who owned the property and acted as Librarian.

on. No. 5 is dated 21st of March, 1778, but it was not published until some months after that date, and it was generally thought by good Whigs that it had been too long delayed. For my part, I was so passionately engaged at heart in the principles of our cause that Paine's manner of living and acting gave me a high disgust towards him. No idea could enter my mind that any one in that noble struggle could be idle or disengaged. As to myself, my sensations were such that the example of a Decius might have been renewed."

It may be thought that Judge Henry deals harshly with Thomas Paine in the remarks I have laid before you, but there are reasons which must be taken into consideration. He was an Orthodox believer. He was reared in a pious home. His mother was a most exemplary woman in every walk of life. He describes her as a person of strong understanding, and of an unfeigned and rigid belief in the truth of Christianity, yet a placid dispassionate and mild religionist, with a heart so free from thinking evil of any one that it might with truth be said of her, "she knew no guile." He relates that one day he bought a pamphlet written by the noted Dr. Joseph Priestly. He was reading the book one evening when his mother came into the room to sit with the family. She asked him to read it aloud. He began, but after reading two or three pages, she rapped the book from his hands and threw it into the fire. He asked her why she destroyed his book. The reply came with an observable degree of anger: "Because your book would destroy my happiness in this world and that to come. I know I have a Saviour who redeemed me, whose blood was shed upon the cross for me; of this I am convinced. Your book goes to make me doubt the merits and sufferings of that Saviour. The book

would deprive me of the only staff upon which my hope of salvation rests, and gives me none other upon which I can lean."

Is it to be wondered at that having learned his code of morality from the lips of such a mother, that he should detest and despise the doctrines so brazenly advocated by Paine? There is no room to doubt Henry's sincerity in all he has written about Paine. But this is not all. He leaves it very clear that his views of the notorious infidel were the views very generally, if not universally, entertained of him.

The fact is, the qualities of Paine were not such as retain friends after he had won them. He gave offense to the entire American people for his abuse of General Washington in a personal letter. Among other things he said to Washington that his character was "a sort of non-describable, chameleon-colored thing called prudence, so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily slid into it. Once in the Presidential office the natural ingratitude of his character appeared. He assumed the merit of everything to himself; swallowed the grossest adulation, and had supported monopolies (trusts?) of every kind from the moment his administration began." The gist of his whole letter to Washington was thus summed up: "And, as for you, sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger), and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any."

Men associated with him because of the undenied service he had been or was to the cause of the Colonies. For the man himself they had no liking or admiration. There was a good deal of free thinking in those days, but it did not flaunt itself in the public gaze con-

tinually, nor was it accompanied by the many other social vices that marked it in the life of Thomas Paine. Henry was at this time just twenty years of age. His character was in its formative period. He caught on to what was going on around him; to the good and not the evil, and the passages we have quoted no doubt reflect the sentiments of Paine's contemporaries fairly and accurately.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, Feb. 7, 1902.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met statedly this afternoon in its room, in the Young Men's Christian Association building, Vice President Dr. Dubbs in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the January meeting were read and adopted, after an addition was made.

The applications of Thaddeus Helm, P. T. Watt and W. O. Frailey for membership were received.

The donations to the Society consisted of a copy of the "Parochial History of St. John's Church," donated by Mr. J. M. W. Geist; a copy of the history of the Wisconsin Historical Library, finely illustrated; numerous exchanges from libraries and societies, and the large sign that for half a century swung before the Red Lion Hotel, and an old-fashioned lamp from the same hostelry, donated by the Misses Lichty. The thanks of the Society were extended to the various donors.

The chief paper of the day was on Judge John Joseph Henry, the second President Judge of the Lancaster District, written by F. R. Diffenderffer and read by Mrs. M. N. Robinson. The paper gave a full sketch of Judge Henry's private career and official life, drawn largely from memoranda left by Judge Henry himself. As it was in Judge Henry's father's house that Thomas Paine resided during his stay in Lancaster in 1777 and 1778, and wrote some of his political pamphlets, and, as he was daily brought into communication with the Henrys, their opinions of the man were given and an account of the man himself, and the general detestation in which he was held by all who knew him related.

Miss Martha B. Clark read a very satisfactory sketch of William Henry, Esq., the father of Judge Henry, and himself one of the most prominent and patriotic of our citizens during the Revolutionary era.

The thanks of the Society were tendered the writers, and the papers were ordered to be printed in the usual way.

Considerable discussion followed on the papers read and over the location of the Juliana Library, which was at one time domiciled in William Henry's house, and where Judge Henry became acquainted with the writers quoted in his memoirs.

The Treasurer of the Society announced that he had received \$200 from the County Controller and the County Commissioners, under the provisions of the recent law passed by the Legislature. The announcement was received with a burst of applause, and a vote of thanks was extended for the same.

A beautiful symbolical book plate, designed by D. McN. Stauffer, Esq., of New York, for the use of the Society, was shown. It was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered for the same.

On motion of Dr. Houston, a committee, consisting of Mrs. DuBois Rohrer, Miss Heitshu, Miss Clark, Rev. Dr. J. W. Hassler and S. M. Sener, was appointed on fuller room equipment. Mrs. M. N. Robinson, James D. Law and F. R. Diffenderffer were named a committee on looking up a badge for members' uses. Messrs. Sener and Hassler were instructed to prepare a minute on the death of Prof. I. S. Geist, a late member of the Society.

On motion, the Society agreed to furnish an electrotype of its book plate to the Society of Pennsylvanians for New York, as requested by the latter.

The meeting was well attended and the proceedings animated and interesting.



PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 7 AND APRIL 4, 1902.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.
MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.
WILLIAM STOY.
MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. VI. NOS. 6 AND 7.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1902.

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A REMARKABLE LETTER.

Some time ago my attention was called to a very remarkable letter written by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel to his Prime Minister, Baron Hohendorf, soon after the news of the battle of Trenton reached him. All in all, I am disposed to regard it as one of the most remarkable documents ever written by a civilized ruler.

When Great Britain made her contract with the six German Princes to hire their troops for service in America, Frederick II. was Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He must not be confounded with his great namesake and contemporary, Frederick of Prussia. He was the Catholic ruler of a Protestant country. His first wife was an Englishwoman, the daughter of George II., of England. She separated herself from her husband on his conversion to Catholicism.

After that, Frederick led a merry life in his capital of Cassel. His court, small as it was, was perhaps the most corrupt in Europe, being crowded with adventurers of all kinds. He was a reprobate of the first water, and was credited with being the father of one hundred children. At the breaking out of the Revolution he was about sixty years of age, and appears to have become somewhat more steady in his habits.

His territory was not large, and his subjects were only a few more than 300,000 in number. His army in 1781 numbered 22,000. They were drilled in the Prussian system and were accounted excellent soldiers.

Of the 29,875 men hired by Great Britain from the six German Princes

for service in America, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel contributed 16,992, or rather more than one-half the entire number. The treaty under which their services were secured was made on January 1, 1776. The King of Great Britain engaged in a defensive alliance with the Landgrave. In some particulars he appears to have been watchful of his soldiers and to have guarded their interests very carefully. Some of the conditions of that treaty were as follows:

The Hessian troops were not to be separated, but kept together under their own generals, unless the exigencies of war should require a separation. The sick were to remain under their own surgeons, and everything was to be allowed them which the English King allowed his soldiers.

Under that treaty the Landgrave was to furnish 12,000 men fully equipped. I have already stated the number in the end reached nearly seventeen thousand. As the war progressed, the need of Great Britain for more soldiers increased and she naturally turned to the German principalities where they were to be had in lots to suit buyers. Hence the additional numbers sent over to this country. He was to receive levy money at the rate of £7,44½, or a little more than \$36 for each man sent. In addition he was to receive £108,281 per annum as a subsidy, nearly \$550,000, to be continued for one year after the return of his troops. He was also sharp enough to insist on the payment of an old claim, previously disallowed by Great Britain, amounting to over \$200,000.

Just what he got for men killed in battle, maimed or wounded is not known, but the terms are supposed to have been the same as those conceded to the Duke of Brunswick, which were \$36 for every soldier killed in battle and \$11.66 for every one maimed in

battle. One clause in this diabolical treaty ran thus: "According to custom three wounded men shall be reckoned as one killed; a man killed shall be paid for at the rate of levy money, \$36." The letter of the Landgrave which I will now read throws some light on this interesting payment of blood money. The letter is copied from "Littell's Living Age" for October 3, 1874:

"Baron Hohendorf—At Rome, on my return from Naples, I received your letter of the 27th December of the past year. With inexpressible delight I learned of the courage displayed by my troops at Trenton, and you can imagine my joy when I read that of 1,950 Hessians engaged in the fight, only 300 escaped. According to this, exactly 1,650 have been slain, and I cannot recommend to your attention too much the necessity of sending an exact list to my attorneys in London. This care is necessary, because the list sent to the English minister shows a loss of only 1,455. In this way I should suffer a loss of 160,050 florins. According to the account rendered by the lord of the treasury I should receive but 483,450 florins instead of 643,500 florins. You will see at once that it is their intention to make me suffer a loss by an error in calculation, and therefore you must take the utmost pains to prove that your list is correct and theirs false.

"The English Government objects that one hundred are wounded only, for which it cannot be expected to pay the same price as for killed.

"Remember, that of the three hundred Lacedaemonians who defended the pass of Thermopylae, not one returned. I should be happy if I could say the same of my brave Hessians.

"Tell Major Miedorff that I am extremely displeased with his behavior, to conduct into camp the three hun-

dred which fled the battlefield at Trenton. During the whole campaign he has not lost ten of his whole command."

The Landgrave's account of his losses at the battle of Trenton differs from those officially reported. General Washington in his first report to Congress says 23 officers and 868 men surrendered; a few more afterwards picked up in Trenton raised the number of prisoners taken to about 1,000. Only about 20 or 30 were killed. The troops at Trenton consisted of one brigade, composed of three regiments, Rahl's, Knyphausen's and von Lossberg's, all German mercenaries. It deserves to be stated these men were excellent soldiers; braver ones were not sent here by Great Britain. They fought gallantly as often as they marched upon a field of battle. The officers were men of experience and Germany had none better. They carefully watched over the interests of their troops and looked after their welfare.

Most of the German soldiers captured at Saratoga, Trenton and elsewhere during the war were sent into this State, Maryland and Virginia. The avowed purpose for doing this was to remove them as far from all danger of recapture as possible. It is probable there was still another motive and one equally strong. The frontiers of the States just mentioned were settled largely by Germans. When these German soldiers were quartered in these German settlements they were of course brought into direct contact with their former countrymen. There are always some soldiers in an army ready to desert. There is reason to believe this fighting in the service of King George was distasteful to many of them; many of them got away of their own accord. More listened to the persuasions of their German countrymen, who, as farmers and handicraftsmen, were pros-

pering in their new homes beyond anything that was dreamed of in the old. Doubtless it required little persuasion to induce them to desert, nor was that feat difficult. They had no trouble in finding hiding and homes among their German countrymen, remaining thus cared for until all danger of apprehension was over. How many of these German soldiers remained here is of course not known, but it is possible to form something like a close estimate. The official accounts, according to the best authorities, show that of the 29,867 who came to America, to fight under the banner of King George III., 17,313 were returned to Europe in the autumn of 1783. The number that did not return was 12,554, which have been accounted for as follows:

Killed and died of wounds.....	1,200
Died of illness and accident....	6,354
Deserted	5,000

Total	12,554
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F. R. D.

Minutes of March Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., March 7, 1902.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its usual monthly meeting in its rooms, in the Y. M. C. A. building, this afternoon, Vice President Dubbs being in the chair. The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the February meeting were read and adopted.

Messrs. P. T. Watt, Rev. T. G. Helm and W.O. Frailey were elected to membership. The donations to the Society consisted of a copy of Mrs. Gibbons' "Pennsylvania Dutch," Centennial Sketches, Pictorial History of Pennsylvania, and a number of old newspapers, contributed by Mrs. S. Sentman, in memory of her son, Mr. P. Sentman, a member of the Society. Also, an illustrated show bill of a concert given in Fulton Hall in 1854 by the Hutchinson family.

A letter written by Frederick II., Landgrave of Hesse Castle, written in 1777, relating to the battle of Trenton, and the killing and capture of his troops on that occasion, was read. It was one of the most heartless and diabolical letters ever written by a ruler. It was accompanied by a commentary, by way of explanation, by the Secretary.

A quotation from Bowen's "Picturesque Pennsylvania" was also read, showing that as early as 1760 William Henry, Esq., of this city, was experimenting with a boat driven by steam on the Conestoga river. The boat was eventually sunk, and Henry gave up his pursuit of the scheme. No doubt Fulton, who was aware of Henry's experiments, got some of his ideas on our own river. Considerable

discussion followed the reading of these extracts.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Hassler, from the committee to prepare a minute on the death of Prof. I. S. Geist, late a member of the Society, reported the following:

At the February meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the death of Prof. I. S. Geist, of Marietta, a member of this Society, was announced.

The committee to draft a minute appreciative of the Society's regret at the loss of the deceased member reported the following:

Prof. I. S. Geist, though unable, on account of the infirmities of age, to regularly attend the meetings of this body, was deeply interested in its work. Descended from among the earliest German settlers of our county, as an intelligent man, whose active life was almost entirely spent in the work of education, he could not fail to be much interested in our work of historical research. His death is much lamented, not only by the citizens of his own town, but also by this Society.

COMMITTEE.

It was also agreed to place a new book case in the Society's room, and this will be done at once. The Society is now prepared to furnish shelf room to any and all proper donations in the way of books, manuscripts, newspapers and historical relics of all kinds, and all such articles are earnestly solicited. It is believed that there are many persons in the community who have articles of this kind which they have no use for themselves, but which they care to see preserved. The Society will gladly receive all such and place them among its collections, where they may become permanently and generally useful.

WILLIAM STOY.

The text of my present paper is an old letter which I have found among my half-forgotten collections. It was written to Judge Jasper Yeates, who was one of the most eminent men in the early history of our city. The letter has never been published, and, though its contents are not particularly important, it derives a certain interest from the personality of its writer, who was pastor of the First Reformed Church, on Orange street, from 1758 to 1763, and was certainly one of the most peculiar ministers that ever occupied a pulpit in Lancaster. The following is a copy of this very curious letter:

"Lebanon, Jan. 4, 1787.

"Sir: As to all present appearance, it will hardly be possible for me to attend the Lancaster Court, but it will be useless, too, as it will not be in my power to bring my evidences together. One of 'em, the best I have, lives within the hills of the Blue Mountains, where nobody at present is able to come to on account of the deep snow. A young man came to me to-day from over the Hills on account of his Brother, who got mad of the bite of a dog, who told me that he could not get farther than a mlie on horseback, and was obliged to walk all the way on foot. In case I should not attend, you will be so good as to make the best of it and do what is necessary. However, if possible, I will come to Lancaster, though my health is mighty precarious all this winter. I am, sir,

"Your o. h. sert.,

"W. STOY."

In order properly to understand this letter it may be desirable to relate certain facts in the history of its writer.

The Rev. Wm. Stoy (pronounced Sto-e) was born in Herborn, Nassau, Germany, March 4, 1726. In his native town there was a celebrated literary and theological institution, and here he was thoroughly educated. In those days knowledge of the Latin language was regarded as the chief mark of a scholar, and in this respect he was certainly far in advance of his associates. He grew up a young man of almost gigantic frame, and his physical strength was regarded as enormous. In 1749 he became a candidate of theology—or, as we should now say, a licentiate—but does not seem to have been called to a regular charge. In 1751, Michael Schlatter visited Europe, and in the following year Stoy, with five other young ministers, accompanied him on his return to America. They had all been duly commissioned by the deputies of the Synods of Holland to serve as pastors in Pennsylvania.

Concerning the earliest years of Stoy's activity in this country we have little information, except a few facts and dates. Immediately after his arrival he was assigned to the Tulpehocken charge, now in Lebanon county, where he preached from 1752 to 1755. Then he accepted a call to the Race street church, Philadelphia, where he also remained three years. Here, it was said, he might have done well enough, if it had not been for his marriage with Maria Elizabeth Maus, "the daughter of a stocking weaver." So far as we have been able to learn, there was nothing to be said against the girl's character, but in those days undue stress was laid on social position, and, greatly to their discredit, the members of the congregation—or more probably the ladies of the congregation—refused to recognize her as their pastor's wife. The result was a conflict, in which, we may be sure, Stoy was in no way backward to return the blows which he received. The minutes

of the Coetus (or Synod) contain the following item: "There were complaints concerning Stoy's marriage, but it was solemnized in his father-in-law's house, in the presence of the pastors Otterbein, Leydich and Du Bois." A marriage that was witnessed by three ministers certainly did not lack official sanction, and the Synod very properly ignored the complaints which had been presented.

Nevertheless, the position of Pastor Stoy in Philadelphia can hardly have been pleasant; and even before his marriage had been brought to the attention of Synod he had removed to Lancaster. Here he seems to have got along very well. In 1758 he reported that his congregation consisted of one hundred families; that he had baptized one hundred children during the year and confirmed forty, and that there were sixty scholars in the parochial school.

For several years Stoy served as clerk of the Coetus. As the authorities in Holland refused to receive German communications, and Stoy was not sufficiently familiar with Dutch, he wrote long letters in Latin. In these letters there was a manifest effort to employ a Ciceronian style, but the only result was that it became pompous and inflated. Even the "Fathers" in Holland complained that his Latin letters were too exalted for their purposes, and begged to be spared from similar inflections.

In 1763 Stoy resigned his charge in Lancaster and went to Europe for the purpose of studying medicine. He was matriculated at Leyden, but pursued his studies chiefly under the direction of Prof. Hoffman, of Herborn.

On his return to America, in 1767, he settled in Lebanon for the practice of medicine. He also irregularly took charge of several county congregations. The statement that he was pastor of the First Reformed Church, of Lebanon, has been proved erroneous.

Greatly to his surprise the Coetus refused to recognize him as a member, and he began to oppose that organization. He wrote to Holland to secure the influence of "the Fathers," and these requested the Coetus to reinstate him, but that body declined to accede to the request. He remained independent, and was violent in his opposition to synods. As late as 1773 the Coetus said in its official letter to Holland: "Stoy cannot be received. Last year he published a satirical article against Coetus, and this year he sent us a threatening circular."

In the meantime, however, Stoy had gained a great reputation as a physician. His cure for hydrophobia—which was equally applicable to the bite of wild animals—was for many years accepted as a specific. "The remedy," according to Dr. J. H. Redsecker, "consisted of one ounce of the herb, red chickweeds, four ounces of theriac (or Venice treacle), and one quart of beer, all well digested, the dose being a wine glassful." Though physicians are now inclined to question the merit of this remedy, it is still occasionally prepared. It must be said, however, that several recipes for its preparation have been published which differ in minor particulars. The early celebrity of the remedy is sufficiently attested by the following extract from the account book of General Washington: "October 18, 1798. Gave my servant, Christopher, to bear his expenses to a person in Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, celebrated for curing persons bit by wild animals, \$25."

"Stoy's Drops" are also well remembered. In his contribution to the Lebanon County Historical Society, Dr. Redsecker gives the manner of their preparation. They are described as beneficial in nervous diseases.

That Dr. Stoy was a progressive physician is evident from the fact that he labored in the face of much opposition

for the introduction of inoculation against small-pox.

In 1784 Dr. Stoy was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. A long letter to Gen. Joseph Read, on "The present Mode of Taxation," was published by him in 1779. In it he advocates a single tax on land. Though the general idea appears strangely modern the details of his plan are plainly impracticable.

By this time Stoy had become pretty thoroughly secularized, but he continued to preach in country churches throughout Lebanon and Berks counties. That he was very eccentric is not to be doubted, though many of the stories which are related about him are possibly apocryphal. He is said to have worn a white coat, in order that he might not be mistaken for a "black-coat," i. e., a regular minister. "It is stated," says Dr. Redsecker, "that on one occasion he was to preach at Walmer's church on a week-day. On entering the church he stood his gun under the pulpit, hanging the powder-horn and shot-pouch by the gun. Ascending the pulpit he looked over the congregation, which was very small, and thus soliloquized: 'What, only a few old women! Why should I preach to a few women when the hunting is so excellent?' And, descending the pulpit stairway, he took up his gun and started out in quest of game."

Not less curious are the legends of Stoy's extraordinary physical strength. It is said that he was fond of showing his strength by lifting a bag of wheat with each hand, and then playfully inquiring whether there was chaff in the bags.

One of the best-known stories relates how Stoy served a prize fighter who rode all the way from Philadelphia to give him a beating. The man inquired for the Doctor at his house, but was told that he had attended a funeral in the country, but would soon return.

"Well," said the fellow, "I will ride out to meet him." When he met him on the road he recognized him by the description which he had received, and said: "Stoy, I have heard that you are the strongest man in Pennsylvania, and have come from Philadelphia to see which of us is the best man. I am going to give you a thorough whipping."

"Oh, no," said Stoy, "I am a man of peace, and will not fight."

The stranger dismounted and made an effort to pull the Doctor from his horse. "Oh," said he, "if it has come to that I will get down without pulling." When he had alighted he did not wait for an attack, but suddenly seized his antagonist by the belt, and by main strength pitched him over the fence into an adjoining field. Lying on his back on the grass, and, between laughing and crying, the man said: "Stoy, throw my horse over the fence, too."

Here the story ends, and we may believe it or not, just as we please. All these stories, however, have an element of similarity, and aid us in forming an idea of the character of the man. He was learned and strong, but eccentric in the highest degree. Having conceived the idea that he could secure wonderful results by training one of his sons to be a Nazirite, he put him under strict training—requiring him to abstain from certain kinds of food and drink, to let his hair grow, and do many unusual things; but the plan was not successful, and the boy never became as strong as his father. When, however, the editor of a Reading paper volunteered to play on Dr. Stoy's name and called him a "Stoic," he gave him such a setting-down as must have made his ears tingle.

In later years, at least, Stoy bore the reputation of being contentious, and he certainly quarreled with a great many people. Dr. Egle, in 1883, published two of his letters, written in 1775, in

one of which he formally accused Gen. John Philip De Haas of being a Tory. As De Haas was soon afterwards commissioned by Congress a General in the Revolutionary Army, there may be some ground for Dr. Egle's suggestion that the trouble was with Stoy and not with De Haas.

Stoy was litigious and generally had several law suits on hand. One of these was with James Chesnale, who built a house for him in Lebanon, and this is probably the case to which our letter refers.

Stoy ended his somewhat stormy life at Lebanon, September 14, 1801, and was buried at the Host Church, in Berks county. That he was a strong man—mentally as well as physically—will not be doubted; but, from what we have said, it must be equally plain that he was a peculiar minister.

JOS. H. DUBBS.

Minutes of April Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., April 4, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the ladies' parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs in the chair. The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the March meeting were read and adopted.

The following applications for membership were received: Miss Eliza J. Diller, of Weldon, Montgomery county; Horace Edward Hayden, of Wyoming county; Miss Mary S. Goodell, of Lancaster, and the Carnegie Library, at Pittsburg.

The donations to the Society were a copy of the recently-issued Year Book of St. James' Parish, of this city, donated by George N. Reynolds, Esq.; a block taken from a girder of Independence Hall, when that building was repaired in 1837, donated by a friend; also, a sermon by Rev. Stewart Cramer on the death of President McKinley, and a number of periodicals and exchanges from sister societies. The thanks of the Society were extended to all the above donors.

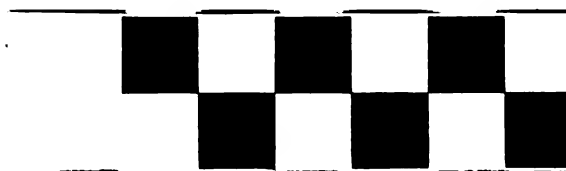
The paper of the day was read by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, the subject being the very remarkable career of the Reverend William Stoy, who was preacher, doctor, politician and an eccentric, all in one. His career, which was an interesting one, was run in this and the neighboring counties.

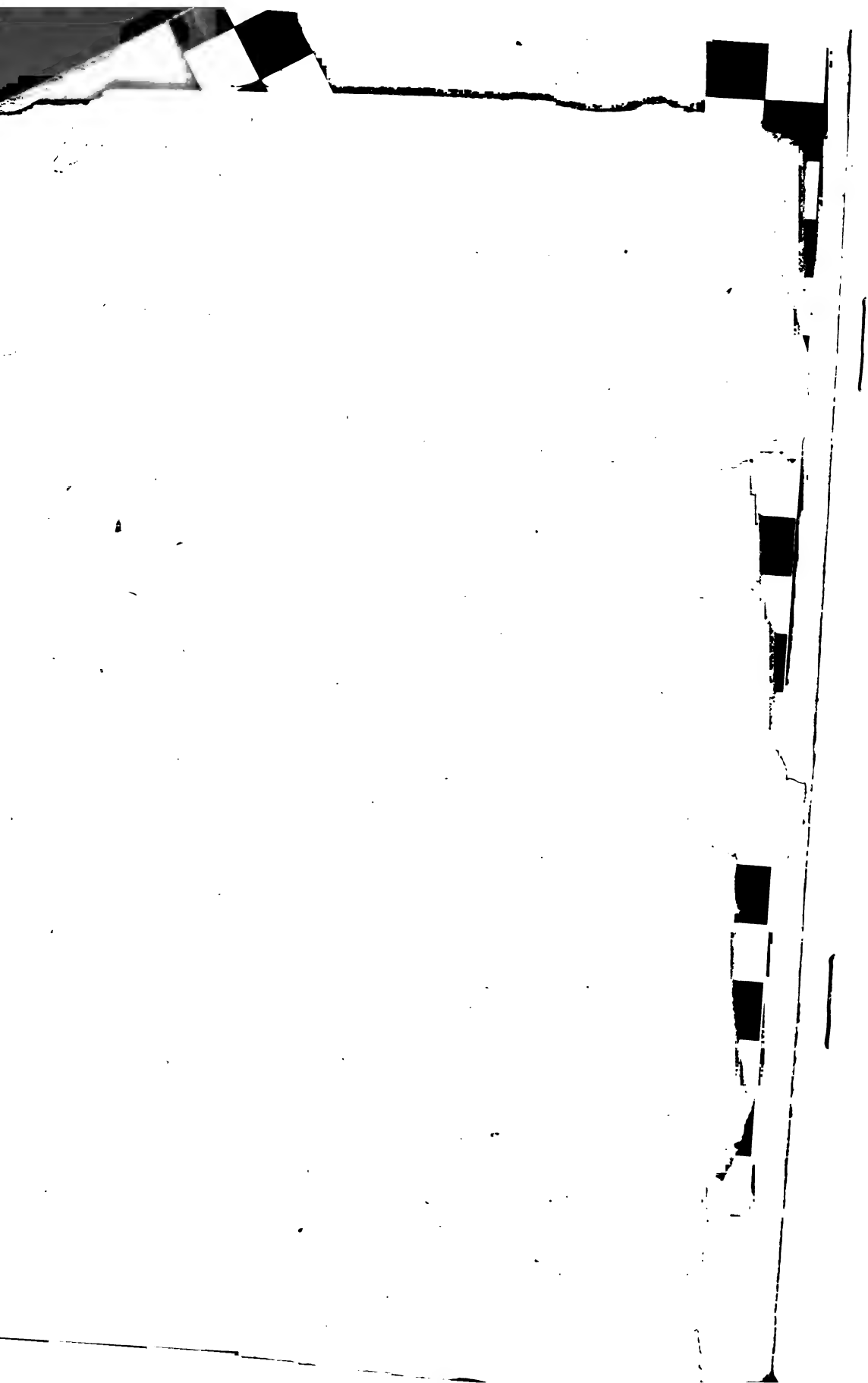
This was followed by a long discussion of some features of the paper, leading up to Mr. Stoy's well-known cure for hydrophobia, once universally accepted and believed in by the people of this locality.

Dr. Dubbs read an interesting circular, issued without date by Thomas Pool, who was conducting the Franklin Academy, early in the nineteenth century.

A committee consisting of the Librarian and Treasurer was appointed to purchase a number of recently published books much needed by the Society. The Committee on Badges was instructed to procure a suitable one for the use of the members. There being no further business, the Society, on motion, then adjourned.

The meeting was well-attended, the ladies having turned out in goodly numbers. The proceedings were both interesting and instructive. The good work the Society is doing should increase its membership largely.





PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.

HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE
STRASBURG TROLLEY ROAD.
MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. VII. NO. 1.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1902.

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Exch.
The Society
12-7-1931

HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE STRASBURG TROLLEY ROAD.

There is scarcely any portion of Lancaster county that does not afford valuable material for the student of local history. Almost any section can be taken up, and with the least pains towards accurate research it is surprising how much that is interesting and often edifying will be the reward.

The new trolley line from Lancaster to Strasburg passes over a route that is not only most picturesque, exhibiting a panorama of rare natural beauty and a landscape approaching the perfection of rural culture, but the whole region is replete with historical interest, and the landmarks of bygone days bear many lessons of value to the present generation.

Starting at Penn Square, the centre of the city, we are within a stone's throw of the site of "Hickory Tree" tavern, kept by George Gibson, the early resort of Indians and of foreign traders, which gave the locality the name of Indian Field and later Gibson's pasture, and with the small cluster of habitations scattered along the King's Highway, now King street, formed the nucleus of the future shire town of Lancaster.

The starting point is also within range of the shadow of what at a later period was one of the most famous public resorts kept first by Joseph Hubley, and afterwards for many years by his widow, Rosina Hubley, on the southeast corner of Penn Square. It was originally established by Matthias Slough as early as 1761, and was called the "White Swan," and later the "Golden Swan." It was to the yard of this central inn that the

raiders known as the "Paxton Boys" came in 1763, determined upon exterminating the Indians, who had been placed for protection in the newly-erected workhouse. Hastily dismounting they turned their horses loose in the yard of the inn, rushed to the workhouse nearby, and massacred all the Indians they found confined therein.

Another ancient hostelry, with quite an interesting history, that stood close by was the Fountain Inn, which was opened in 1758 by Christopher Reigart, who was its landlord through the trying times of the Revolution, and till his death, in 1783. The County Courts were held for several terms in the Fountain Inn while the Court House was in course of construction on Penn Square. A curious old show bill has been preserved advertising a theatre at the Fountain Inn in 1811. The Fountain Inn has given way to the Hotel Lincoln.

In close proximity, at the corner of South Queen and Vine streets, stands the Swan, opened in 1824, and originally named the Lancaster City and County Hotel. When it came into the ownership of Joseph Hubley he named it the Swan, the same as his hotel in Penn Square.

The first square of South Queen street, which is one of our oldest streets, is notable also as having had on either side the residences of some of the best-known of the old-time families, among them the residences and offices of Jasper Yeates, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and John R. Montgomery, whose eloquence is a cherished tradition of the Bar, and Thaddeus Stevens, the "Old Commoner," and the brilliant O. J. Dickey and A. Herr Smith, and A. O. Newpher, and W. P. Brinton, and four of Lancaster's most distinguished physicians, Doctors Muhlenberg, and

Carpenter, and A. M. and Patrick Cassidy.

Proceeding down South Queen street we pass the site of the first Friends Meeting House, which was completed in 1759 at a cost of £551, 63s., 3d., according to the records, and where now stands Odd Fellows' Hall, and further down are Zion, Woodward Hill and Greenwood Cemeteries, the first having been established by the vestry of Zion Lutheran Church in 1854, and Woodward Hill a few years earlier by the vestry of Trinity Lutheran Church. At the solicitation of many citizens after it had been established some years, Woodward Hill was made a public cemetery and was chartered March 29, 1851. Lancaster Cemetery was chartered four years previously, on March 8, 1847.

Within view along the route are some of the largest industries of the city, including the immense plant of the Hershey Chocolate Company, the Banner cheroot cigar factory, the Farnum cotton mills, the Miller soap and perfumery works, Carbon steel casting works, the gas works, and the power plant of the Lancaster County Railway and Light Company. Before reaching the Conestoga creek, we pass the site of the old Conestoga iron furnace, located on Hoffman's Run, built by Robert and James Colvin and George Ford, in 1846, and operated latterly by Peacock & Thomas, until it was dismantled. It was originally a charcoal furnace, supplied with cordwood from the river hills, much of which was transported via the Conestoga-Slackwater navigation.

Coming to the Conestoga creek, we are close by one of the oldest mill sites in the county, now taken up by Levan's flour mill, formerly a fulling, or woolen, mill. We are also on the spot that was the terminus of the Slackwater navigation, where "the

landing" was once the scene of busy commercial activity. The original fording and the first bridge across the creek were at a point about 200 yards east of the present bridge at the extension of a lane running directly south from Queen street.

The history of the navigation of the Conestoga creek is quite interesting. As early as 1805 the idea was entertained of establishing a system of navigation on the Conestoga by means of dams with lift locks, and a charter was obtained for that purpose. Another charter was taken out for the same purpose in 1820, but nothing was done under either of them, and the charters became inoperative.

In 1825 the Conestoga Navigation Company was incorporated, and included among its active promoters were such well-known names as Adam Reigart, Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, Jasper Slaymaker, John F. Steinman, George Lewis Mayer, Hugh Maxwell, John Reynolds, F. A. Muhlenberg, John R. Montgomery, James Humes and others. The work of constructing the dams and locks was commenced promptly, and in the following year the first lock was finished, and the event, we are told, was celebrated with great rejoicing. The Board of Managers embarked on board the beautiful, new boat, "Edward Coleman," at the bridge, and proceeded at the rate of about five miles an hour to the lock, with a band of music on board playing national airs. At the lock was a committee of ladies from Lancaster, under escort of Judge Molton C. Rogers and Dr. Samuel Humes. The ladies, through Mrs. William Jenkins, presented the contractor with a flag and a congratulatory address, and were invited, with their escorts, on board, and the boat proceeded to Reigart's Landing, and in the afternoon returned to the bridge.

The works were completed in due time to Safe Harbor, and embraced nine dams and locks, with a fall of sixty-four feet in a total length of a little over seventeen miles. Subsequently, in 1837, the property passed into the hands of Edward and William Coleman, under the title of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Slack-water Navigation Company, and in the following year a dam was built across the river at Safe Harbor for the purpose of floating packet boats across, which were towed by steamboats, and there was a flourishing traffic for a considerable time.

Crossing the Conestoga over the beautiful new iron bridge that has taken the place of the old covered wooden bridge which was for many years in a dangerous condition of decay, we enter the township of West Lampeter, and run along the Willow Street turnpike, which was one of the old colonial roads forming the main highway to the South; passing the old Steinman powder house, then making a detour to cross Mill Creek close by one of the oldest mill sites, passing in view of the old Lamb Tavern and the widely-known Hollinger tanneries, and thence on the turnpike to Willow Street, we are in the neighborhood of the earliest Swiss Mennonite settlement in Lancaster county. From here the road winds over to Lampeter Square, makes a detour to cross Mill Creek, which is the boundary of Strasburg township, and, passing along the Old Mennonite Church, whose large burying ground contains the graves of some of the most noted of the old pioneers, we soon reach the western limit of the borough of Strasburg, and traverse its main streets for a distance of two miles to the eastern boundary, terminating at the plantation of Major B. Frank Breneman, where is presented a magnificent view of the Pequea

Valley, with the Welsh Mountains in the far distance.

It is to be noted after leaving the southern boundary of the city only a small portion of the route of the railway is in Lancaster township, whose boundary is the Conestoga Creek.

Crossing the creek the greater portion of the line is in West Lampeter, which is one of the original townships that was formed when the county was laid out in 1729. Lampeter was divided into East and West Lampeter in 1841, and was named after Lampeter in Wales, the native place of a few of the first settlers. The Welsh, though few in numbers, were intelligent and influential, and took a prominent part in public affairs; they were more numerous in the eastern and northeastern parts of the county, where they gave names to Caernarvon and Brecknock townships. A myth exists regarding the name of Lampeter, which arose from a statement contained in a curious work of fiction written more than half a century ago by Ezra Lamborn, an old school teacher, residing in the neighborhood of Lampeter Square. In his ambitious attempt to produce a novel, which he entitled, "The Legend of Hell Street Lane, or the Man with Two Heads," our imaginative author set afloat the story that Lampeter township was first called "Lame Peter," in honor of a lame tavern-keeper by the name of Peter Yeordy. Strangely, the story in course of time gained some credence, until it was exposed as a mere flight of the imagination. Lampeter in Wales is a seat of theological learning, and in the Welsh language it signifies "The Church of Peter," or St. Peter's Church.

Lampeter was the birthplace of David Miller, Sheriff of Lancaster county in 1834, who was an eccentric, though amiable character, and who

was familiarly known as "Devil Dave" Miller. He made return of a bench warrant to Judge Lewis on one occasion by riding on his horse up the steps of the Court House and through the main aisle of the court room, dismounting in front of the bench. He kept the Washington House, on East King street, located next to the Farmers' National Bank, and ran what was known as the Blue Line freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. His sister, Ann Miller, survives at the age of 91, and resides in the old homestead at Lampeter Square.

One of the earliest settlements in Lancaster county was made in Lampeter township in the year 1709, and consisted of Swiss Mennonites, who were refugees from the religious persecution and political tyranny that prevailed throughout Germany, France and Switzerland. In the latter part of the seventeenth century a large number of Mennonites from the Swiss cantons and the region of the Rhine known as the Palatinate fled to Alsace, near the ancient city of Strasburg. Attracted by the liberal proposals of William Penn, they were induced to hazard the voyage across the Atlantic and come to what was then literally Penn's Woods, and they made their earliest settlement in Lancaster county in the vicinity of the now flourishing villages of Willow Street and Lampeter.

About midway between these two villages, on the farm of the venerable David Huber, an incorporator of the railway and one of its earliest and most influential champions, and regarded as "the father" of the enterprise, stands well preserved a portion of what is believed to be the oldest house in Lancaster county. It is a model of substantial masonry and solid oak timber work. The first Mennonite Church built in Lancaster

county was erected on this property in 1712, and was used as a school house during the week. The land has passed down through generations of ancestors direct from William Penn to the present owner, who lives in comfortable retirement with his amiable wife, daughter of the late John McCartney, a noted scrivener and conveyancer, the Huber crossing being exactly midway between the terminal points of the railway.

Among the early settlers in the Pequea Valley were Hans Mylin and his sons, Martin and John; Martin Kendig, Hans Herr, Ulrich Brackbill and others, who selected a tract of 10,000 acres, for which they obtained a warrant, October 10, 1710, which was subsequently divided among them by the Surveyor General, on April 27, 1711, and much of the same land is held by their descendants to this day. These early settlers were people of not only great sturdiness and thrift, but of high purpose and most estimable character.

Martin Mylin was a famous preacher and writer, and Hans Herr was their Bishop. The latter was chosen by lot to return to Europe to induce their relatives and others to come to the new country, but his flock were so reluctant to spare him that Martin Kendig, who was an influential leader among them, volunteered to go in his place, and made the hard journey, bringing back with him a considerable number of immigrants. Among those who sought the new land was Matthias Schleiermacher, a man of means and of great force of character, who came from Strasburg, in Alsace, in 1710, and took up a tract of a thousand acres; and tradition credits him with having given the township in which it lay the name of Strasburg, at first "New Strasburg," which was carved out of Leacock in 1759, the latter being so named by a Scotch-Irish

settler, who came from Leacock in Ireland.

There were also among those who were attracted by the Swiss Mennonites, a few French Huguenots, Daniel Ferree, Isaac Lefevre and others, who bought a large portion of the tract taken up by the original Swiss settlers, and this location formed later the township of Paradise, the post town or village being so named by an early settler, Joshua Scott, who, standing where he beheld the beauties of the surrounding country, was so charmed that he declared it should be called Paradise.

Paradise township was separated from Strasburg township in the year 1843. The survey was made by Jacob Hildebrand, the veteran surveyor and conveyancer, of Strasburg, and this was his first employment, when, as a young man, he began the occupation of surveying.

An interesting incident with regard to the village of Paradise is in connection with the well-known and popular ballads of Stephen G. Foster, who was the author of "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," and other familiar songs. Mr. Foster lived in Kentucky, and sent his songs to his sister, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Edward Yates Buchanan, rector of All Saints' Church, in Paradise. Mrs. Buchanan had a melodeon, and to its accompaniment these songs were first heard in Paradise, and were, therefore, we may say, literally "songs of Paradise." Mrs. Cassatt, wife of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a daughter of the late Dr. Buchanan, who was the only brother of President James Buchanan. It is not generally known, perhaps, that President Cassatt spent a portion of his youth in Lancaster county, while his father resided at Hardwick, in Manheim township, which is now part

of the extensive tract adjoining Lancaster city, owned by B. J. McGrann.

The borough of Strasburg is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge of the richest limestone soil. Its history extends back to 1733, when the first house is said to have been built by a man named Hoffman. Soon there was gathered a considerable village, which bore the name of Bettel Hausen (beggar houses), and in 1816 the borough was chartered and given the name of Strasburg. From the earliest period of its history there was a strong sentiment in favor of education, and the town that was the birthplace of so distinguished an educator as Thomas H. Burrowes may justly be said to have been the nursery of the Pennsylvania Free School System. His parents, Thomas Breadon Burrowes and Harriet, his wife, are buried in the old Presbyterian Churchyard in the borough.

Thomas H. Burrowes was born in Strasburg on November 16, 1805. His parents returned to Ireland with their family and remained there for some years, during which time he completed his education at the University of Dublin.

A public meeting was held in January, 1831, in the little brick school house on Jackson street. At this time Mr. Burrowes was a member of the State Legislature, and from this meeting was sent the first petition to the Legislature in favor of public schools, and resulted in the passage of the Act of 1831, appropriating funds for the purpose of establishing public schools, and, later, in 1835, in the formal establishment of the free school system of Pennsylvania.

The celebrated Presbyterian divine, Rev. George Duffield, D.D., was born in Strasburg, July 4, 1796. And on the main street of the borough, in a stone house still standing, was born and

reared Martha, daughter of John Pfoutz, who was the wife of Charles Cameron and mother of General Simon Cameron. The borough was the birthplace of many prominent and most useful public-spirited citizens, and has contributed its quota towards what has made Lancaster county renowned as a "little kingdom within its own domain."

"O Strasburg, O Strasburg,
Eine wunder schoene Stadt,
Darinnen liegt begraben—
Ein mancher, ein schoener,
Ein braver Soldat;
Der sein Vater
Und seine Mutter,
Verlassen hat."

A circumstance in connection with the Strasburg trolley road greatly lamented by the entire community was the untimely death on September 10, 1901, of Amos Hollinger, the first president of the company, and one of the incorporators and original projectors. In the success of the enterprise much was due to his energetic efforts and the unbounded confidence every one felt in his integrity and business judgment, and there was universal regret that he was not spared to see actually realized his long cherished desire for a trolley line in his neighborhood.

Two of his associates who rendered invaluable assistance at the beginning of the enterprise, George W. Hensel, Cashier of the First National Bank of Strasburg, and Jacob L. Ranck, residing immediately east of the borough in Strasburg township, were greatly influential in determining the route and assuring final success. All who are connected with the company are felicitated on the good judgment displayed in respect to the route and sagacity exercised in forming permanent connection with the Conestoga Traction Company, and, finally, the success in constructing and equipping the railway

in a manner that has fully met public expectations and secured to the people excellent transportation facilities with comfortable and frequent service from early morning until late in the night.

It is, however, only what is due from this generation, in the course of progress, to the spirit of enterprise, the thrift, and the perseverance of their sturdy ancestors who converted the wilderness into a blooming garden.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

Minutes of the September Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 5, 1902.

The first fall meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Society room this afternoon, President Steinman being in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, and, on motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The application of J. J. Dengler, of Lancaster, for membership, was received.

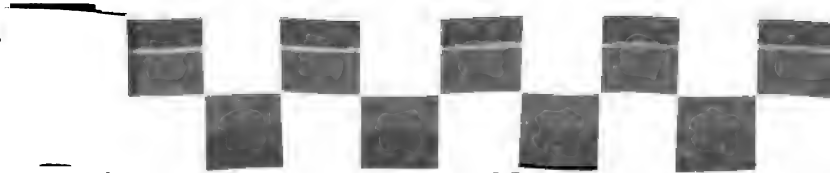
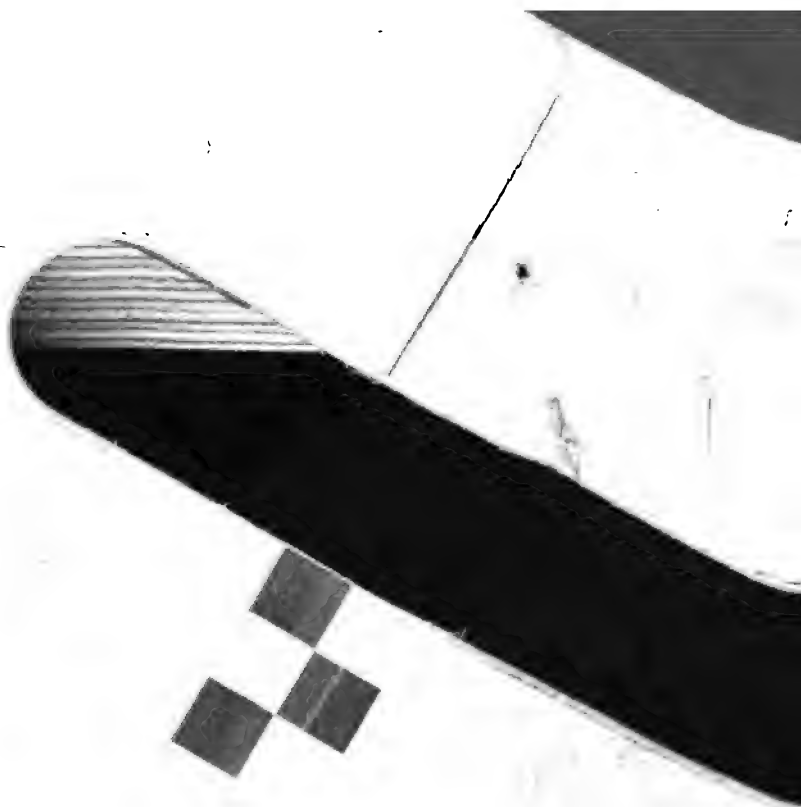
The donations to the Society were numerous, consisting of the following articles, donated by Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia: Manuscript copy of Surveyor General Taylor's surveys of land warrants issued in Lancaster county and profiles of the same; genealogy of the Houston Family; History of Danville, Pa., and Journal of Captain Jonathan Heart, an officer of the Revolution; by a friend, a German hymn book and the minutes of the Jackson Rifles military company, of this city, from January, 1836, to February, 1839; The F. and M. Hullabaloo and a pictorial history of Reading, by F. R. Diffenderffer; Origin and History of the Smithsonian Institution and four volumes of the Reports of the American Historical Association, 1899 and 1900, by Hon. H. Burd Cassel; map of Lancaster city, of Lancaster township and of Lancaster county, handsomely framed, and Manual of Lancaster city, by Hon. E. S. Smeltz; Report of the State Library of New York; F. and M. Obituary Record, from Mr. S. H. Ranck, of Baltimore; Annals of Iowa, Vol. 5, four numbers; History of Donegal Presbyterian Church, by Dr. J. L. Ziegler; American Philosophical Society Proceedings; Records of Catholic Historical Society for June, 1902; Pennsyl-

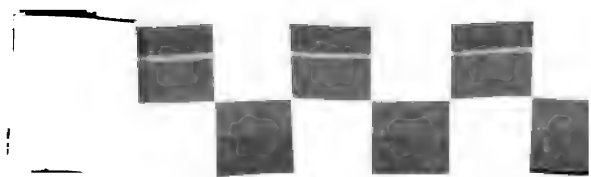
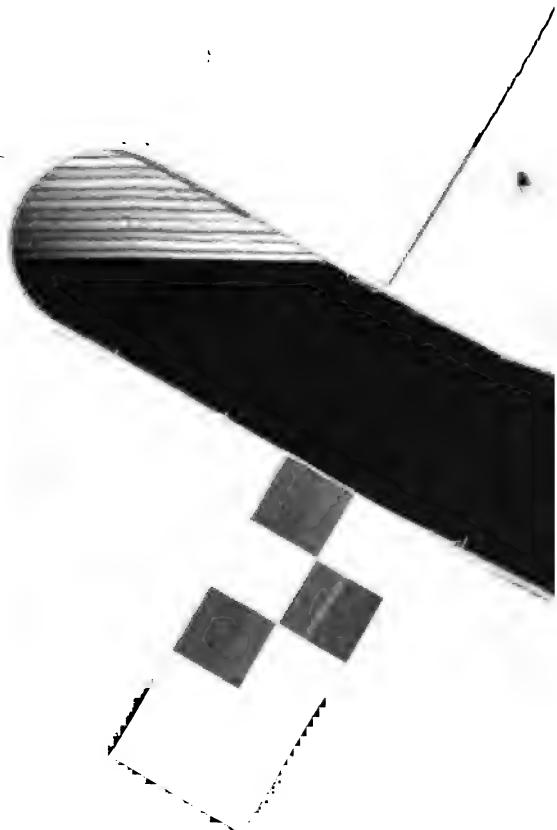
vania Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1902; The Pennsylvania German; Catholic Historical Researches, Linden Hall Echo and Report of the Lancaster Board of Health for 1901. The thanks of the Society were extended to the several donors for their gifts. The donations of books and documents to the Society are growing, and it welcomes all such, being amply provided with book-cases for their preservation, and where they will be permanently useful to those who desire to consult them.

The paper of the day, under the title of "Historical Points of Interest Along the Strasburg Trolley Road," was read by Walter M. Franklin, Esq., and proved to be of great interest, dealing, as it did, with many historical places, persons and incidents. A lively discussion ensued over some of the points made, in which most of the members present participated. The thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Franklin for his valuable paper, and it was ordered to be printed in the usual way.

The President appointed a committee of three, composed as follows: Dr. J. W. Hassler, S. M. Sener and F. R. Diffenderffer, to prepare a minute on the death of Mr. Amos Rutter, an old and valued member of the Society, and one who always manifested much interest in its prosperity.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned. The attendance was large, a goodly number of ladies being present.







PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 7 AND DECEMBER 5, 1902.

RUSTIC ART IN LANCASTER COUNTY.
MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING.
THE EARLY LANCASTER PLAYBILLS AND
PLAYHOUSES.
MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. VII. NOS. 2 AND 3.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1903.

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RUSTIC ART IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

It affords me pleasure to exhibit to the Lancaster County Historical Society certain broadsides and specimens of early pen-work, which represent a type of art that has almost, if not entirely, passed away.

The history of the fine arts, we know, has been minutely studied. It has, indeed, come to be regarded as essential to higher culture, and there are many people everywhere who are familiar with the masterpieces of American art. There is, however, a variety of ornamental work, which, though rude and primitive and hardly deserving the name of art, is, in its own way, interesting and characteristic of the people that produced it. It is generally local in its character, and it is not difficult to determine the place and people that produced it. There are emblems—floral decorations—which appear so frequently that they have become, in a certain sense, the exclusive property of an age and race. Have you ever carefully examined the wonderful wood-carvings that adorned our oldest churches and private residences? What marvelous wreaths and festoons are there—carvings that are almost detached from their background, and yet have remained immovable for more than a century. The superficial observer might call the work Chipperdale, but, after a moment's consideration, he would probably add: "There is a good deal of Rococo in it, too." Finally, he would come to the conclusion that it contains certain original elements which render it worthy of study as a separate and peculiar style.

Traces of this variety of ornament may be found in many places. You will find it on old pottery, and even on stove-plates. On old tombstones you will recognize it by the chubby cherubs that sustain the conventional hour-glass. Most frequently it may be observed on baptismal certificates and on the curiously printed broadsides which our fathers circulated as aids to devotion.

That this style of art was originally brought from Germany goes without saying. It was there rather contemptuously called *Bauerr Kunst*, that is, "Peasant Art." Long before the period of the great migration it was usual for country schoolmasters to cultivate a style of calligraphy, resembling print, which was known as *Frakturschrift*. Many a rural pedagogue no doubt added a trifle to his income by writing certificates of baptism, adorned with flowers, painted in brilliant hues. No doubt, among the earliest immigrants there were some who had mastered this art, but in this country it was greatly developed by the celebrated writing school, which was held in the cloister at Ephrata. As is well known, the sisters produced elaborate pen-drawings which almost deserve to be recognized as works of art.

In early days there was a class of vagrants—not tramps in the modern sense—who traveled from place to place, everywhere claiming and receiving hospitality. Many of these were not uneducated; they may have been schoolmasters in the Fatherland, but were unable to accommodate themselves to new conditions. They were not common beggars, but did not hesitate to accept an occasional gratuity. Many of them had cultivated the art of ornamental writing, and when they had enjoyed a farmer's hospitality they endeavored to reciprocate by presenting to some member of the family a

specimen of their work. No doubt they convinced themselves that they had in this way actually paid for their entertainment. Sometimes it was a manuscript hymn, with some slight marginal adornment. Again, it may have been slyly prepared at the suggestion of one of the younger members of the family to be used as a token of affection—possibly a valentine. Of this character is evidently one of the papers which I have the honor to present. It represents a heart, surmounted by a red flower, probably a tulip, and two buds. On the heart is neatly written a passage from the Song of Solomon—"I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys. As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters. As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons."

Among the papers thus prepared baptismal certificates were naturally most important. As these were rarely, if ever, signed by the officiating clergyman, they can hardly be regarded as official. They were rather to be preserved as memorials of the sacrament, and were in many instances elaborately ornamented. One of those which are here exhibited manifests considerable skill. It represents on the right a lady, somewhat brilliantly attired, pointing to a bird with brilliant plumage. On the left is a vase supporting flowers, among which the tulip is most conspicuous. The inscription, written in colors, reads as follows: "Barbara Ramberger bin ich genaunt, im Himmel ist mein Vaterland, in Leacock taunschip, Lancaster county, in Staat Pennsylvania, im Jahre unseres Herrn, 1801, den 24 ten January, bin ich gebohren, eine Schulerin auserkohren. Gott gebe mir viel gluck und segen, und fuhre mich auf seinen Wegen, und bringe mich nach dieser Zeit in eine frohe seligkeit."

When baptismal certificates began to be printed the earlier style was to some extent preserved, but it was far inferior to the hand-work of former days. In fact, nothing can more fully exemplify the decline in artistic feeling which characterized the second quarter of the nineteenth century than the miserable pictures which appear on these certificates. The best specimen which I can exhibit was printed by Samuel Bauman, of Ephrata, but the representations of angels and birds, rudely blotched with color, on the certificates issued by John Ritter & Co., of Reading, can hardly commend our admiration.

In conclusion, permit me to direct your attention to a curious broadside published by Babb & Villee, of Lancaster, about 1826. It is a wood-cut, which claims to represent the ways to eternal life and to eternal destruction. Above is a representation of the New Jerusalem. There are no less than thirty human figures, of which a few find their way to the celestial city; but below is a long procession of soldiers, fiddlers, and other disreputable people who march directly to their final abode, which is depicted in a manner which may be described as fearfully realistic.

It is difficult to describe these works of rustic art; but they give us some idea the taste and artistic skill of a former generation, and are therefore interesting and instructive.

JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS.

Minutes of the November Meeting.

Friday, Nov. 7, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Young Men's Christian Association building on Friday afternoon, President Steinman presiding.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. The application of I. J. Dengler for membership, which was received at the last meeting, was favorably acted on, and the names of John A. Coyle, Esq., and Miss Ida Ream were presented for membership.

The donations to the library consisted of the following: Political Hand Book of Berks County, History of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, Judge Henry's Campaign Against Quebec, Jacobs' Rebel Invasion of Pennsylvania, Writings of Isaac Morehead, History of the Presbyterian Church in America, and the Columbia Courant for 1871-'72, all donated by Vice President Evans; also, an old deed by R. S. Brubaker, of New Holland; twenty-seven public documents by Dr. Reed, lately State Librarian; The Genealogy of the Fulton Family, by Hugh R. Fulton, Esq., and a number of exchanges. The thanks of the Society were extended to all the above-named donors for their contributions. The Society now has ample shelf room to accommodate all the books and other articles that may be presented to it, and respectfully solicits material of this kind from all who have it to give.

The Secretary read two letters from Mrs. Howard Alexander, of Norristown, offering to donate a portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, which the latter, in his

lifetime, presented to our former well-known citizen, James Alexander, Esq.

Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs read a very entertaining paper, all too short, on "Rustic Art in Lancaster County," it being an exposition, accompanied by numerous examples, of the once prevalent "Taufschein," or baptismal certificates, once so numerous written in Eastern Pennsylvania. They are in many cases a not unworthy imitation of the art of illumination as practiced by the scribes and copyists during the Middle Ages. Dr. Dubbs received the thanks of the Society, and the paper was ordered to be printed in the usual way. The paper led to a very interesting discussion relative to the practice of this rustic art in the olden times.

The committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Mr. Amos Rutter, a valued member of the Society, reported the following:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His good Providence, to call hence Mr. Amos Rutter, a member of our Lancaster County Historical Society, who departed this life on the 15th of August, 1902, in the seventy-third year of his age,

Resolved, That we, the members of this Society, bear testimony to his many virtues as a good, Christian citizen, a faithful county official and a valued member of our Society, who, though a very busy man, interested in all enterprises for the improvement and uplifting of his fellowmen, yet found time to frequently attend our meetings.

2. That, as a descendant of one of the early German settlers of our county, he was deeply interested in the work of our Society, which is much indebted to him for many valuable donations to the library

3. That we unite with his family and friends in deploring the death of one who in the home, the church, the

(23)

community, and in our Society will be
sadly missed.

J. W. HASSLER, D.D.,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
S. M. SENER.

There being no further business, the
Society, on motion, adjourned.

Early Lancaster Playbills and Playhouses.

Public shows and amusements are probably nearly as old as the human race itself. We know they have existed among all civilized nations from their earliest history. In Greece, where they reached their highest early development, they were in existence five hundred years before the Christian era. It is more than likely that even barbarian nations had their public shows of a rude kind even thousands of years before that period. No nation or tribe has even been found that did not have its sports or amusements, although we may not be justified in dignifying them by the name of theatre, but they were undoubtedly the gradual steps that led to the development of the theatre among the Greeks.

Of course, theatrical performances antedated regularly constructed theatres themselves. The latter grew out of the necessities of the case. There were regular companies of players in England as early as about 1450; regularly-constructed theatres did not make their appearance until several hundred years later, perhaps about 1576. Prior to that time the performances, such as they were, were held in churches, the yards of inns and even private houses; anywhere, in fact, that offered suitable accommodations for performers and spectators.

While, therefore, the first regular theatre in the United States was built at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1752, that date must not be taken to mark the appearance of theatrical representations in this country. No doubt strolling actors, "barn-stormers," in the fullest sense of that word, had for

a hundred years previously been giving such representations in the cities and towns of the country, in barns and taverns, and wherever the circumstances would allow. Theatres were the rage in Shakespeare's day, say as early as 1600, and we may well believe the English colonists in America, everywhere, perhaps, except among the Puritans and Quakers, brought their love for play-going with them, and that such performances prevailed in the larger places from an early day. That splendid piece of folly, the "Mischianza," at the Wharton House, in Philadelphia, during Lord Howe's occupation of that city, demonstrated the English love of amusement and pageantry, and what a hold it had upon the people.

If further evidence was needed of the prevalence of theatrical performances throughout the country at that time, I think it would be afforded by the following resolution, passed by the Continental Congress, on October 16, 1778:

"Whereas, Frequently play-houses and theatrical entertainments have a fatal tendency to divert the minds of the people from a due attention to the means necessary for the defense of their country and preservation of their liberties;

"Resolved, That any person holding an office under the United States, who shall act, promote, encourage, or attend such play, shall be deemed unworthy to hold such office, and shall be accordingly dismissed." (See Journal of Congress.)

It is possible that the great expense attending the "Mischianza" in the way of dress and adornment may have led the Congress to pass the above resolution, for although the costs were for the most part borne by the English officers, the women in attendance were almost exclusively natives of Philadelphia, and the expenses attending the

getting up of their costumes were not a little.

Measures had been taken at a still earlier period by the Quakers to curb the growing tendency towards plays. As early as the summer of 1759, Governor Denny sent to the House a bill entitled: "An Act for the More Effectual Suppressing of Lotteries and Plays." He also laid it before the Provincial Council, where it was not favorably received, it being alleged "that the prohibition of plays was a most unreasonable restraint on the King's subjects, from taking innocent diversions, and that such an Act of the Province was passed in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty, Queen Anne, when the Quakers made a majority of the Assembly; but when it came before the Queen in Council it was disapproved, and Her Majesty repealed the Act on the Twentieth of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine." The just referred-to action was taken in consequence of a recommendation by the Lords of the Privy Council to the Crown, that "we do not see any Sufficient reason for an Absolute prohibition of all Theatrical Representations in Pennsylvania, and, therefore, beg leave to propose that this act may not receive His Majesty's Allowance, Yet we do not mean, my Lords, to encourage the unbounded & irregular Use of them. We are thoroughly sensible of the mischiefs which might ensue from the establishment of anything that had even a probable Tendency to introduce Idleness and prodigality in a Colony which seems so peculiarly indebted for its prosperity to frugality and industry." In accordance with this recommendation, the King disapproved of the proposed law, and theatrical representations have prevailed in Pennsylvania ever since.

When theatrical performances, or what purported to be such, were first

given in Lancaster I have not been able to discover, but as Lancaster, from as early a period as soon after the Revolutionary War, was accounted the largest inland town in the United States, and held that record until into the nineteenth century, it is only reasonable to suppose that strolling players found their way to this ancient borough at an early period.

A reference to Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County alludes to the early theatres here in this wise: "During the town and borough existence of Lancaster, and for years even after it was incorporated as a city—in 1818—dramatic exhibitions and concerts were usually held in hotels or taverns, or in contemporary contiguous structures or enclosures. It was not until some time in the 'teens of the present century that a special permanent building was devoted to that purpose. The 'Red Lion Hotel,' now better known as the 'Cooper House,' the 'Swan Hotel,' or 'Hubley House,' on Centre Square; the 'Grape Hotel,' better known as 'Michael's Hotel,' were conspicuous among those that entertained and accommodated dramatic and musical exhibitions."

Unfortunately, no further particulars are given concerning these early theatrical performances. No special date is mentioned. Some account of these during the "town existence of Lancaster," that is, between 1730 and 1742, or even between the last-mentioned date and the year 1800, would now be most welcome. Doubtless none such were accessible to the writer of the paragraph just quoted, and we are not even told upon what basis the statement is found. Of the general fact, however, there can be no reasonable doubt.

In the manuscript narrative of Mrs. Christian Wolf (before her marriage, Anna Maria Krause), we have satis-

factory evidence of this fact. Her uncle, Henry Dering, in 1777, came to Lancaster and opened a hotel on the Conestoga river, where the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia crosses that stream. He also kept the ferry at that place, and became a prominent citizen. Towards the close of the year he purchased a large house in the town, and started a brewery. It was situated on North Water street, on the site of the buildings numbered 120-122, now occupied as a cigar factory.

Mrs. Wolf, then a young girl, was an inmate of her Uncle Dering's family, and gives the following account of what she witnessed at that period in the following language: "Lancaster, at this period, was crowded with prisoners of war. The success of our arms at Trenton and Princeton had thrown several thousand prisoners into our hands. Many of the British officers were accompanied by their wives; others, whose wives were in New York or elsewhere within the British lines, sent for them to share the hardships of their imprisonment in Lancaster. Some came voluntarily and sought out their husbands. A number of these officers and their wives boarded with Mr. Dering. They were allowed many privileges under their parole, but were restricted to keep within six miles of the town. To their active minds the ennui of such a life became almost insupportable. Casting about for means to divert themselves, they bethought them of the drama. Mr. Dering's spacious brew-house would be just the thing. They lost no time in applying for its use, and, having obtained his permission, proceeded at once to convert it into a theatre. The greater part of these gentlemen and ladies were familiar with the plays of Shakespeare, hence it was not difficult to prepare themselves in this respect. Whilst the necessary alterations were making, re-

hearsals were attended to, costumes and scenery improvised, all of which was the work of amateurs." Miss Krause was not only a spectator, but was admitted to the mysteries of the "green room," and, through it all, learned some of the plays and songs. This is the earliest direct and authentic information we have of theatrical performances in this city.

This brings me to the particular play-bill which has induced the preparation of this brief article. There lately came into my possession a small play-bill, bearing the date of January 2, 1800, printed in this city by that able, but irascible, editor and politician, William Hamilton. The bill is the smallest of all I have seen descriptive of performances in this city. It was found among the papers of Mr. Adam Wolf, a well-known citizen, who for many years and up to the time of his death lived in a house in the second square of North Duke street, west side. The bill has been very carefully preserved, being almost as fresh looking as when it came from Hamilton's press. It is the oldest of the many play-bills that I have seen referring to theatrical entertainments given in this city, a good many of which have come to light in recent years. Here is the bill to speak for itself.

The performance was given, as the bill recites, at the public house of Mr. Archibald Lanegan, the "White Horse" tavern, which was located at what then was the eastern end of East King street, at the northwest corner of Ann, on the property now occupied by Mr. Charles J. Swarr, the old Henderson homestead. This tavern was not always known by that name, however. I find that it was later known as the "Olympic Garden," a name suggestive of other things besides a tavern, theatrical performances, perhaps, and still later as the "Union Hotel," owned by

BY DESIRE OF
GOVERNOR M'KEAN,

Who means to honor the Theatre with his presence.

THIS EVENING, January 2, 1800,

At the House of Mr. LENEGAN, in East King-street, Lancaster.

At the Sign of the White Horse.

The LADIES & GENTLEMEN of Lancaster are respectfully informed, that this evening will be presented the greatest variety of amusements that has ever been exhibited in this town, consisting of

Pantomime, Singing, Hornpipe *Dancing*, Tumbling, SPEAKING, &c. &c.

And in particular an Indian WAR and SCALP Dance, by Mr. Durang and Mr. F. Ricketts.

Doors to be opened at six and the performance to begin at 7 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Lenegan's and at Hamilton's Printing-Office.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who wish to engage seats may have calling upon MR. ROWSON at the Theatre.

ROWSON & Co.

Printed by William Hamilton, King-street, Lancaster.
No. one box was appropriated and occupied by the Treasurer,

Henry Keffer, in 1828, and again changed to the "White Horse," in 1830, in which year it was kept by Thomas Logan.

Although this, as I believe, is the earliest play bill of a theatre held in Lancaster that has survived the wreck of time, or at least that has so far been discovered, there is no reason to believe it refers to the first theatrical performance held in this city. On the contrary, it in itself furnishes negative evidence that it was not. It is not at all likely that, if such had been the case, evidence of the fact would have been given. We may rest assured advantage would have been taken of the occasion to inform the public that it had now, for the first time, the rare privilege of seeing a grand exhibition of dramatic art, and every effort made to attract public attention to such a hitherto unknown and unseen occurrence. As nothing of this kind occurs on the play-bill, and the distinct assertion is made on the printed bill that "the greatest variety of amusements that has ever been exhibited in this town will be presented," seems to me very satisfactory evidence that such performances were well known to the citizens of Lancaster borough prior to the year 1800.

The next older play-bill of which I have any knowledge was owned by the late S. H. Zahm, bookseller. It was the earliest one of a series owned by that well-known gentleman. It bears the date of July 4, 1811, on the evening of which day "The American Heroine; or the Glory of Columbia," a patriotic melo-drama, in which the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the death of General Warren were depicted, was rendered. The play was very appropriately suited to the day. A comic opera, "The Poor Soldier," in two acts,

by John O'Keefe, followed. It was presented at the Fountain Inn tavern, on South Queen street, then kept by Mr. Whiteside. Box tickets were fifty cents, and gallery seats, twenty-five cents. Mr. Durang, the same person, evidently, mentioned on the first bill, was the manager. By a reference to the files of the Lancaster Journal, I discovered the following notice in the issue of June 28, 1811:

"MR. DURANG,
"Lancaster Theatre,

Most respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster and the vicinity, that for the remainder of the season he will have the honor to bring forward the most splendid and admired performances, together with dancing, singing, dramatics, etc. Days of performances will be Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. There will be a performance on the Fourth of July, expressly for the occasion."

That was "The American Heroine," which, as we have seen, came off as announced on the bill.

Doubtless four performances were given weekly, as stated in the newspaper notice. The bill for the next later one was dated July 13, 1811. It was Tobin's well-known and then very popular play, "The Honeymoon." The afterpiece was Isaac Bickerstaff's "The Sultan." On July 15 the bill calls for Charles Kemble's play, "The Point of Honor," followed by a comic farce as an afterpiece, "Modern Antiques." Another bill of the series bears date of Friday, July 19, 1811, when Goldsmith's world-renowned comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer"—a comedy which has held the boards down to the present hour—was given. Here, too, we have an allusion to earlier theatres, as the bill states that this was the first time this comedy had ever been given to a Lancaster audience.

In the following year, 1812, I find

this impresario, Durang, again making his bow to a Lancaster audience. By reference to the Journal newspaper, it was learned that for three successive weeks, the first time on August 14th, he had an announcement, one-third of a column long, in that paper, in which he tells the public his company will again hold forth so soon as a suitable place can be found. As in the play-bills of the present day, Mr. Durang was most profuse in his declarations of the exalted character of his theatrical representations. Everything an intelligent and appreciative audience could possibly desire was promised. He refers to the liberal patronage previously received from the people of Lancaster, which may be taken as conclusive evidence that this was a good field to glean in.

Doubtless he carried out his intentions, but at this point Mr. Zahm's series of bills closes, and I have found no further notices in the Journal. I have, however, found a notice of the death of a Mrs. Durang, at Harrisburg, on September 12, 1812, in her forty-fourth year, which may have been the wife of one of the Durangs, for there was a family of them. In the play, "She Stoops to Conquer," Mr. C. Durang, Mr. F. Durang, Mr. Durang, Master A. Durang and Miss Durang all took parts, showing there was a family of actors of that name. The Mr. Durang who appears on the bill of 1800 was undoubtedly one of those who also appeared in the later bills mentioned. The last time Mr. Durang's company of barnstormers appeared in this city, so far as the bills I have found show, was on July 19, 1819. This shows that for a period of nineteen years or more he had been giving our grandfathers and great-grandfathers something to divert them from the hum-drum affairs of everyday life.

But Mr. Durang was not the only man-

ager who was trying to make our forefathers laugh about that time. I find that on September 2, 1812, Monk Lewis' drama of *Castle Spectre* was given, not at the Fountain Inn, where Durang held forth, but at Mr. Hatz's tavern, sign of "Franklin's Head." A farce called "*The Citizen*" was given as an afterpiece on that occasion. On the Friday evening following, the tragedy of *Jane Shore* was on the boards. This latter performance was for the benefit of a Miss French. A Mr. Drummond and a Mrs. Allport also had benefits during the season.

Our President, Mr. Steinman, has also in his possession several play bills, but not of so early a date. The oldest one goes back no further than July 24, 1820. On the evening of that day a patriotic drama, called "*She Would be a Soldier*," written by M. M. Noah, was presented, after which a farce, "*Blue Devils*," was given. There was a ballet. Captain Hambright's military company, the Lancaster Phalanx, and the Military Band attached to Captain Reynolds' Company made their appearance on the occasion. A camp with the military in view and the reveille by the band formed a part of the performance.

As was to be expected, there were no buildings specially constructed at that early day in Lancaster to accommodate wandering theatrical troupes. It was not until a much later day that these came along. The consequence was that strolling players were compelled to accommodate themselves to what they could find at the old-time Inns and Taverns. The holding of such an entertainment at a tavern naturally led to a good deal of drinking, and they were accordingly welcomed wherever the circumstances allowed of a suitable room being provided for them. From the number of Inns at which theatres were held, there

seems to have been considerable rivalry between the hotel keepers. We have already seen that performances were given at "The White Horse," "The Fountain Inn," and "Franklin's Head," but these were not the only places. "The Grape," "The Swan" and "The Red Lion" Taverns were also used for this purpose.

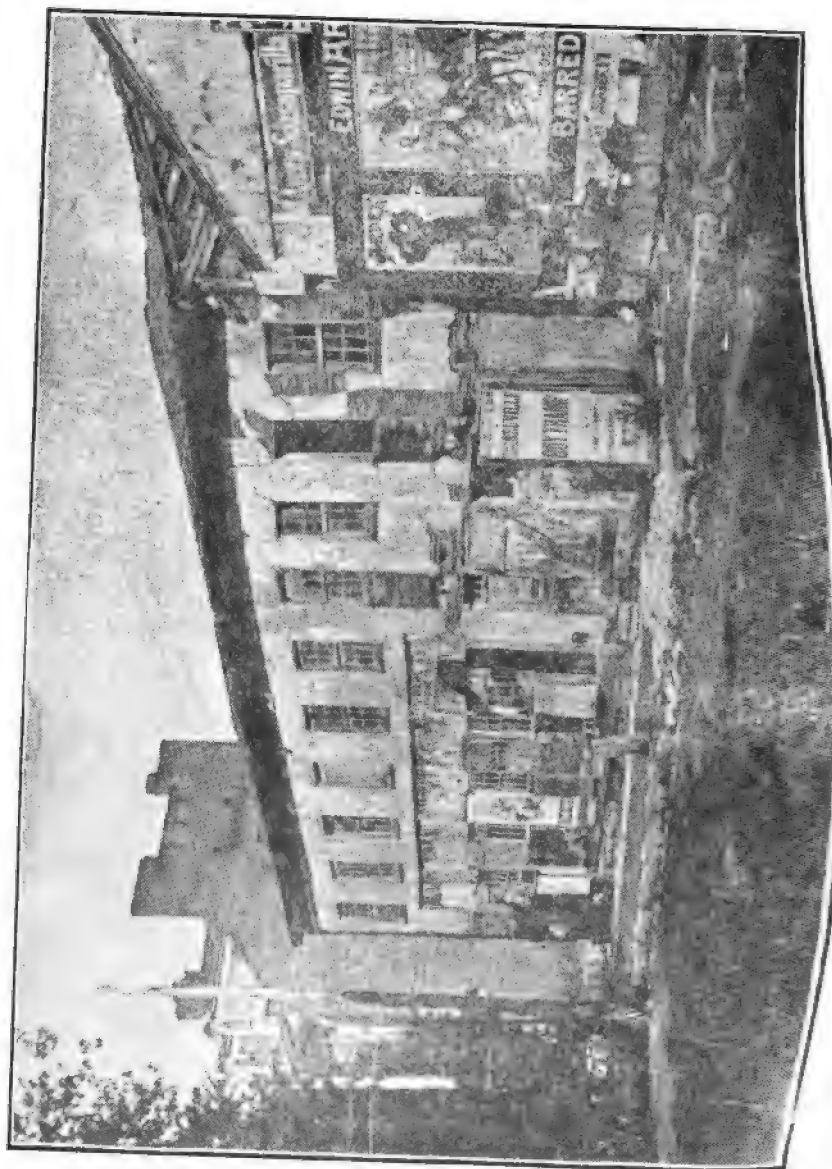
From the local history of Messrs. Evans and Ellis, I learn that prior to 1819, one Landis Beitler had fitted up a building that stood on the southeast corner of Prince and Orange streets for the accommodation of such performances. This building was sometimes called the "Circus."

John Landis, better known later as the proprietor of a "Museum," it appears was one of the proprietors of this place, and in 1819 he announced in the newspapers that he would open a Museum opposite the theatre, on Orange street. The building, according to tradition, was blown down afterwards. During the exciting Presidential canvass of 1840, a log cabin, the emblem of the Whig party, under the leadership of General Harrison, was erected on the spot, and for a season hard cider and political fireworks were administered to visitors. The Union Bethel Church now occupies the site, and the light songs of that early day have been supplanted by grander hymns of praise.

A little after 1830, a theatre was fitted up in West Chestnut street, south side, on the site where later Mayor Kieffer's foundry stood. "Home talent," as well as strolling companies, used this structure for their theatrical representations. At my request, Miss Clark interviewed Amos Slaymaker, the oldest living member of the Lancaster Bar, who well remembers the time when this theatre was in full swing. Its proprietor was named Flinn or Flynn, but he did not re-

main at the head of it a long time. Later it was leased by John Jefferson, the grand-uncle of America's greatest living actor, Joseph Jefferson. John Jefferson's father, Joseph Jefferson, the first, was himself a noted actor, and appeared here as early as 1820, and, perhaps, earlier. In that year he probably played the part of "First Officer," and his son, "Jerry," in "She Would Be a Soldier." His wife, or his son's wife, was the leading lady, playing the part of "Adela." The name of J. Jefferson appears on the bill twice, one no doubt being the father Joseph and the other his son, John, but which was "First Officer" and which "Jerry" it is at this time impossible to say. Joseph Jefferson, it would appear, was also a scenic artist, as this play-bill lays emphasis on the fact that the scenery was "designed and executed by Mr. Jefferson." Mr. Slaymaker saw him play Macbeth and "Rob Roy" in the early 30's. One of his sons, John Jefferson by name, was unfortunate enough to fall down the steps of the old "Red Lion Hotel" (Cooper's), and sustained injuries that resulted fatally.

The next theatre to appear was built in 1837, on the western end of the lot now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association building, on the corner of Orange and Market streets. In the early days it was known as "Reitzel's Hall," so named after the builder or proprietor, Philip Reitzel. In March of that year it was leased by a Philadelphia manager named Potter, who opened it as a theatre soon after. This became a noted place in a few years, as a local association named "The Conner Society" gave its entertainments in the place, and here the local talent imbibed its first lessons in the histrionic art. I well remember that old wooden structure, having known it as far back as 1851. It was



REITZEL'S HALL, WEST ORANGE STREET, 1837.

a most uninviting place, as seen from the outside. What it was on the inside I do not know, for I cannot recall to mind that I was ever on the inside, although I lived within one hundred feet of it for a period of six years.

About 1848, what was known as "Mechanics' Hall," or, "Mechanics' Institute," on the first square of South Queen street, east side, now occupied by the Heinitsh furniture store, was fitted up for a theatre, and, so far as I remember, was the place to which all the entertainments that came along, from theatres to "Ned Buntline," held forth. It held its place until the site of the old jail, on North Prince street, was converted into "Fulton Hall," and the latter into Fulton Opera House, where dramatic entertainments, and, indeed, everything in the way of important public entertainments, have been mainly held ever since. Under the wise liberality of Mr. B. Yecker it has been converted into a first-class place for all entertainments requiring first-class facilities in the way of stage, scenery and commodious auditorium.

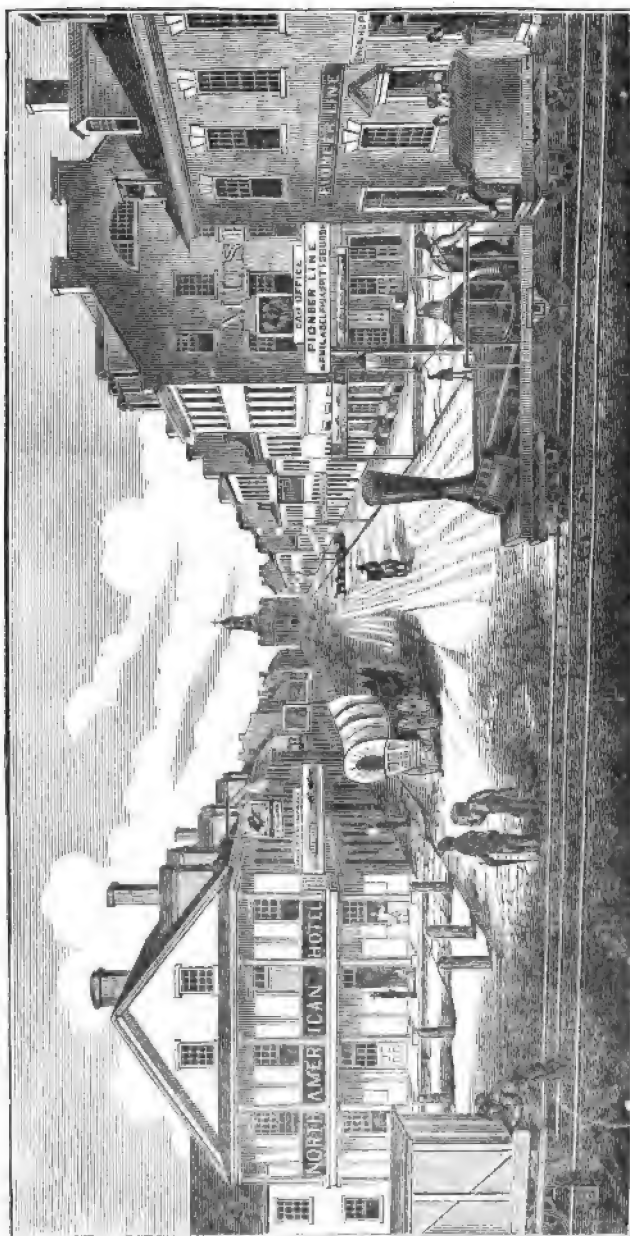
A newcomer in this line, the "Roof Garden," on the Woolworth Building, has also come within a year, and with its charming vistas of the city, as well as its many conveniences and the excellent entertainments already given there, has sprung into popular favor.

It is to be regretted that this question was not written up by some competent hand half a century or more ago. At that time many persons were still living whose recollections easily reached back to the beginning of the century, and who saw and heard the men and women who stalked the boards at that time. It may be alleged that even though we have no knowledge of these things we are not great losers thereby. In one sense that may be true, but it is a short-

sighted view to take of the question. The story of the amusements and pastimes of a people is as much a part of their history as is that of their schools and their churches; not so important, we concede, yet necessary to give us a true picture of their daily lives and actions.

It has been brought to my attention that the elder Booth and Macready both appeared on the boards at "Reitzel's Hall," the ground on which part of the Young Men's Christian Association building is erected. So far as Macready is concerned, this information is undoubtedly incorrect. He did not come to America until 1848, and it passes even a dream of romance to believe that the greatest tragedian of his time had consented to appear in such a ramshackle building as "Reitzel's Hall," built over a stable. Charlotte Cushman is also said to have appeared before a Lancaster audience in "Meg Merilles." If so, it must have been after 1853, for, where in this city was there a hall or a building in which so great an actress as Miss Cushman would consent to make her appearance? Still, as she went upon the boards in 1835, and did not leap into immediate fame, it is not impossible that one or the other of our apologies for theatres may have echoed to the sound of her attractive elocution.

Landis' Museum was removed from West Orange street to the site of the Examiner building, 7 to 9 North Queen street; later to the southwest angle of Penn Square. Then it was put into the large building on the southwest corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets, which was built by Mr. John S. Gable, and the windows were made large and numerous for the special purpose of accommodating the Landis collection, which was removed to it about 1836. Two years later he sold it to Mr. Jacob M. Westhaeffer, who, in 1839, disposed



THE LANDIS MUSEUM BUILDING, 1840.

of a half interest in the Museum to Charles S. Getz, and that firm conducted it until 1842, when Mr. Getz became the sole proprietor. About the close of the last-mentioned year Mr. Getz disposed of it to a Mr. Noah Smith, by whom it was conducted until 1849, when it was sold to Messrs. Wood & Peale, of Cincinnati, whither it was removed. For thirty years it was a feature to our citizens, and all strangers visiting here went to see it. On the North Queen street front, across the building, in large letters, was the legend, "GALLERY OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES," while on the Chestnut street side, in equally conspicuous lettering, was the word "MUSEUM" as seen in the cut accompanying this sketch. The collection was destroyed by fire one year after it had been removed to its Western home.

The Jeffersons.

The Joseph Jefferson mentioned above was the first of the name to become famous in the United States. He was born in Plymouth, England, in 1774, and died at Harrisburg, this State, August 6, 1832. He was the son of Thomas Jefferson, a comedian connected with the Drury Lane Theatre, in London. Jefferson's first appearance in this country was in a Boston theatre in 1795. In the following year he appeared before the footlights in New York, where he remained seven years, coming to Philadelphia in 1803. He was connected with the Chestnut Street Theatre for a period of twenty-seven years, except for brief visits to neighboring cities and towns. He was regarded as the first comedian in the country. His manner was free from grimace and extravagance. He played many roles with great success.

His son, Joseph Jefferson, the second, also an actor, was born in Philadelphia, in 1804, and died in Mobile, Ala-

bama, Nov. 24, 1842. He was a scene painter in early life, but, being in and about a theatre from boyhood, he eventually graduated as an actor and a manager. From 1835 to 1837 he was connected with the Franklin and Niblo's Garden theatres of New York. He visited many other cities, however, on his various starring tours. He resembled his father strikingly in his appearance, but inherited none of his great ability as an actor. He was generous and improvident, and had hard trouble to make both ends meet.

His son, Joseph Jefferson, and the third of the same name, was born in Philadelphia on February 20, 1829. With the example of his father and grandfather before him, and almost born and nursed in a theatre, as one may say, he could not avoid being an actor. At the early age of three years he figured as the child in the play of "Pizarro." After the death of his father he joined a company of strolling players in 1843, and they made their way into Texas, and followed the United States Army in its invasion of Mexico, in 1847. Upon his return he played minor characters in various small theatres. In 1849 he joined various strolling companies, and managed theatres in Savannah, Georgia, and Wilmington, Del. From 1850 to 1856 he was a stage manager in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York. Up to this period he was regarded merely as a respectable stock actor. In 1858 he began his career in Laura Keen's theatre, in New York, taking the part of "Asa Trenchard" in "Our American Cousin." Here for the first time his natural abilities came to the front, and he quickly went to the front among American actors. Since that period he has appeared in many roles, among which may be mentioned "Neuman Noggs," in "Nicholas Nickleby;" "Dr. Pangloss," in "The Heir at

Law;" "Bob Acres," in "The Rivals." To the foregoing he in later years added a few more, the principal of which was "Rip Van Winkle," the most famous of all. This has been played in every city and town of note in the United States during the past thirty years, and is still a deserved favorite. Joseph Jefferson is also a painter of reputation.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Notes on the Same Subject by S. M. Sener, Esq.

A local newspaper printed in Lancaster, in December, 1819, contains an advertisement to the effect that on December 4, John Landis had opened a museum "on West Orange street, opposite the theatre." Some few years since an aged resident informed the writer that the theatre stood near the tavern known as Beitler's, which is now the Western Hotel. The same gentleman, who was born in 1801, stated that he had seen played there the "Taming of the Shrew," with Mr. Duff and Mr. and Mrs. Entweizle in the leading parts. Also, that he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Darley perform there in the "Magpie and Maid." This same John Landis subsequently opened his museum in 1833 on West Chestnut street, where he gave theatrical performances, among them being "Punch and Judy." It stood where subsequently Kieffer's foundry was. Mrs. Duff once appeared there in the "Stranger." The original Joe Jefferson appeared in comedy, as did also his daughter, a Mrs. Chapman. The Jefferson family appeared there in "School for Scandal," "Drugget" and "Three Weeks After Marriage." They also appeared in the ball room of Cooper's Hotel on many occasions.

The late Alfred Sanderson some few years since stated in an article on

"Theatres in Lancaster," that he had witnessed the erection of the first building actually devoted to theatrical performances in this city. It was the Landis Theatre and Museum, on West Chestnut street. The large brick barn on the Reigart estate, on Chestnut, near Prince, was purchased for the purpose and enlarged by the addition of a frame structure for the stage. The internal affair, consisting of a gallery, pit and scenery, was considered to be an imposing affair. Mr. Sanderson stated that one of the scenes which impressed him most was a representation of North Queen street, from the Franklin Hotel, to the old Court House, in the Square. He had seen James E. Murdock and Miss Riddle perform there in "Romeo and Juliet," and also Thomas Apthorp Cooper in "Othello."

Chief Justice John B. Gibson once wrote to Judge Rogers and Mr. Sanderson, in reference to erecting a monument to Jefferson's memory, and referred to having seen him play in Lancaster on one occasion when quite a young man. John Jefferson opened a theatre at the Cooper House on May 30, 1830, on which occasion Joe Jefferson appeared in the comedy of "The Birthday." Some time later on John Jefferson slipped and fell down the stairs at the Cooper House and broke his neck. The records of the Episcopal Church show that he died here and was subsequently buried in Harrisburg, services being conducted at that church over his remains before they were taken to Harrisburg.

The old building that stood where the swimming pool of the Y. M. C. A. building is was a theatre in 1840, and in it was played on one occasion "The Burning of Moscow."

One person connected with the early theatres of Lancaster must not be forgotten, and that was Old John Dwyer,

who conducted a school in the old Presbyterian session house. He organized a society of local talent known as the Thespians, and on one occasion they played in the Chestnut Street Museum and Theatre (Landis') the play of "Douglass." The actors were greeted by showers of applause. Glenal Ven was a printer's apprentice; Lord Randolph was a young artist; Lady Randolph was a young society woman, and their rendition was excellent, as stated by one who was there. The perfect elocution of the young typo surprised every one, and no one ever dreamt that that boy would achieve a national reputation as a politician and journalist, but he did, being no other than the late John W. Forney.

S. M. SENER.

Minutes of the December Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 5, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon in the Society's room, in the Young Men's Christian Association building, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, but the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was, on motion, dispensed with. The persons proposed for membership at the last meeting, John A. Coyle, Esq., and Miss Ida Rehm, were duly elected.

The donations to the Society consisted of a finely-mounted portrait of the late Thaddeus Stevens, presented by Mrs. Howard Alexander, of Norristown. The portrait was presented to her father-in-law, the late James Alexander, Esq., of this city. The likeness to the "great Commoner" is a very excellent one, and there is no known duplicate of this particular picture; Bates' History of Pennsylvania, the Whig Almanac from 1844 to 1861, and the New York Tribune Almanac from 1861 until 1868, bound in three volumes, were donated by Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia; also, a number of valuable historical and genealogical notes having reference to persons and things in this county from 1718 until 1840. Exchanges from the Lebanon and Wyoming County Historical Societies were also reported by the Librarian. The thanks of the Society were given to the above-named donors.

The paper of the day was by the Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, with the title of "Early Lancaster Play Bills and Play Houses." The earliest play bill of a Lancaster theatre, so far as known, was exhibited. It was dated

January 2, 1800. Governor McKean was present at the performance. S. M. Sener, Esq., also read some notes on the same subject. The paper was ordered to be printed, and will be accompanied by suitable illustrations. The discussion that followed called out a large amount of miscellaneous information on the subjects discussed by the paper, and on collateral subjects.

The attendance at the meeting was very good, larger than was expected under the prevailing weather conditions. The Society's collection of books, manuscripts and other objects of interest and value is growing. Donations of this kind are solicited, and will be thankfully acknowledged.



PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

PROGNOSTICS AND SUPERSTITIONS.
EARLY POST ROADS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. VII. NO. 5.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1903.

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Prognostics and Superstitions.

It will be recalled that many of the German emigrants to our province were Palatines, or inhabitants of the beautiful Rhine valley, a country surpassingly rich in legends, sagas, and folklore; and where, although the Reformation had shed its benign light over the populace of that region, there still lingered more or less of the mediaeval superstition which had been rampant in central Europe for ages. The great majority of these emigrants were of the peasant class, who came here not only to escape from religious persecution, but with the avowed purpose of establishing homes and bettering their condition. Still, in whatever locality was fixed their humble habitation, whether in forest or in town; whether free or held in bondage as Redemptionists, one of their first cares was to erect here in the Western World altars of their faiths, so that they could worship God according to their consciences, no matter whether their tenets were judged by men as orthodox or separatist.

Most of these people had had but an ordinary parochial school education, such as was customarily imparted to a rural population at that period. Consequently, all were strongly imbued with the local superstitions of their race, which had been handed down from generation to generation for ages past. These superstitions and beliefs they naturally brought with them when they came to our shores. Settling in the fastnesses of the forest, often in isolated situations, having neighbors speaking what was to them

an unknown tongue, by location apart from all social intercourse, orthodox religious influences and teachings, or medical men, these simple-minded and devout people of sanguine temperament naturally fell back upon the old traditions of the Fatherland; at times, to cure minor ills or avert misfortunes, resorting to the use of incantations or conjuring formulas learned from some old magister or crone at home.

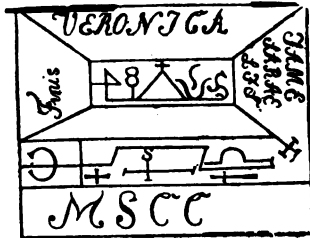
Then, again, the Irish and Welsh settlers, who were neighbors to the Germans, had superstitions and folk-lore of their own; and we soon find evidences of an intermingling of the Celtic, Cymric and Teutonic traditions and customs, these becoming engrafted upon each other until we have what in some cases may be called a strictly Pennsylvania folk-lore.

The superstitions, or Aberglaube, of the early German settlers entered into all domestic actions and the duties of every-day life. No matter whether it was the sowing of seed, the reaping of the grain, starting upon a journey, the curing of any disorder in man or beast, the birth or baptism of a child, a marriage or a funeral—in each and every phase of common life there was interspersed more or less of this Aberglaube. This was especially true of the settlers of Germantown and the Conestoga country, who were imbued with the notions of mystical religion, and with the speculations of Jacob Boehme and others.

It is but due, however, to the clergy of the Lutheran and Reformed churches to say that from the very first inception of the Reformation down to the present day they have consistently labored to stamp out this belief in signs, omens, superstitions, and prognostics.

But few people at the present day have any conception to what extent

these beliefs entered into the daily life of the settler. A few illustrations of these superstitions, beliefs and conjurations we here present, some of which were learned by the writer in his early youth, while the others were either gathered from contemporary manuscripts or were communicated by descendants of some of these pioneers, in whose families the traditions are kept alive down to the present day.



Auhangsee or zauber zettel supposed to abjure all evil spirits.

The Aberglaube of the early Germans may be said to have been divided into at least a hundred different forms, the scale running all the way from a simple belief in the efficiency of Bible verses promiscuously selected down to demonology itself. Perhaps the most common of these superstitions was what was known as Kalender aberglaupe, or a belief in prognostics based upon the almanac. This was again subdivided into various departments, based upon the phases of the moon and other celestial bodies. This, however, is not to be confounded with the custom of astrology or the casting of the horoscope. To any person schooled in the art, the almanac became the guide and mentor for almost every function of daily life. First, it told us of the state of the weather for every day of the coming year; then it informed us what were to be the prev-

alent diseases, gave us the proper days for felling timber, taking purgative medicine, for bleeding and blood-letting, for cutting the hair, for weaning calves, children, etc. It gave the lucky days for sowing grain, the proper days for a merchant to speculate, and for other daily avocations.

A well-regulated German almanac of that day also contained a list of lucky and unlucky days in general, from which we learn that the latter were as follows:

January 1, 2, 6, 11, 17, 19.

February 10, 16, 17.

March 1, 3, 12, 15.

April 3, 15, 17, 18.

May 8, 10, 17, 30.

June 1, 7.

July 1, 5, 6.

August 1, 3, 10, 20.

September 15, 19, 30.

October 15, 17.

November 1, 7.

December 1, 7.

The oracle further informs us that (1) a child born upon any of these unlucky days would not live long, or would have a poor and miserable existence. (2) Any couple marrying upon one of these days would live in poverty and discord, and eventually separate. (3) When one goes upon a journey on these days he will return sick, or suffer bodily injury. (4) No animals are to be weaned, no one is take a bath, nor to sow or plant anything, as it will not flourish, do what we may. (5) Of these forty-two days five are especially unlucky, in which no journey is to be undertaken, viz.: March 3, August 17, September 1, 2 and 3. There were two days among the list which were far worse than the others, viz.: April 1, the day upon which Satan was expelled from Heaven, and December 1, that day upon which Sodom and Gomorra were destroyed. It was firmly believed that

any one who had a vein opened upon one of those days would surely die within a week. A child born upon either of the two days was sure to die an evil death, would never be old, and would live a life of shame in the world.

Less gruesome was the "Golden A, B, C," which foretold the fortune for the coming day. The method for using it was as follows: In the morning, when you got out of bed, you were first of all to take up your prayer-book, open it at random, noting the first letter upon the page, then reverently read the collect or prayer for the day; then by referring to the corresponding letter in the golden alphabet you will find your fortune for the coming day. As an illustration:

A. Great honor and friendship will come to you this day.

B. Animosity is in store for you; be vigilant.

C. Losses will meet you this day.

The rule was that if the letter augured well, you were to give thanks to God. If, upon the contrary, it denoted a luckless day, you were to pray to the Almighty to avert the impending danger. Then again, if thunder occurred in the month of January, it was supposed to denote high winds; if in February, much sickness during the year; if in March, heavy showers. And so on for every month of the year. The prediction by thunder was a favorite method of augury, and in many families a careful record was kept, so that the business of the farm could be shaped accordingly.

We now come to the uses of the almanac in phlebotomy, or blood-letting, a species of treatment applied at that period to almost every ailment the human race is heir to. No matter whether the patient suffered from a broken limb, a gunshot wound, tuber-

culosis, brain fever, dropsy, or simple indigestion—if the signs were right the barber-surgeon was at once directed to take so much blood from the sufferer. It was also the custom to be bled in the spring and fall, so as to keep well during the rest of the year, a custom akin to the one prevalent in the days of our youth, of being drenched with a "yarb tea," a villainous decoction in which hoarhound, gentian and other bitter herbs predominated. According to the well-regulated almanac, there were for phlebotomy fourteen bad days in every month. Then we have one day designated as "good," another as the "very best;" one "dangerous," one "good in every case," and finally one "very questionable." To illustrate how the days were rated for this purpose we will but mention the following:

1. Bad, one loses his color.
2. Bad, causes fever.
23. Very good, prevents all sickness, and strengthens all the limbs of the body.

Much superstitious belief was also attached to the days from Christmas to Twelfth-tide or Epiphany, and great importance was placed on auguries based upon this period. Thus if the sun shone bright and clear

On Christmas Day—A lucky year.

On the 2d day—Dearth or famine.

On the 3rd day—Dissension.

On the 4th day—Measles and small-pox for children.

On the 5th day—Good crops of fruit and winter grain.

On the 6th day—A surplus of tree and field fruits.

On the 7th day—Good cattle pasture, but a scarcity of grain and wine.

On the 8th day—Much fish and wild fowl.

On the 9th day—Successful barter for the merchant.

On the 10th day—Dangerous storms.

On the 11th day—Heavy fogs and sickness.

On the 12th day—Serious war and bloodshed.

As to Christmas Day; if this falls upon

Sunday—It denotes a mild winter; spring, warm and moist; summer, fine, hot and dry; autumn, damp and wintry. Grain and wine will succeed, honey will be plenty. Sheep, however, will do but poorly; seed and garden fruits will crop well.

Monday—A winter neither too cold nor too warm; a good spring; summer, windy with much wine, but little honey as the bees are apt to die.

Tuesday—Winter cold; much snow; spring, good and windy; summer, wet; autumn, dry; wine and grain medium. Swine will die easily.

And so on throughout the week.

Then we have the various astrological signs of the almanac, which gave the proper days for cutting timber, etc.; also for taking medicines. So strongly was this belief seated in the minds of the populace that cases are known in which sick persons died, inasmuch as they persistently refused to take the remedy prescribed by the doctor until the signs should be right; and the delay proved fatal.

All seeding of grain and planting of fruit and trees was done according to the lunar signs in the almanac, a species of superstition which is still adhered to by many of our farmers.

Of all the planets, the moon was supposed to exert the greatest influence; thus it was believed that during the period of the full moon, crabs, oysters, mussels, and snails were always fatter than during the other

quarters; that flowers transplanted during the full moon always bloomed more double; that timber cut during the growing moon contained more sap than when cut during the declining quarters. Cattle slaughtered in the fulling of the moon were always fatter and gave juicier meat than when killed in the waning of the lunar orb. Calves weaned during the full moon gave cows of better milking qualities than those weaned at any other time. On the contrary, root crops must be set or planted during the waning moon, or they would run to foliage. Even eggs were supposed to be affected. Thus, if a goose was set during the new moon the goslings would be blind. An old proverb quaintly tells us, "Let him who hath but little money be careful that the new moon shineth not into his purse, or during that month his lack of funds will surely continue."

Witches gave our ancestors almost as much trouble as they did the Mayflower people, but here we were more merciful than the New Englanders and did not burn them. Nowhere were these broomstick gentry more active than among the live stock. They were always meddling with the horses. As soon as the old gray mare showed symptoms of being unwell, the witch doctor was called in to discover the character of the ailment. Not seldom did he find the mane tied up and knotted so as to form stirrups for the hags when they took their midnight rides in stormy weather.

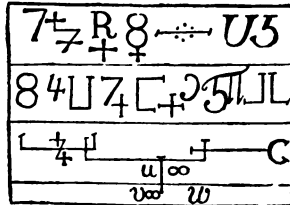
Somehow, poor, timid, innocent bunnies have always been mixed up with our witchcraft lore, and often, no doubt, to his discomfort, if not worse. Did a man set out to buy a horse from an acquaintance a dozen miles away, there could be no worse augury attending the transaction than to have a rabbit cross his path. Few were brave enough

to fulfill their mission; nine times out of ten the intending purchaser would turn about and return to his home, deferring the intended purchase to a more propitious day.

What chemist ever discovered such a cheap and effectual method of putting acetic acid into a barrel of cider as our dear old forefathers in this country less than a hundred years ago? After the cider was put into the cask, it was only necessary to call up the names of three of the crossdest and sour-tempered old women in the community and in a loud tone of voice utter their names into the bung-hole, and immediately cork it up, to make the best and strongest vinegar in all the neighborhood. When now and then some female in the community was inclined to show an unnecessary degree of temper, her friends would jokingly remind her that she might waken up some frosty autumn morning and find herself in a vinegar barrel! The belief that a savage dog could be charmed out of harm by incantations was everywhere prevalent. All that was required to do this was to repeat certain words or verses, which I no longer remember, before entering upon the dog premises, and at the same time pull up a fence stake and reverse its position in the ground. These things done, the dog's mouth was sealed, and the visitor was relieved of all danger from the canine's teeth, until the reversed fence stake was again placed in its natural position.

Nor can that stupendous piece of twentieth-century credulity, whose "anniversary" we have celebrated during the present week, be overlooked in this enumeration. We, of course, refer to the belief that the marmot, commonly called the ground hog or wood-chuck, is able to forecast the

weather for six weeks ahead in case he makes his appearance above ground on Candlemas day. If then the sun is out and reflects his shadow, he realizes that winter is not yet over, and at once returns to his hibernations and prolongs it six weeks more, knowing that the blasts of winter will reign supreme meanwhile. Whence this folly had its origin it would be hard to prove, and yet the belief in this action on the part of the ground hog, in spite of its notorious absurdity, is almost universally prevalent in Eastern Pennsylvania to-day. How such a belief can retain its place among the twentieth century men and women is one of those marvels we will never be able to understand. Even many of those who deride the idea have an underlying belief in its truthfulness.



Auhangsel, or zauber zettel, supposed to abjure all evil spirits.

Another of the firmly-rooted beliefs was that wheat set upon the day the St. Michael's moon fulls was safe from all rust and blight. In connection with the sowing of which we also have the following distich:

"From the new until the full sheen
Sow afternoon, and it will be clean;
From the full unto the new light
Sow mornings, and it will not blight."

With the peculiar sanguine temperament of the German peasant we may easily imagine the impression made upon him by such celestial phenomena as a solar or lunar eclipse, the aurora,

the rainbow, a mock sun or moon, to say nothing of the appearance of a comet. To the superstitious, an eclipse of the sun or moon portended great calamities, such as pestilence, dearth, famine, etc. The aurora symbolized lakes of blood, trampled grain fields, myriads of lances, spears, swords, and armed hosts opposing one another. In fact, it was thought to foretell war and sanguinary conflicts.

The appearance of a mock sun or moon also brought the fear of trouble and misfortune to the minds of the peasantry. On the contrary, the rainbow was a sign that the Lord, who showed his anger during the thunderstorm, now symbolized his reconciliation, and that little angels danced for joy upon the gorgeous celestial arch.

The climax, however, was reached upon the appearance of a comet. This celestial visitant never failed to inspire the greatest terror and dread in the minds of the populace, young and old. To them it appeared as a flaming sword, or a bundle of fiery switches, which were displayed in the heavens as a sign of divine displeasure and coming punishment. A comet was always believed to be a forerunner of war, pestilence, and plague, a belief that was strengthened by a series of strange coincidences during the latter years of the seventeenth century as comets appeared upon the sky just previous to the French invasions of Germany and the Palatinate, which caused so much misery and laid waste so much German soil. Few persons realize at the present day what a great factor the appearance of these comets was in stimulating the first German emigration to Pennsylvania.

It is difficult for us at the opening of the twentieth century to realize the wonderful signs and phenomena which appeared in the sky, distorted as

they were by the excited imagination of the superstitious observer, during the eighteenth century, both in Europe and Pennsylvania. These alleged wonderful appearances were frequently the subject of printed and pictorial descriptions, almanacs, and broadsides. Examples are occasionally met with in the newspapers and literature of the day. As an illustration, a translation is here presented of an announcement in Sauer's paper, "Die Pennsylvanische Berichte," published at Germantown, July 9, 1757. It describes a sight witnessed in that vicinity on May 6, 1757.

"It appeared toward evening as if two swords were in the sun pointing toward each other. Afterward it seemed as if a black ball came up behind the sun, looking like a sun undergoing a total eclipse. In the dark sun there appeared two crosses, above which a crown formed. Then were seen a number of human heads of a red hue; these were followed by an innumerable multitude of black human heads, all of which appeared in the heavens. Lastly, a great number of blue heads were added to the number; all of which now commenced to butt against one another.

"So dreadful was this sight that the beholders retreated into their houses. When they again ventured forth, the sun had set, but the apparition in the sky yet remained. It seemed as if all persons in the world must recognize them, they stood out so plainly.

"After the sun had set for some time, it seemed as if the human heads were not more than three feet above the earth; and lastly, as if they were only a few rods distant from the beholders. Finally the hosts separated, the black and blue departing toward the south, and the red-hued ones toward the north. The scene vanished, and it was night."

Something similar is to be found on page 122 of Christopher Marshall's diary. Under the date of August 21, 1777, which occurred in this City of Lancaster, Marshall says: "I was at Dr. Neff's, where James Webb, a mason, came for some medicine, who related that about four years ago, about six in the morning, he saw in the sky before the door the likeness of a great snake without a head, who, shaking his tail, made all about there to tremble, and at the same time fiery balls were seen to fly about Germantown. This he interpreted was our present war, which we carried on without any head, and so we should come to nothing." This man Webb was a pronounced Tory.

An occasional specimen of the broadside is also found to have survived the present time. One, in the writer's possession, depicts the wonderful signs said to have appeared in the sky and remained there for forty-eight hours, on May 6 and 7, 1763. From all indications the specimen is an issue of the Ephrata press. The explanation is in the form of a rhythmical prayer, set to the melody of a popular hymn.

A synopsis of this explanation sets forth that this phenomenon was seen at Riga, in Liffand; also at Kirshberg, near Ehling, about ten miles from Dantzlg. It tells that there first appeared a bunch of fiery switches, which beat about the heavens in a most barbarous manner until the very points became bloody. Next, four great swords came forth. They would come and go, clash together and shoot out like unto great tongues of flame; then followed a great coffin, from which arose a pyramid around which coiled a serpent. Three skulls completed the tableau. Suddenly a severe thunderstorm dispelled the scene, after which

appeared a youth robed in white, who admonished to penance.

Another and more pleasant superstition of the early German settlers was their belief in the virtues of the Domestic Benison or Haus Segen. This was a written or printed invocation, which was prominently displayed upon the walls of the living room, and in many cases recited daily as a morning and evening prayer. This Benison was usually a small printed sheet, but frequently ornamented or embellished with allegorical figures, frequently crude pictures, representing angels and symbolic flowers.

The best known, and, perhaps, the most widely circulated of these domestic invocations, consists of four verses and an invocation:

"In the three most exalted names,
Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
That are praised by angelic choirs,
Health—Peace and Blessing—Amen."

The first verse invokes the blessing of God upon the house and ground, the coming harvest and growing crops, that the cattle may increase, and that God, in His fatherly goodness, will protect house, estate, stable and barn from all mishaps, especially fire.

In the second verse it pleads that the glow of health may shine upon every cheek, on noble health, and prays for strength for our labor, and that neither hail nor storm may injure the tender blossoms, nor late frosts and early colds kill the fruit.

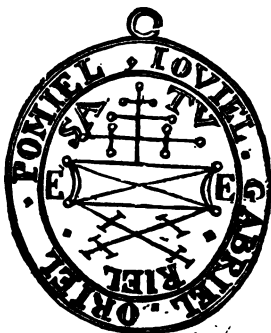
The third verse is a supplication that the blessed Redeemer extend His power and influence over the house and family, that everyone therein strive after virtue and live peacefully, so that all sin and wickedness be a stranger to this house.

Finally, the prayer asks that the Holy Ghost abide here and take up its resting place; bless our out and home-

coming, and in the end grant unto us a blessed death and receive us as heirs of Heaven.

Another curious specimen on this order is an Ephrata Broadside, one of the earliest issues of the Kloster press, certainly not later than 1743. This is known as "Eine Saule gegen die Bosen Rott." "A pillar of defense against the wicked rabble."

This was intended as a talisman, or protection against the Moravian brethren, who were at that time very active in preaching the Gospel of Christ throughout the province. As will be seen, this was set up with bold type in the shape of a pillar, with base and capital, resting upon a foundation formed of two verses from Holy Writ (First John 2: 18, 19).



Auhangsel worn around the neck by a plaited three-strand cord, made of hair taken from the tail of a horse at midnight, upon Christmas eve, insures a long life of wealth, power, strength and cheerfulness, prolonged youth and an easy death.

This belief in written and printed talismanic protection was, however, not confined to the German inhabitants, as we have one which gained a wide cre-

dence among the English residents; this was carefully guarded, copied and circulated, and even down to the present day it is to be found among some of the older families in Eastern Pennsylvania, the parents considering it an act of duty to make a copy of it for each of their children as they reach maturity. I have reference to what is known as the celebrated letter of Jesus Christ. The manuscript is contemporary with the provincial period; the printed one dates from about the second decade of the nineteenth century.

After which, I believe, the angel Gabriel is said to have carried the letter to Lady Cubass, whoever she may have been.

So, you see, there was a great incentive to copy this letter and push it along.

Copy of a letter alleged to have been written by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and found eighteen miles from Iconium, seventy-five years after our blessed Saviour's crucifixion, and transmitted from the Holy City by a converted Jew, and faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy, now in possession of Lady Cubass' family in Mesopotamia.

This letter was found under a stone, both round and large, at the foot of the cross, eighteen miles from Iconium, near a village called Mesopotamia. Upon this stone was written and engraved, "blessed is he, that shall turn me over." All that saw it prayed to God earnestly, and desired that he would make known unto them the meaning of this writing, that they might not in vain turn it over; in the meantime a little child about six or seven years turned it over, to the admiration of all present, and under the stone was written the commune of Jesus Christ in a letter, published by the angel Gabriel, ninety-five years

after the death of our blessed Saviour, and carried by a person belonging to Lady Cubass, and made public in the city of Iconium.

**A Letter of Jesus Christ—Glory to God on
High, and on Earth Good Will
Towards Men.**

“Whoever worketh on the Sabbath day shall be cursed. I command you to go to church, and keep the Lord’s day holy, without doing any manner of work; you shall not idle nor misspend your time in decking yourselves in superfluous and costly apparel and vain dressing, for I have ordained a day to be kept holy, that your sins may be forgiven. You shall not break My commandments, but observe and keep them as written by My own hand. You shall not only go to church yourself, but your man and your maid-servant to observe My word, and learn My commandments. You shall finish your labor every Saturday at 6 o’clock in the afternoon; for at that time the preparation of the Sabbath begins. I advise you to fast five Fridays in the year, beginning with Good Friday, and so continue the four Fridays following in remembrance of the five bloody wounds I received for mankind. You diligently and peaceably labor in your respective vocations, which it hath pleased Almighty God to place you; you shall love one another with brotherly love, and cause them that are not baptized to come to church and receive the Holy Sacrament and be made members thereof; and in so doing I will give you many blessings, and comfort you in great temptations; and surely he that doeth to the contrary shall be cursed and be unprofitable; I will also send hardships of heart upon them, but especially upon them and more espe-

cially upon impenitent sinners, and unbeliev'rs. He that gives not to the poor shall be unprofitable. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day, for the seventh day I have taken to myself; and he that hath a copy of this letter, and keeps it without publishing it to others shall not prosper, and they that publish it to others shall be blessed of Me, and, if their sins shall be in number as the stars of the firmament, and believe in this, they shall be pardoned. And if they believe not in the writing; and keep not My commandments I will send My plagues upon them, and consume both them and their children, and their cattle; and whoever shall have a copy of this letter and keeps it in the house, nothing shall do them any damage, neither pestilence, lightning or thunder shall hurt them; and if any woman be with child and in labor, if a copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly puts her trust in it, she shall be safely delivered of her birth. You shall hear no more of Me, but of the blessed Spirit, until the day of judgment."

PRICE 5 CENTS.

In conclusion, I will mention a few illustrations upon the exorcism of fire, which in its minor practice, known as fire-blowing or pow-wowing a burn, still has a firm hold in some of our rural communities.

The Ephrata Cloister buildings, it will be recalled, were all built of wood; even the large chimney flues were originally of that inflammable material, lined with clay or grout, as may be seen by a visit to the loft of the old Brotherhood-house, which is still standing.

It has often been a matter of surprise that during the whole history of the mystic community on the Cocalico

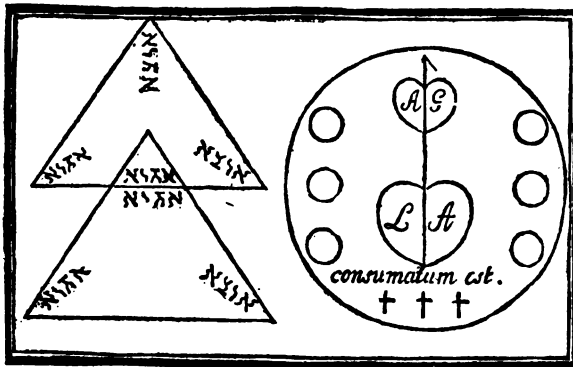
there was never any loss by fire among the buildings within the settlement proper; although, according to Sangmeister, several attempts were made to fire the buildings. There is, however, a record of two incendiary fires at the mill-seat of the Community, the first, upon the night of September 6, 1747, destroyed three out of five mills; the other in September, 1784, was extinguished without doing any material damage. This immunity from the devouring element has been attributed to the mystic ritual used by the Brotherhood, which was believed to control the element of fire.

During the early part of last century the belief in the exorcism of fire was almost as universal among the German peasantry in this Province as it was in the Fatherland. Various were the formulas, receipts, and Feuer-segen which, it was believed, would extinguish a conflagration. The means, however, employed by the Zionitic Brotherhood for the protection of the Cloister buildings were supposed to be both protective and preventive.

The procedure was as follows: A wooden plate or platter was taken, similar to the one used for sacramental purposes, still to be seen in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This was placed upon the communion table in the Saal, to remain there during a certain phase of the moon, until the proper day and hour arrived to give it the mystical inscription from which it was to derive its occult power and thereby ensure its efficiency. The only day upon which this power could be obtained was a certain Friday in the waning moon, and then only between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, using a new quill pen, also plucked from the goose at night during the decline of the lunar orb. The ink or pigment to be used

must be freshly made from gall-apples gathered from a gnarled oak in or near a graveyard. No iron was to be used in its preparation.

At the appointed time certain mystical incantations were spoken over the platter; then three circles were drawn perpendicularly on opposite sides of the plate; then a centre line was drawn, not extending to the edges, and at the top the line was curved so as to form a hook. Two hearts were then drawn so that one-half of each heart was upon either side of the line, the upper one being somewhat smaller than the other. On the left side of the upper heart was drawn the letter A, either in Latin or Hebrew characters. Upon the right side appeared the letter G. Upon the lower heart the letters L and A were placed in the same order. Below these figures were the words *Consumatum est*, and beneath were three crosses.



Used at the Exorcism of Fire.

The meaning of the inscription is as follows: The mystical letters A, G, L, A, by themselves denote nothing. To the initiate of the Zionitic Brotherhood they assumed great importance when properly used. The proper reading is from left to right, viz., A, G, L,

A, and represent four Hebrew words, Attah, Gibbohr, Leolam, Adonai; or, as rendered in German, Du bist stark in Ewigkeit HERR. (The Lord is strong and mighty in all eternity). The Latin inscription "Consumatum est" is the utterance of Christ upon the cross, "It is finished."

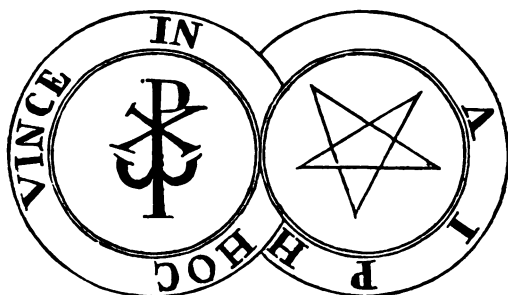
These plates were built in the walls or foundations of the houses. If the writer mistakes not it was at the four corners of the building. It is further stated that there is no case on record where any house or building thus protected ever became a prey to the flames. In the event of the burning of any building not thus protected the belief was that if a platter of this kind were thrown into the burning building in the name of God the fire would at once die out.

This was not the only method of conquering fire by conjuration. So firmly was the belief in Feuer-besprechung engrafted upon the popular mind that some persons who knew the ritual or formula were eagerly sought out by the German settlers to furnish them with the means of subduing any fire which might break out upon their premises.

In the Fatherland the Jews, gypsies, colliers and ash-burners were supposed to be in possession of the fire formulas. One of the commonest methods of the Hebrew exorcist was for the operator, in case of an outbreak of fire, to take a pan of live coals in his left hand and a can of water in his right. He would then place himself facing the burning building, staring fixedly at the fire, and repeat, in either Hebrew or German, by syllables, the second verse of the eleventh chapter of the fourth book of Moses (Numbers), "Da schrie das Volk zu Moses und Moses bat den Herrn, da verschwand das Feuer," "And the

people cried unto Moses; and when Moses prayed unto the Lord the fire was quenched." At the enunciation of every syllable the exorciser would pour some water on the pan of coals. The belief was that when these were extinguished the fire would also go out or be easily conquered.

Another method, and possibly the one most in favor, was by means of an amulet, or Feuer-zettel. This consisted of a piece of paper or parchment, upon which was drawn the shield of David; that is, a figure formed of two equilateral triangles, interlaced in such a manner as to give six angles, in each of which was written, in either Hebrew or Latin characters, the four mystic letters, A, G, L, A, or else the sacred name ADONAI.



Specimen of auhangsel amulet worn on the person, infallible against gunshot or stab wounds of any sort.

The sacred name or formula, it will be noticed, was introduced seven times into this figure. In case of a conflagration this mystic formula was to be quickly drawn, with chalk or charcoal, upon such buildings as were threatened, but had not yet ignited. According to an old tradition, it was by this means that the two mills of the Ephrata congregation were saved at the

time of the incendiary fire in 1747. To still the fire in the burning buildings the above-quoted verse, from Numbers, was to be quickly written on a wooden platter, paper or bread-crust, carried thrice around the burning building, and then thrown into the flames.

There was an Israelite in the Province, at an early date, who was particularly expert in the preparation of such amulets. Perhaps it was the same person who is noted in Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, under date of August, 1735, as being his debtor for Crown paper to the extent of two shillings. Franklin there calls him "Levi, the Jew." Another curious fact connected with these Feuer-zettel was that, to insure efficiency, no money could be asked for them. The party who prepared them laid them upon a table; the receiver left the remuneration in its place, folded in a triangular piece of white paper. The implied understanding, however, was that if a sufficient sum was not left the charm would not work. The amount was usually one or two shillings.

Another favorite method for conquering the devouring element was by means of the so-called Feuer-segen. This was a rhythmical incantation, which could only be communicated from one person to another of the opposite sex, and then only under certain conditions, for it had to be done upon a Friday, full moon, at night, between the hours of eleven and twelve. As it could only be transmitted by word of mouth, and never by writing, the teacher and pupil stood at opposite sides of a table upon which lighted candles were placed; the left hand of each was laid upon the heart; with the right hand three crosses were struck over the breast at the end of

each line, the pupil repeating after his teacher as follows:

"Feuer, steh still, um Gottes Will;
Um des Herrn Jesu Christi willen!
Feuer, steh still in deiner Gluth,
Wie Christus der Herr ist gestanden in
seinem rosinen-farbnem Blut!
Feuer und Gluth, Ich gebeut dir bei
Gottes Namen
Dass du nicht weiter kommst van dannen,
Sondern behaltest alle deine Funken und
Flammen.
Amen! Amen! Amen!"

Translated into English it would read:

"Fire, stand still, for God's sake;
For the Lord Jesus Christ's sake.
Fire, stand still in your consuming flame,
As Christ, the Lord, stood in His crimson-colored blood.
Fire and Flame, I command you, in the
name of God,
That you go not further from hence,
But confine all of your sparks and flames.
Amen! Amen! Amen!"

This fire-spell was, perhaps, the favorite one with the early settlers in Pennsylvania, and it has maintained itself even down to the present day. It was known as the Der Christliche Feuer-segen (The Christian fire conjuration), and was impotent in the possession of an Israelite. The method of using it was, in case of the outbreak of a fire, for the conjuror to hold two straws crosswise in his right hand and then slowly repeat the Feuer-segen, the firm belief being that so long as he held the crossed straws the flames could make no headway.

Various signs and omens were also thought to foretell the outbreak of a fire. Thus, when a dog howled, it was supposed to portend a fire. The omen most feared, however, was when a clock struck the hour during the tolling of a church bell. This was believed to be a sure sign of a conflagration during the next twenty-four hours within the sound of the bell. So firmly

was this believed that almost all sextons and bellringers were careful to avoid such a coincidence.

. In the event of a barn or stable taking fire in some mysterious manner, such as where no lights or fire were upon the premises, the common belief was that it was caused by the ordinary horned beetle, which was supposed to carry with its claws upon its head live coals from the hearth in the house to the haymow or stable. Whenever no direct cause could be assigned for a stable fire it was invariably laid to this harmless insect.

The writer will now touch upon the bespeaking of fire, usually called "pow-wowwing a burn" or "fire-blowing," a method of curing minor ills which still has a strong hold upon the credulity of the rural inhabitants in Eastern Pennsylvania. To prove the latter assertion it is but simply necessary to mention that within the last ten years a book of forms has been published for private circulation. The formula for "bespeaking" or "blowing" a burn, or taking out the fire, was a scriptural one, communicable only from one person to another of the opposite sex. We will close with an illustration drawn from personal experience.

When quite a small lad I was taken upon a visit to an old man in Flourtown, on the Springhouse pike, a short distance above Germantown. The immediate object of this visit was to obtain from him an old German folio Bible of family interest, and which is still in my possession. Boylike, after dinner I strayed from the house, and before long found myself in the village smithy, and, by some means or other, picked up a piece of hot iron. The result was a badly-burned hand. Running back across the pike into the house, howling as loudly as a strong pair of lungs would permit, everyone

in the house soon knew just what had happened.

Now, what to do was the question. Neither molasses, linseed oil nor lime-water was to be had upon the spur of the moment. So the old gentleman, who was a descendant from one of the old Kelpius community, suggested that he take me to an old woman in the neighborhood, who would besprech the burn and immediately take out the fire. A flip-penny bit was given me to leave on her table after the incantation was over. Well, the old woman was spare and thin, with very long bony fingers, a pair of brass spectacles perched upon her nose, and red tapes formed a garniture for her drooping eyelids. In fact, she was just what a child would picture to itself as a typical witch. Laying the burnt hand on the table, she immediately commenced making signs and crosses over the hurt with her long index finger, while she murmured her incantations—actions which, from the uncanny feeling excited in the lad, temporarily took away his thoughts from the injury. The howl stopped. This was taken as a sign that the charm was successful. The pain, however, soon returned, and the lad, struck with the ridiculous sight, broke out in laughter. This so incensed the old crone that she stated that before she could complete her cure something else was wanting. This something she wrote upon a piece of paper, in German characters, folded it carefully, and put it into the boy's pocket. It was not to be opened until he got home. Brought back to the house, the zettel was at once examined. It advised an immediate and thorough dusting of the lad's jacket with a pliable hazel or birch switch, well laid on, so as to teach him in future to respect old age and venerate a gray head. Well, he is glad to say this was not administered,

under the circumstances, and when the stage came along the boy was put aboard, with his injured hand tied up between two cakes of fresh smearKase, and, most assuredly, it was far more efficacious than the old crone's incantation.

However, there are hundreds of persons now living who will bear testimony in favor of the mystic pow-wow as a cure for burns.

The following is a translation of one of these forms. It is taken from an Ephrata manuscript of comparatively modern date, and is evidently a copy of a much older one:

"Depart out, Burn, and not inward;
Be you hot or cold, cease your burning.
God protect you, _____ (Here give
the name of patient).
Your blood and your flesh,
Your marrow and bones;
Your veins, be they great or small,
Be preserved, in God's name,
From Brand, both cold and warm.
In the name of God the Father! God the
Son! and of the Holy Ghost!"

The last line is to be repeated three times. At the close "Amen" is said. The sign of the cross is to be made over the burn or injury at each mention of the deity. Under the expression "cold brand," gangrene or mortification is to be understood.

In passing judgment upon our German ancestors about their superstitions and beliefs in prognostics, it will be well to bear in mind the period in which they lived and their primitive surroundings and sanguine temperament, and, before we condemn them, leave us now in the twentieth century summon up courage enough to walk under a ladder, or, in arising in the morning, put down our left foot first.

JULIUS F. SACHSE.

Early Post Roads in Eastern Pennsylvania.

An Itinerary of the Post Roads established by the Postmaster General, and which were in operation in this and other localities in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1816, is herewith presented. The mails were carried in wagons or coaches, which, in addition to the mail matter, also carried passengers and parcels, as well to increase the emoluments of the contractors as to render the community a service.

The names of the several mail stations along the way, and the distances from point to point, are of no little interest, even at this distant day. As the roads in these days generally took the most direct route, it will be noticed that the distances given in some cases are actually less than they are to-day, as traversed by the iron horse.

The first column represents the distances from point to point, and the second the distance from the starting point to the last-named point on each route mentioned. At most of the stations along the way a fresh span of horses was secured and the journey resumed with renewed vigor and speed.

The first route is that from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, beginning at the former city:

Buck	11	11
Admiral Warren	12	23
Dauringh's	10	33
Wagen & Whitaker	8	41
McClean's	9	50
Bressler's	9	59
Lancaster Court	7	66
Cochran's Chickies	9	75

Elizabethtown	9	84
Middletown	8	92
Chambers' Ferry	6	98
Silver Spring	10	108
Carlisle	8	116
Turner's	10	126
Shippensburg	10	137
Strasburg	10	147
Skimer's	3	150
Burnt Cabbins	9	159
Littlestown	4	163
Wild's, at the foot of Sliding Hill	9	172
Crossing Juniata	10	182
Hartley's	8	190
Bedford	6	196
Bonner's	4	200

We have now reached the place called Ryan's, at the foot of the Alle-

gheny Mountains	7	207
Stanley's	8	215
Webster's Stony Creek	9	224
Wells	9	233
Fort Ligonier	12	245
Nine Mile Run	9	254
Greensburg	10	264
Waltour	8	272
Turtle Creek	12	284
Pittsburg	12	296

The traveler having made this trip would at that time have been pretty sure to lie over a week before venturing on the return trip. To-day he would most likely return the next day, being absent not longer than forty-eight hours.

The next is the itinerary of a trip from Lancaster to Reading. The first stop is at

Benjamin Landis'	4	4
Meyers' Mill	4	4
Cocalico Bridge	1	8
Reamstown	4	17
Adamstown	4	21
Reading	11	32

Thus we have reached the point that ends this journey, and have traversed through some of the finest scenery in Lancaster and Berks counties, and enjoyed the trip.

The next journey is from Reading to Philadelphia. The first point en route is:

Drury's	7	..
Potts'	9	16
Widow Lloyd's	8	24
Perkiomen Creek	6	30
Bartle Stalls	6	36
Plymouth Meeting-house	4	40
Robin Hood	10	50
Philadelphia	4	54

We will also take a trip upon our return from Philadelphia, first going to Harrisburg, traversing the beautiful Lebanon Valley. The first station is

Reynolds'	4	...
Cockasing Creek	1	5
Conrad Weiser's	8	9
Benjamin Spiker's	3	16
F. Hatheroud's	4	20
John Gudder's	8	28
Galbraith's	13	41
Harris', on the Swatara	3	44
Harrisburg	12	56

We will take in another trip with Reading as our starting point, and go to Easton, a distance of fifty-two miles. First we reach

Perrins	6	6
De Levan's	12	18
County Line	4	22
Dachler's	6	28
Cedar Creek	6	34
West bank of the Delaware.	3	37
Bethlehem	5	42
Easton	10	52

The last trip we will take is from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, which is

rich in historic interest. First we stop with

B. Davis	16	16
Baptist Meeting-house	7	23
Housekeeper's	2	25
Swamp Meeting-house	13	38
Christopher Weigner's	9	47
Bethlehem	6	53

Thus we have taken six different trips, and have traveled 533 miles one way, and passed many interesting points in our journey through our native State. The data for this paper was taken from the Lancaster Calendar for 1816. It was published by Anton Albright, who had a book store on Prince street, two doors north of the prison, as he says on the front page of his almanac.

HIRAM ERB STEINMETZ.

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 6, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Society's rooms, in the Y. M. C. A. building, this afternoon. In the temporary absence of President Steinman, Rev. Dr. J. W. Hassler presided. After the roll call, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the length of one of the papers to be read.

The applications of the following persons for membership were received: Miss Martha G. Kline, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, J. Chester Jackson, John D. Skiles and John Hertzler, all of Lancaster.

The donations to the Society consisted of the following articles: Fourth series of the State Archives (twelve volumes), by Hon. W. H. Brosius; I. D. Rupp's "History of All Religious Denominations," by Miss Hannah Holbrook; four photographs, by C. B. Hollinger, among which was that of a forge in the southern end of the county, 150 years old, and still used, and a photograph of the old soldiers' monument at Ephrata before the new one was erected, and several others; also, a roster of the old Fencible Band, a magazine article by S. H. Ranck, History of Lancaster Classis, by Rev. D. W. Gerhard, and the usual number of exchanges. The thanks of the Society were extended to all the donors for their gifts.

A paper on "Prognostics and Superstitions Current Among Pennsylvanians," prepared by Dr. Julius F.

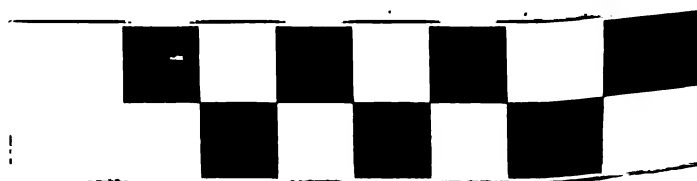
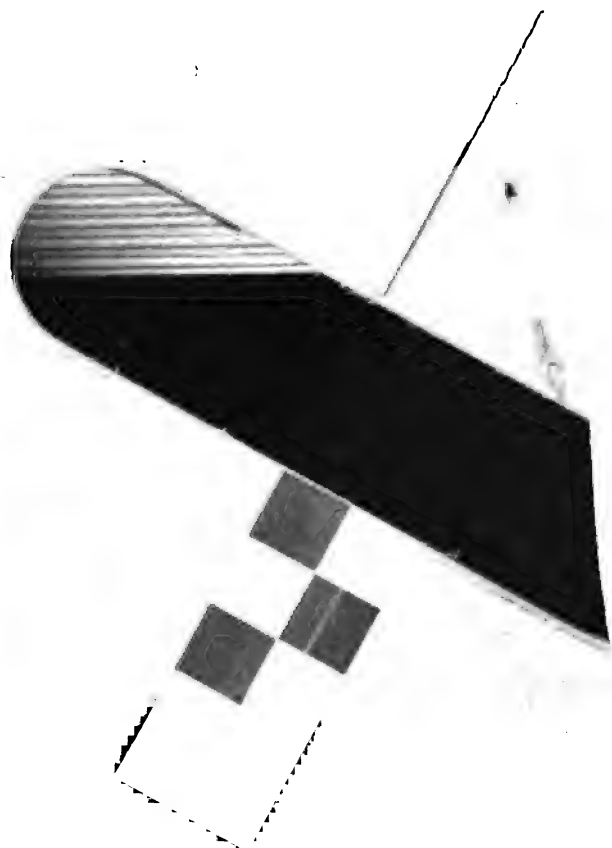
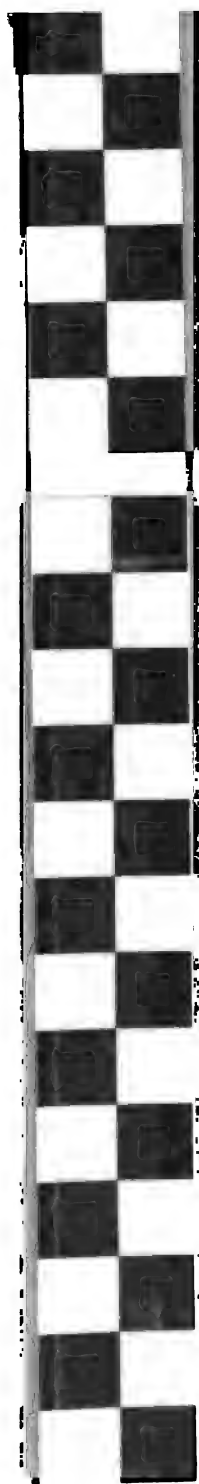
Sachse, was read by the Secretary. It was quite lengthy, and dealt with all the beliefs, incantations, pow-wow-ing, and other practices prevailing among the immigrants to the Province, German and Scotch-Irish, during the past two hundred years, and most of which are still current among the people. The reading of the paper was heard with much attention, and was followed by a long discussion by half a dozen or more members, ladies as well as gentlemen, which proved equally interesting, and threw much further light on the subject. It was followed by an interesting paper on "The Early Post-Roads of Pennsylvania," by H. E. Steinmetz, who, at some length, gave the distance and stopping places of the mail coaches along all the main lines in Eastern Pennsylvania.

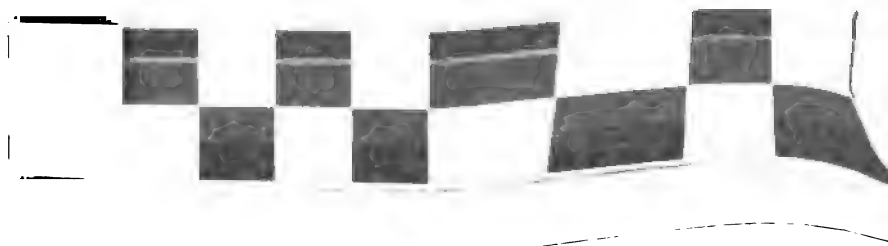
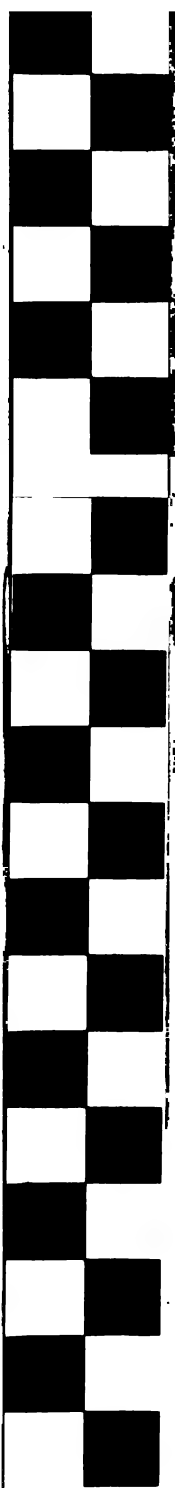
The thanks of the Society were extended to the writers of the foregoing papers for their valuable contributions, and they were ordered to be printed in the usual way.

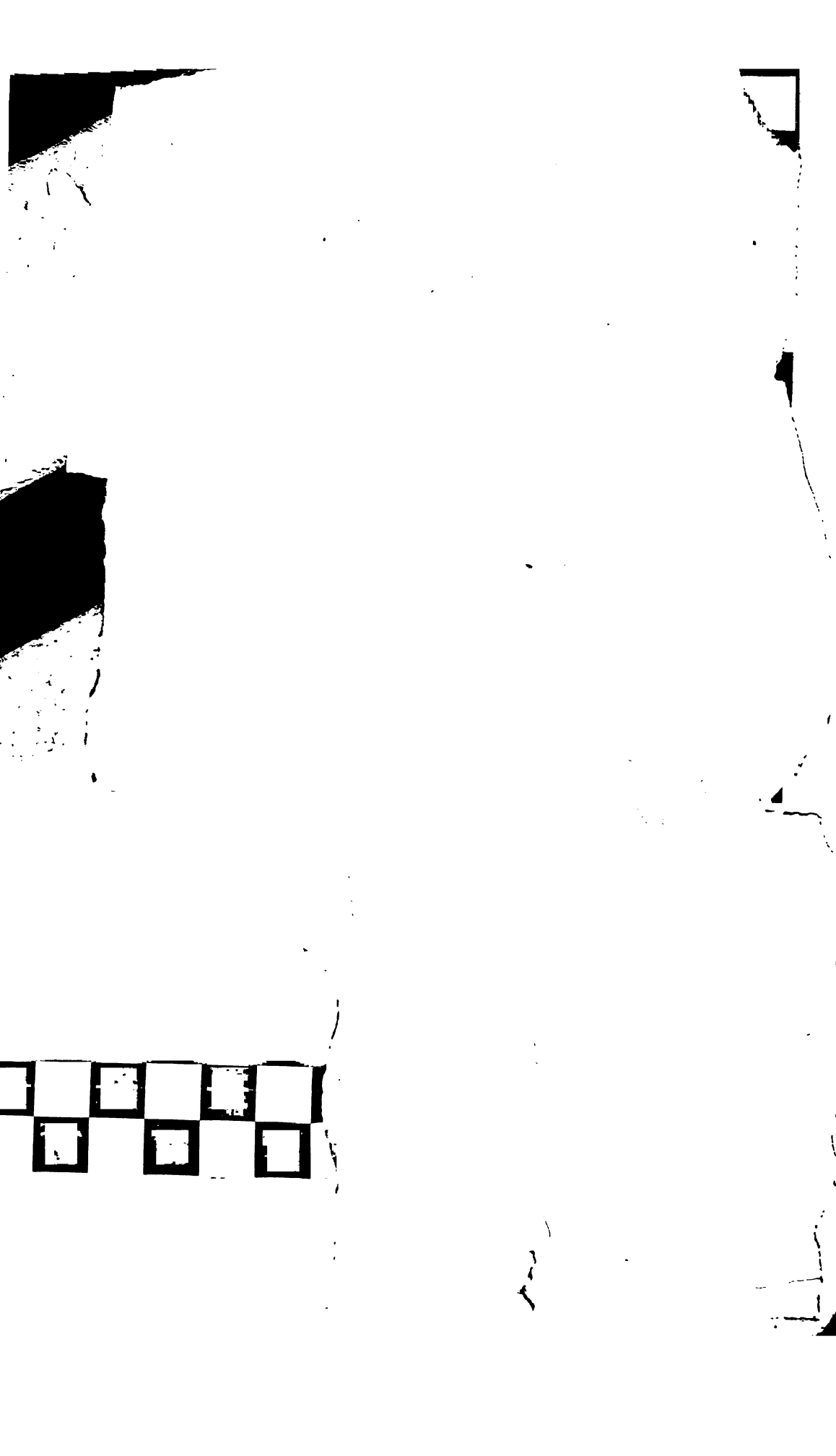
On motion of Dr. Houston, a committee of three was named by the President to devise some way to make the library of the Society more easily accessible to the members. The committee consists of the President, Secretary and Librarian.

The meeting was the best-attended of any the Society has held for a year, a number of persons other than members being present. The attendance of so many ladies was especially gratifying. The Society is now in excellent condition, and is doing good work. It invites donations of books, photographs and curios of all kinds bearing on the history of the county, and deserves to have large accessions to its membership.









PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 6, 1903.

COL. JOHN CONNOLLY : LOYALIST.

VOL. VII. NO. 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1903.

Col. John Connolly : Loyalist	-	-	-	-	-	109
BY F. R. DIFFENDERFER.						
Minutes of March Meeting	-	-	-	-	-	140

Col. John Connolly.

It was my intention to prepare an article for our Society on the Loyalists of the country during the Revolutionary era, singling out the more notable ones of Pennsylvania for notice in detail, but my researches resulted in such a mass of material as precluded all idea of dealing with the subject in a paper of reasonable length. I, therefore, decided to take up but a single one of these men, and have chosen one who was born in this county, and whose career was perhaps as notable as that of any other. He was not a politician, like Joseph Galloway, who is, perhaps, the best known of all the Loyalists whose histories are identified with that of Pennsylvania, but he was, nevertheless, a most conspicuous character in our annals, with a distinctly local flavor. I have, therefore, selected him as the subject of this paper, reserving for some future time a fuller discussion of the general subject of the Loyalist element in this State and country.

John Connolly was born in Manor township, this county, about the year 1742 or 1743, on the farm at present in the ownership of Mr. George Brneman, formerly Jacob Shuman's place. It was located within half a mile of the line of the old Conestoga Manor. His mother's name was Susanna Howard, a sister of Gordon Howard, a prominent Indian trader. She was married early in the eighteenth century, probably about 1708, to James Patterson, in Ireland. Her husband died in 1735. Mrs. Patterson was married a second time in 1736, taking for her husband Captain Thomas Ewing, who was a staunch Presbyterian and a member of

the Donegal Church. Two sons were born of this marriage—the one, James, was a Captain in the French and Indian War, and later became a General in the Revolutionary struggle on the patriot side, and the other, John, was also an officer in the same struggle.

Birth and Early Education.

Mr. Ewing died in 1741, and a year later his widow married for the third time, taking for her husband an Irish officer in the British service, but who earlier had been a surgeon in the British army, named John Connolly. It was of this marriage that the subject of this sketch was born, at the homestead, in Manor township. By her various marriages Connolly's mother became quite wealthy. Soon after the birth of this son the family moved to Lancaster borough, occupying a house on South Prince street, where they lived and died—the mother in 1755, he earlier. Mr. Connolly was elected a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church October 3, 1744.

Upon the death of his mother, James Wright, of Columbia, was appointed the guardian of the young lad, who was given all the advantages in the way of education which Lancaster at that time afforded. Being naturally bright, he seems to have learned rapidly, and the sketch of his career, written and published by him in London in 1783, and upon which I have liberally drawn in the preparation of this paper, proves him to have been a man of vigorous mind and a very capable writer. He himself says: "I received as perfect an education as that country could afford."

He appears to have had an inclination to follow his father's early pursuit, that of medicine, and was, accordingly, apprenticed, as was the custom of that day, to Dr. Cadwalader Evans, of Philadelphia. Before the

conclusion of his period of apprenticeship he induced his guardian to buy out his unexpired time, which was done, the sum paid being £100.

On the Western Frontier.

Speaking of himself at this period, Mr. Connolly says: "My natural bent of mind, however, determined otherwise. It was my ambition to be a soldier, and this passion was so prevalent that, contrary to the wishes of my friends, I went as a volunteer, while yet a youth, to Martinico, where I endeavored to distinguish myself, as far as inexperience and an unimportant station would admit." It is stated in Evans & Ellis' History of Lancaster County that he had probably become addicted to a roving life in consequence of having accompanied the well-known trader and soldier, Colonel George Crogan, who, the same authority states, was his uncle, while on the latter's trading excursions into the regions beyond Ohio. On this subject, however, Colonel Connolly's own narrative is silent. He does say that "after the peace of 1762 the North American Indians formed a general confederacy to destroy our frontier settlements and demolish the garrisons. The British commander-in-chief was obliged to send an army to repel these invaders, in which, once more a volunteer, I served two campaigns, at my own private expense.I explored our newly-acquired territory, visited the various tribes of native Americans, studied their different manners and customs, undertook the most toilsome marches with them through the extensive wilds of Canada, and depended upon the precarious chase for my subsistence for months successively."

In Business in Illinois.

Recurring again to Evans & Ellis' history, I find that he was, as he says,

with the detachment of troops sent to the Illinois country to set up a form of civil government. Indian traders had established a large store at Kaskaskia, and the store accounts show that on the 8th of December, 1768, he purchased various articles at the store, and on the following day a number of household articles, such as knives, forks, tablecloths and a tea kettle. In February, 1769, he formed a partnership with one, Joseph Hollingshead, and these two purchased goods at the large trader's store to the amount of £4969.12.6, and also boats for an additional £1,000. Still other purchases were made soon after, which seems to show the new firm had plenty of cash, or else excellent credit. Doubtless, he had received money from his mother's estate. It is also noted that in the same year, 1769, his wife was charged with various purchases made at the traders' store, which would indicate that he must have been married at that time. Misfortune appears to have come upon the new firm, for, in 1771, Connolly suddenly left the neighborhood, and was greatly in debt. He went up the Ohio River to Pittsburg, where he met Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, who was later destined to exercise such an extraordinary influence over him.

Governor Dunmore, of Virginia.

I must here pause a little in the direct course of my narrative to speak of the cause that took the Governor of Virginia to Pittsburg. Lord Dunmore was a land and fee-grabber, if ever there was one on the American Continent. While Governor of New York he had acquired a tract of 50,000 acres of land, and himself acting as chancellor, was, according to Bancroft, preparing to decide in his own Court, in his own favor, a large and unfounded claim to more lands. When he came

to Virginia his passion for land seemed to increase. He secured two large tracts from the Indians, and in the name of the colony of Virginia attempted to extend his jurisdiction over the western part of Pennsylvania, including Pittsburg, then a little town of some thirty log huts, and all without notification to the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Dunmore's Willing Henchman.

Connolly, doctor, land-grabber and subservient political intriguer, was a man after Lord Dunmore's own heart, and then and there made himself the pliant tool of Virginia's Governor. At this time, also, his Tory proclivities seem to have manifested themselves for the first time, so far as the records show, for the trouble with the mother country was beginning to be discussed on every hand. Connolly was given a commission by the Governor of Virginia to organize the militia, to appoint Justices of the Peace and do all other acts which seemed necessary under the circumstances. Accordingly, in the beginning of 1774, Connolly raised an armed force in West Augusta, a name given to that part of Virginia lying beyond the Blue Ridge, took possession of Fort Pitt, the name of which he changed to Fort Dunmore, and issued a proclamation asserting the right of Virginia to the territory embraced by Westmoreland, Fayette, Green and Washington counties, where many settlers had been induced to take up lands on Virginia warrants. He opposed the action of the Pennsylvania Magistrates, took private property from citizens and treated all who demurred with great insolence. His justices adopted stringent measures against those who held the rights of Pennsylvania, and for a time the country was virtually held as a part of Virginia. Arthur St. Clair, in the name of

Governor John Penn, kept a close watch on Connolly. The latter was finally arrested on January 24, 1774, and placed in jail, but he prevailed on the Sheriff to be allowed to visit some of his fellow-conspirators, and after hanging around a few days, instead of returning to jail, as he had promised the Sheriff, he went to the Red Stone settlement and raised about twenty armed men, who saw him safely to the Virginia frontler. He returned in March and again gathered a guard of armed men about him. He had two letters from Governor Dunmore, which he read to an assemblage of people, some of them Magistrates, in which he was congratulated for what he had done. Connolly and his party proved too strong for the Pennsylvanians. When the Sheriff of the district had a writ served on one of Dunmore's military Lieutenants, Connolly actually had the Sheriff arrested, and prevented the Pennsylvania Magistrates from exercising their offices.

Public Outcry Against Him.

Æneas Mackay, one of Governor Penn's Magistrates, in writing to the latter, said: "The Doctor is now in actual possession of the Fort (Pitt), with a Body Guard of Militia about him, Invested, we are told, with both Civil & Military power, to put the Virginia Law in Force in these parts..... It is most certain the Doctor is Determined to Carry his point or lose his life in the attempt, and it's equally certain that he has all the encouragement and promises of support that he can wish for.....Lord Dunmore has actually enclosed twelve Commissions to the Doctor to fill up for militia officers at his own Discretion." Connolly's acting Sheriff on April 8, 1774, arrested three Magistrates who were holding the usual Court. He insisted they should give bail for trial at Staun-

ton, Virginia, but, on refusing, were put into jail. On April 6, he, with about 200 armed men, surrounded the Court House of Westmoreland county and prevented Court being held there. In short, Connolly's conduct was so outrageous that on June 25, 1774, the Magistrates sent a petition and statement to Governor Penn, recounting some of his illegal acts and charging him with inciting the Indians to kill the Pennsylvania settlers. They enumerate nine distinct outrages, which include nearly all the crimes in the calendar except murder. He prohibited any furs to be sent east without paying an export duty to Virginia.

Governor Penn Complains.

Things went so far that Governor Penn at last complained to the home Government, and the Earl of Dartmouth sent a sharp letter to Governor Dunmore, winding up as follows: "My Intelligence through a variety of other Channels confirms these facts, and adds further that this Connolly, using your Lordship's Name, and pleading your Authority, has presumed to re-establish the Fort at Pittsburg, which was demolished by the King's express orders: That he has destroyed the King's boats, which were kept there for the purpose of a Communication with the Illinois Country, and that parties were sent out by his authority, or under his direction, for the purpose of building Forts lower down the River Ohio. The Duty I owe the King, and the Regard I entertain for your Lordship, induces me to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your Lordship with this information, to the end that the facts asserted, if not true, may be contradicted by your Lordship's authority, but, if otherwise, which I cannot suppose to be the Case, such steps may be taken as the King's Dignity & Justice shall dictate."

The Revolutionary War Interferes.

Things meanwhile were shaping themselves in a way that put an end to Dunmore and Connolly's reign of lawlessness and terror in Western Pennsylvania. Connolly himself tells the story in his autobiography. The troubles between the Colonies and Britain kept growing more threatening. Then came the battle of Bunker Hill. He says: "The flames of rebellion began openly to blaze. I had written to Lord Dunmore for instructions respecting my conduct, who, I found, would be obliged to quit his government; and received for answer, that he advised me to disband the troops, at the time limited by the Act of Assembly, that they might have no cause of complaint on that head; that I should convene the Indians to a general treaty, restore the prisoners, and endeavor to incline them to espouse the royal cause.....I had most assiduously cultivated the friendship, and insinuated myself into the favor of the Indians; had convinced them of the advantages that might accrue to their nations, by adhering to the British Government.Thus I secretly frustrated the machinations of the Republicans, while I received their thanks and procured assurances from the Indian chiefs to support His Majesty.....As nothing great or good could be effected in times like these without risk, I considered only what plan was best at such conjuncture; and, having determined, resolved to act with vigor, as a temporizing neutrality was neither consistent with my principles nor my passions. My design briefly, was, first, to engage as many gentlemen of consequence as possible to join me in the defense of the government, and afterwards to make my way through the country, visit Lord Dunmore, who was now driven, for personal safety, on

board a ship lying at Norfolk; consult with him, and take his instructions concerning the most effectual mode I and my adherents could pursue to serve His Majesty."

Continues to Scheme—Is Arrested.

Connolly then proceeds to tell how he went to work. He invited his best and tried friends to an entertainment and endeavored to encourage them to express their sentiments freely. He gave tone to the conversation, and says he found them universally enraged against what he calls the arbitrary proceedings of the patriot party, and he told them that he felt assured that nothing but a revolution and independence was aimed at, no matter what they pretended. He took some of the most confidential aside, told them of his plans and urged their hearty co-operation. The result, he says, was a solemn compact by which it was agreed that if an accommodation was not reached and he could procure the necessary authority to raise men, that they would engage to restore the authority of the King.

But while he was intriguing and carrying on his treasonable plans, Mr. St. Clair, either acting under instructions from Philadelphia or upon his own volition, had Connolly arrested. This man St. Clair was Clerk of Westmoreland county, under Pennsylvania authority. He was a Scotchman, had been a subaltern officer in the British army during the French and Indian War, and was then a loyal Pennsylvanian. Later he became a General in the Revolutionary War and rendered able service to the cause of the Colonies. His unfortunate campaign against the Western Indians is well known. In a letter to Governor Penn, dated at Ligonier, February 2, 1774, he says: "Doctor Connolly was arrested previous to the meeting by my orders,

on his owning himself the author of the 'Advertisements' requiring the people to meet as a Militia, and committed on refusing to find sureties for his good Behaviour till next Court. The only result of the arrest was that he got away through a promise made to the Sheriff to be on hand when he should be wanted, but he left the country for a while to visit Lord Dunmore, and later returned to raise much more trouble."

His Second Arrest.

But his second arrest followed later. The only account we have of it is from his own pen. It followed the night after the already described conference he had with his Tory adherents, and when he was about to set out to secure the interview which he desired to have with Lord Dunmore. He writes: "The circumspection and art necessary to escape to Lord Dunmore occasioned some preparatory delay, and the following incident will give a lively picture of the anarchy of the times. Two nights before my intended departure, my servant entered my room at midnight to inform me that an express was just arrived, with despatches from Lord Dunmore, and desired admittance. I ordered him to be brought in, and immediately a man followed my servant in a traveling dress, with a packet in his hand. I drew my curtain, received it, and was breaking open the seal, when the villain seized me by the throat, presented a pistol at my breast, told me I was his prisoner, and, if I offered the least resistance, a dead man. I had been so long learning to despise danger and acquire fortitude that I was not easily to be intimidated. I rightly suspected he had accomplices, so leaping up, I drove the fellow back, seized him, and while struggling gave the door a kick, and shut it by the spring lock. I

called to my servant for my sword or pistols; but to his stupefaction, it is probable, I owe my present existence; for though I should have killed my antagonist in self-defense, I should have fallen the immediate martyr of revenge. My door was quickly burst open by his armed coadjutors, about twenty in number; the contest becoming unequal, I was scarcely allowed time to dress; my servants were secured; I was mounted on a horse and brought for the purpose, hurried away, and obliged to ride all night at the risk of my neck, till about ten o'clock in the morning, when I found myself at Ligonier, fifty miles from Pittsburg. I soon learned I was in the power of my inveterate enemy; the commander of the militia, and the principal man of the place (St. Clair), who had taken this opportunity of wreaking his malice, under pretense of seizing a dangerous person and a Tory, an appellation lately revived and given by the republicans to the loyalists; and which the common people were taught to hold in such abhorrence that Tory was, in their imaginations, synonymous to everything vile and wicked."

A Fortunate Release.

His narrative at this point is very precise and voluminous, and I can only give the main incidents in a greatly abbreviated form. He says he looked for a rescue by his Tory friends. He was informed he would be sent to Philadelphia to answer to Congress for his conduct. He looked for some means to escape. He magnified a slight ailment that he might be allowed to go to bed, where he remained all day and night. When about to set out on the following morning an express rider rode up, who told the guard having Connolly in charge that a rescuing party was awaiting them. After some conversation with the officer in charge he was released and returned home.

Once more he started out on his plan to visit Lord Dunmore, taking three Indian chiefs with him to disarm suspicion, as it was known he always had treaty relations with the Indian tribes. At Frederick, Md., he met a large gathering of men who differed with him in his political views, but although he kept a close guard on his tongue, he was told he was suspected. Before he could get away letters were received, assuring the patriots there of his Tory principles and expressing the belief he was on his way to join Lord Dunmore.

Reaches Lord Dunmore at Last.

Once more luck favored him. A Patriot convention had been held at Richmond, and a messenger with despatches from the President of that body arrived at Frederick, approving of his treaty with the Indians in behalf of Virginia and requesting him to proceed to Richmond with all despatch, with his Indian chiefs. All this served to dispel in some measure the fears the patriots at Frederick entertained, and he was once more allowed to depart. He had dined with General Mercer while at Frederick, and as he did not drink what he calls "the inflammatory toasts" proposed, a spy was set upon him at his departure. He had the address to shake him off, however, and finally reached Yorktown, and soon after joined Lord Dunmore on shipboard, where the growing patriotic sentiments of the people had driven him. He was happy. Twice a prisoner and twice rescued, he was now with a man whose loyal sentiments coincided with his own, and his heart beat high in the hope of helping along the royal cause.

Both he and Dunmore hoped General Howe, who was expected at Boston, would send troops into Virginia, and that the royal authority would be re-

stored. To further this prospect, Connolly was sent on a mission to General Gage, then the British Commander-in-Chief, at Boston, to lay this scheme before that officer. But it was necessary, meanwhile, to assure the Indians in league with Virginia, so Dunmore gave a letter for the Chiefs to Connolly, with instructions to give it to a mutual friend for transmission and interpretation, one, John Gibson. This man Gibson was the son of Lancaster's first inn keeper, "Hickory Tree" Gibson. He and Connolly had been schoolmates at Lancaster, hence the latter's confidence in him. With that letter also went one from Connolly, who expressed his Tory sentiments very freely. Unfortunately for the latter, Gibson was a sincere patriot, and at once laid the letter before the nearest county committee, and that in the end proved Connolly's undoing. But I anticipate.

He Sails for Boston.

Armed with letters and instructions from Lord Dunmore, a small sloop was provided for him, and, after a ten-days' voyage, he landed at Boston, and laid the plans before General Gage, who, he says, approved of them. He returned to Virginia, stopping at New York, by the way, and reached Portsmouth in October. On November 5, 1775, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in His Majesty King George's service, with full power and authority to raise a battalion of men, and as many independent companies as he could. The design was to march with these men and regulars from the British army to Pittsburg and Detroit, cut off communication between the Northern and Southern colonies, and give a favorable turn to the King's affairs in the Southern Provinces. As a preliminary to all this, it was deemed expedient that he should

go to Detroit. He took the shortest route, through Maryland. His instructions and his commission were carefully concealed in the sticks of his servant's pillbox, artfully contrived for the purpose.

Returns and Again Arrested.

He, with several other staunch Loyalists, took up his journey on November 13, 1775. They proceeded safely until the 19th, when they were on the Virginia frontier, and almost out of danger. They stopped to pass the night at Hagerstown. Before reaching that place, however, a man who had served under him in the old Pittsburg times passed them and called him by name. This man also stopped for the night at Hagerstown, and, while in a saloon, was asked who the strangers were who had just left town. He at once said one was Major Connolly, of Pittsburg fame. Unfortunately, a copy of his letter to Mr. Gibson had been sent to the Colonel of the local Minute Men. That officer was at once notified that the prominent Tory Connolly had left the town, and he promptly sent out a squad, who arrested the entire party, and brought them back to Hagerstown. Here he was quickly recognized by an officer whom he knew, and who had been in Boston at the same time as Connolly. He told the latter that General Washington knew the time of his arrival and the very day he left, and that it was suspected he would try to enter Canada. Attempts at denial would have been of no avail, so none were made.

Leaves for Philadelphia.

This time he was a prisoner for keeps, and so he remained for many a long day. Of course, it was supposed he carried convicting documents, but every search made proved unavailing, and his baggage was returned to him.

His servant, who was hitherto in ignorance of what was concealed in his pillow, made an examination of the same, found the papers, and burned them all save Connolly's commission as Colonel, which was secretly conveyed to Connolly by the hands of a negro servant girl. On the following day, December 29, 1775, he was started on his journey to Philadelphia, escorted by a squad of dragoons. His spurs were removed, and the horses of himself and several friends who were with him were placed abreast, their heads tied together to prevent any attempt to escape. Two days later they reached York, where they were put into the county jail for security over night, where, Connolly says, there was a dirty straw bed and little covering. On the next day, January 1, 1776, they were conducted to the tavern where their horses were by a guard of soldiers, a drum beating the rogues' march. The town people ironically and most vociferously wished them all the compliments of the season!

The cavalcade was accompanied by a large concourse of people to Wright's Ferry (Wrightsville). Here he met his half-brother, which one he does not say, but it was no doubt James Ewing. By request, he was allowed to walk across the Susquehanna then frozen over, in company with his brother. That night he slept in Lancaster, and two days later reached Philadelphia, where a uniformed militia association took charge of him. He had an interview with the Council of Safety that same evening, and then again went to prison.

Complaints of Ill Treatment.

He complains bitterly of his treatment. I will quote his own words. He says: "My servant, too, was now involved in the severity practiced upon me, and we were all three shut up in a

dirty room, in which we could obtain nothing but an old pair of blankets, and that only in consideration of a considerable premium to the gaoler. In this state we continued in the depth of winter for ten days, without a change of linen, before we could get our clothes out of the hands of the Council of Safety; at length they were restored, and, by virtue of pecuniary influence, we obtained something that the keeper called a bed. Here we remained until the latter end of January, when we were removed to a new and elegant prison, then lately erected, whither we were escorted with great formality, and again honored with a rogues' march. Thus Congress was determined not only to hold me up as a public example of political vengeance to the Loyalists, but to take every means possible to degrade and render me contemptible."

He also found fault because he was accorded no military recognition. It was well known he was a Major in the service of Virginia, and held a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in the English service, but as often as he was officially mentioned it was as plain John Connolly, or, facetiously, "Doctor," all of which greatly worried our hero, as he regarded himself. Even while in jail he was intriguing. A Highlander who had taken the oath of allegiance came daily to make his fires. He procured paper and ink and wrote a letter to a friend in Ohio, and his new-found Scotch ally found means to forward the letter. "By this means," he says, "I endeavoured to preserve His Majesty's garrison, stores and ordnance; but as the transaction became ultimately known to Congress, it did not tend to lessen their severities."

Writes to President Wharton.

Another letter which I find from him was addressed to President Whar-

ton, and bears date of February 25, 1776, written at the Ship tavern, while on his way from York to Philadelphia, part of which I quote:

"Immediately upon the order of the Council of Safety being communicated to me, I should have set out without loss of time for Philadelphia, but my continual indisposition and the lameness of one of my Horses, together with the extreme bad Weather, rendered it impossible for me to manifest a readier obedience than by setting out upon the 23d. Fully acquainted with the violent prejudices which prevail against me; as well as sensible of many malicious and groundless reports equally disadvantageous, I have thought proper to dispatch my servant before me, in order to acquaint you, that I am so far advanced upon my journey; apprehensive that a day or two longer might give rise to some unfavorable impressions, tho' more expedition in my present state of health I am really incapable to make.".....

Through the interest of his brother, James Ewing, who was now a general officer in the Continental service, he was enlarged on his parole. This was owing to his continual complaints concerning his health, which, if he is to be believed, was growing worse all the time, and even threatened his life. How seriously it was impaired—if at all—it is, of course, impossible to tell, but, as he was a chronic growler and kicker, there is abundant reason to believe that he was shamming to a large extent, and always with the hope and purpose of escaping in mind.

Arrives in Philadelphia.

One day later, on the evening of February 26, he reached Philadelphia, and at once wrote a letter, saying he had waited on the Council of Safety, but it had adjourned. He states he lodges at Mrs. Papley's, and places himself at the disposal of the Council.

After Connolly reached Philadelphia, the following action was taken by the Council of Safety, as appears by an order sent to the keeper of the city jail: "You are required to receive into your custody John Connolly and Allen Cameron, and their servants, charged with treasonable Practices against America, and keep them safely, without Pen, Ink or paper and from all intercourse with other persons until discharged by this Board or the orders of the Continental Congress." Four weeks later the Council, by direction of Congress, "went into an examination of Doct'r Connolly, and find him to be a person inimical to the Liberties and dangerous to these Colonies."

Mrs. Connolly's Allowance.

I find that in the summer of 1776 Mrs. Connolly was also held in Philadelphia. On the 15th of July, in that year, the minutes of the Council of Safety show that "The Hon'ble Continental Congress, having desired this Board to settle an Allowance for the Maintenance of Mrs. Connolly, and the Board taking the same into Consideration, do Resolve, That Mrs. Connolly be allowed 30s per week for the time she has been detained by Congress, and that in the future she be allowed 25s per week until otherwise directed by Congress." On August 22, 1776, Treasurer Nesbitt was directed to pay Mrs. Connolly £6.5.0 for five weeks' allowance.

The following facts as to his parole I may be allowed to quote from his narrative:

I find that on December 11, 1776, Connolly wrote the following letter to "The Council of Safety," of which Thomas Wharton was Chairman:

"Amidst the multiplicity of your concerns, permit me to demand your attention for a moment. Engaged as I have been in this unhappy national

contest, it has been my misfortune to have experienced a very long and rigorous confinement, highly aggravated by constant sickness; the effects of this complicated distress have reduced me to the lowest condition, and it may be thought expedient to remove me from hence, indiscriminately with other sufferers, to partake with them the inclemency of some Frontier Jail, without any regard to my very infirm state. I have taken the liberty to request your interposition in my favor, supposing it may be in the line of your Department, to alleviate the afflictions of those who are your prisoners, and at your disposal. As I require nothing inconsistent with your own safety, I flatter myself you will be pleased to give such directions with regard to me as may be correspondent with the feelings of humanity."

Twelve days later he wrote another letter to Chairman Wharton, rehearsing the same request and asking for the privilege of walking about in the daytime, promising to take no advantage from the indulgence. if it was granted.

Paroled on Bail.

It appears that he and his friends were making all possible efforts to secure his release from jail, on bail, as will be seen in the following action: At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held on April 2, 1777, it was ordered that "John Connolly, a prisoner confined in the Goal of this City (Philadelphia), be permitted to retire to the Plantation of James Ewing, Esq., (his half brother), giving security himself, in Two Thousand Pounds, and Two Freeholders in One Thousand Pounds each, this security being given for his good behavior, and that he will continue within five miles of the same vizt: That John Connolly do not either write to, speak or Correspond with any

person or persons, whatsoever, employed by or under the Authority of the King or Parliament of Great Britain, nor to or with any person or persons unfriendly to the United States of America, knowing them to be such, nor take up Arms, or employ or procure any other person or persons to take up Arms against the said States, or aid or assist the Enemies thereof in any sort whatsoever, nor do or say any matter or thing, directly or indirectly, which in any wise is or may be injurious to the said States or any of them: And that the said John Connolly do confine himself on the Plantation of the above-named James Ewing, and within five miles of the said Plantation, situated in the county of York, and the same whereon the said James Ewing now dwells, and that he, the John Connolly, shall be and appear before the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth, when thereto he shall be required, then the above obligation shall be void, or otherwise remain in full force and virtue."

Still Complaining.

A few days later Connolly sent the following letter to President Wharton: "I hereby transmit your Excellency the Obligation signed by my Brother, who has mistakenly struck out the words & severally as judging it, rendering Him liable for double the sum which he had entered into in the last Recognizance, the mistake your Excellency will observe to be his, from his letter which I here beg leave also to send.....I hope that the state of my health, & past sufferings will induce your Excellency to obviate any objection which might be alleged, in consequence of his mistake will greatly add to the civilities already received from your Excellency."

He remained on his brother's farm

in York county from April 11, 1777, until the 14th of the following October. On that day he was again apprehended by an order from the War Department and put into the York jail. Virginia had passed an act restoring the estates of all loyalists who renounced their allegiance to the King, but he gloried in having spurned the offer. The York prison at this time was greatly crowded with English prisoners, so that a contagious fever broke out. Connolly and five others wrote and sent a long and somewhat impudent letter to Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, in which they complained of being "subject to all the indignities and low insults of an illiberal goaler and turnkey, and placed upon the same footing with horse thieves, deserters, negroes, and the lowest and most despicable of the human race."

He Gets Cold Comfort.

That letter was placed before the War Department and an investigation ordered. A long report followed the investigation. It proved in the most emphatic manner that Colonel Connolly was kicking, as usual; that things were not as stated; that these six complainants had three servants to wait on them, and that Connolly was put back into prison for prudential reasons, he "having also sundry times behaved amiss while on parole." It was not the first time he had complained and his complaints found to be groundless.

Colonel Connolly remained in the York jail until Lord Howe evacuated Philadelphia. Then he claims he was officially informed that he had been exchanged, but it turned out not to be so. Later, he says a letter was received at York from the American Commissary General of Prisoners, requiring him, along with others, to go to Eliza-

bethtown to be exchanged. He was paroled, obtained a passport for himself and servant to go to Philadelphia. He went, called on the Commissioner, showed his passport, and then, with his usual bad luck, and much to his disgust, was again clapped into jail. In his anger he wrote to the President of Congress, and got no reply. Then he wrote a letter to General Washington, and got this for an answer: "That he had transmitted Connolly's letter to the President of Congress, but could extend no relief, as the complainant was the immediate prisoner of that body."

Inveighs Against Congress.

At this point he breaks out again in one of his usual tirades against Congress, to which he had again written and asking why he had been refused an exchange, and on what pretext he had been subjected to such unparalleled injustice and indignities. Finally, he was taken before a committee and had a hearing. He was told he had not held to the spirit of his parole; that he had tried to turn the proceedings of Congress into ridicule; that he was not taken in actual warfare, but while trying to make his way through the country on a warlike mission, and was amenable to martial law as a spy. Connolly pretended extreme surprise at all this, and urged various reasons against such a judgment. A few days later he received from the committee the following brief note: "The committee appointed to take into consideration the application of Lieutenant Colonel Connolly request that that gentleman will inform them of his reasons for not producing and pleading his commission, at the time he was first taken, and for a considerable time afterwards." He does not give his reply to those pertinent questions, but says he "made them so cautious an answer

that they were obliged to drop this plea and once again take refuge under the Spy."

A Report on His Case.

The Committee made a long report to Congress, in which they went over the whole business from the beginning. That when first seized he was not in arms, but clandestinely making his way to join and aid the English garrison at Detroit; as was shown by his own intercepted letters. That no demand until quite recently was ever made by any British General for his release or exchange; that while a prisoner and debarred the use of pen and ink he continued to write and send letters to British officers in Detroit and Kaskaskia, which letters were captured on one of his agents; that while on parole on his brother's farm his conduct gave rise to grave suspicions; that during the same period he had twice tried to escape, despite his parole; and the report concludes in this wise: "Resolved. That Lieutenant Colonel John Connolly cannot, of right, claim to be considered and treated as a prisoner of war, but that he was, at the time he was apprehended, and still is, amenable to the law martial, as a spy and emissary from the British army;.....and that the repeated representations made by Lieutenant Colonel John Connolly, of the grievances he undergoes, are not founded on facts; that General Washington be directed to transmit the foregoing resolutions and state of facts to the Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces in New York; and to inform the said officer that if, under the pretext of retaliating for the pretended sufferings of a person, who, by the law of nations, has no right to be considered as a prisoner of war, any American officer, entitled to be considered and treated as a prisoner of war, shall undergo any extraordinary re-

straints or sufferings, Congress are determined to retaliate on the person of an officer of the first rank in their possession, for every species of hardship or restraint on such account inflicted.

"(Signed.)

"CHARLES THOMPSON,

"Secretary."

Colonel Connolly's comments on the above report are, as usual, full of equivocation, evasions and explanations that do little else than beg the question. The Committee had taken his full measure and they made public the facts.

His Commission Certified To.

Although Connolly's commission was issued by his friend, Lord Dunmore, it was, nevertheless, held as entirely valid by the British War Department, as the following certificate sent by him to Congress testifies:

"Inspector General's Office,

"New York, Nov. 27, 1778.

"This is to certify that John Connolly, Esq., was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's service by His Excellency, Lord Dunmore; and said Lieutenant Colonel Connolly is now confined in prison by the enemy in Philadelphia; and I further certify that I have received Lieutenant Colonel Connolly's full subsistence, up to the 25th of December, 1778: by order of His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America.

"H. ROOK,

"D. I. G. Forces."

Some time after this report on Connolly's case was made, for some reason I have not been able to ascertain, he was denied the privilege of walking in the prison yard, locked in his room and denied all converse with outsiders. This order scared him, as he thought it meant his execution. Doubtless he had been again found

plotting, and this action was to head off his plans. After six weeks' close confinement he was again given the privilege of the jail yard. In April, his chronic excuse for securing special favors, sickness, was again brought forward. He got two Philadelphia doctors to certify to his condition and as a result he was allowed four hours on horseback daily, but compelled to go to his place of confinement at night.

In November, 1779, the War Department issued this order: "That the Commissary General of prisoners be authorized to exchange Lieutenant Colonel John Connolly, for any Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the United States, now a prisoner with the enemy. By order of Congress.

"CHARLES THOMPSON,
"Secretary."

He is Finally Exchanged.

He was given permission to go to New York on parole, first giving this pledge: "His Excellency, General Washington, having granted me permission to repair to the City of New York on parole, for the purpose of negotiating my exchange for that of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey, I do promise, on my word of honor and faith as a gentleman, that I will pass from here on the direct road to the said City of New York, by the way of Elizabeth Town, and that I will return to captivity at the expiration of one month from this day, unless within that time the above mentioned exchange is effected." Sir Henry Clinton also released Colonel Ramsey on his parole, but the final adjustment of the exchange did not take place until October 25, 1780, after he had been a prisoner nearly five years.

No sooner was Colonel Connolly a free man once more than his restlessness and irrepressible loyalism was again at work. "I was no sooner free," he

says, "than I was highly solicitous to be employed in the mode most likely to render service." He submitted a plan to Sir Henry Clinton proposing to attack the outposts on the frontiers of the Middle Colonies, seize Pittsburg and fortify the passes of the Alleghenies. The plan was put aside for the time being. He had been trying to raise a Tory regiment in New York, but failed, so he joined Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. He was placed in command of the Virginia and North Carolina Loyalists for operations on the peninsula formed by the James River and Chesapeake Bay.

Plots Anew and Again Captured.

But hard luck was again at hand. Being attacked by a severe spell of illness, he started to ride into the country to the home of a brother loyalist, but on the way three men arrested him and carried him to Newport News. He was then put into a boat and taken on a French warship, and the next day carried on shore to Gen. Washington's headquarters. He had known Washington before the war, and when both were at work on the Virginia and Pennsylvania borders. A letter from Washington to him shows them to have been on cordial terms. But things were changed now. He says: "I was now to see a man with whom I had formerly been upon a footing of intimacy, I may say friendship. Politics might induce us to meet like enemies in the field, but should not have made us personally so. I had small time for reflection; we met him on horseback coming to view the camp. I can only say the friendly sentiments he once publicly professed for me no longer existed. He ordered me to be conducted to the Marquis de la Fayette's quarters." Evidently he met a very cool reception; was snubbed. Washington had learned to know him and wanted nothing more to do with him.

Leaves for Europe.

Washington, however, paroled him and sent him sixty miles into the back country, where he remained until Yorktown was taken. He applied to be allowed to go New York with the rest of Cornwallis' officers, but was refused. The Governor of Virginia gave him permission to go to Philadelphia, where he arrived on December 12, 1782, where, after living at a public house about two weeks, he was once more put into jail on the charge of having broken his parole given in Virginia. Once more he wrote to General Washington, but the latter, instead of liberating him, was inclined to return him to Virginia. At last friends secured him permission to go to New York. When the British fleets began carrying their soldiers home Sir Guy Carleton gave Colonel Connolly permission to accompany them, and it was in London, in 1783, that he published the narrative of his adventures and affairs which I have in part detailed.

Character of the Man.

From its general character, from the manner in which his services, his difficulties, his imprisonment and repeated illnesses are detailed, it is plain his narrative was written for the purpose of securing consideration and compensation from the British Government. Everything he did is magnified to his own credit. The aim is to show how valuable his services were to Britain, and how much he had suffered and lost thereby. An air of exaggeration pervades all he says, evidently to strengthen his claim for recompense. The general facts are, in the main, correct, but they must be accepted with a wide margin of allowance from his irrepressible tendency to magnify his individual services. It is true, those services were unproductive of valuable results, but that was due to a series of

untoward circumstances over which he had no control. That he would lie, break the terms of his parole, and was ever ready to give the British any information he could to promote their cause is beyond all dispute. It crops out on every page of his narrative. The man was so thoroughly saturated with Toryism and so hated the cause of the Colonies that he could not do otherwise. I am persuaded he believed every species of hypocrisy and deception was justifiable when employed in the cause of King George the Third.

It only remains for me to gather the scattered and little-known facts of his after career. I have already told of his efforts to persuade the English Ministry to reimburse him for the losses he claimed to have sustained through his adherence to the cause of the Crown. How successful he was, and whether he ever got more than his pay as an officer in their service, I have failed to ascertain. Most probably he did not, because a few years later he was in this country again attempting to recover the lands he had forfeited by his disloyalty to the cause of the Colonies.

His Loyalty Did Not Pay.

He appears to have been needy during the Revolution and afterwards. His name does not occur among the three hundred and more names of Pennsylvanians who were attainted of treason, and whose estates were confiscated; doubtless he had at that time no estate that could be seized.

For a time, at least, after the war, he remained in this locality, but the republican atmosphere was uncongenial and he preferred the company of his loyalist friends in Canada. It is related in Evans and Ellis' history of this county, on what authority we are not told, that upon

one occasion, while living in the family of his half-brother, James Ewing, after the war, his expressions of hatred and contempt for the young republic and its friends were so bitter that General Ewing rose from the table at which they were sitting and attempted to throttle him, and was prevented from doing so only through the interposition of his wife. It is also said of him, and this is additional proof of the reduced financial straits in which he is believed to have been, that, desiring to leave for Canada, and not having sufficient means, he "confiscated" a horse belonging to a farmer named Herr, and rode away on his northern journey. To his credit, it must be said, that after reaching Canada he remitted the value of the animal to its legitimate owner, his loyalist friends having no doubt enabled him to do so.

After Career and Death.

In 1798 he and a number of other disappointed and disaffected persons, doubtless unreconstructed Loyalists like himself, held secret conferences at Detroit, looking to the seizure of New Orleans and the adjacent territory from France, and to hold in forcible control the navigation of the Mississippi river. In this he appears to have anticipated the later scheme of Aaron Burr and his fellow-filibusters. The Government, however, got early knowledge of what he was after and took effectual measures to thwart him. His latter years were passed in Canada.

Of his family very little appears to be known. He alludes neither to wife nor children in his narrative. But I have ascertained that he was twice married. His first wife, a Miss Sample, was the daughter of an innkeeper, living at or near Fort Pitt. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Wel-

lington, of Delaware. One son, James Connolly, was born on April 1, 1781, while he was a prisoner in Philadelphia, and another, Thomas Connolly, was born April 9, 1783, during his stay in London. Some of his descendants are said to be still in the English service. Colonel Connolly himself died while residing in Canada.

Addenda.

The will of Dr. John Connolly, the elder, is on record in the Lancaster Court House, in will book A, vol. I, 141. It is dated March 3, 1747, and was probated on March 11, 1747. He gives to his wife, Susanna, one-third of his real estate during his life, and one-third of his personalty, absolutely. He gives his minor and only son, John, the subject of the foregoing sketch, all the rest of his estate. He leaves legacies, however, to his brother, Luke, and his sisters, Bridget and Elizabeth, all living in Ireland. His wife, George Smith, John Hart and Thomas Doyle are named as executors. His silver watch, silver mounted sword, spurs, gold ring, gold buttons and silver knee buckles, are also bequeathed to his son, John.

Mrs. Susanna Connolly's will is on record in will book B, vol. I, 13. It is dated April 27, 1753, and was probated on July 7, 1753. She left to the two sons by her marriage with Mr. Ewing, John, £100 and James, £60; to her son, John Connolly, £250 and a silver table spoon. She also gave £5 towards erecting the wall around the Donegal Church, and £3 towards building the wall at St. James' Church, at Lancaster. She also refers to her daughter, Rebecca Polson, and son George, to her son-in-law, James Lowry, and son-in-law, Benjamin Chambers, and grandson Chambers. James Wright and Arthur Patterson were named as executors.

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From the above will, which I have examined since the foregoing sketch was in print, I am led to infer that neither the elder Connolly nor his wife were as well fixed financially as I was led to believe earlier, the estates of both being only moderate in amount.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Minutes of March Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., March 6, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon in the Society's room, in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In the absence of President Steinman, Vice President Samuel Evans, Esq., took the chair. The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The persons proposed at the last meeting were duly elected, and the applications of Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, E. Boyd Weitzel, of Philadelphia; David H. Landis, of Windom; Mrs. William Altick and Miss Margaret Haas received.

The donations to the Society were numerous and valuable. A good friend, who desires his name to be kept out of sight, donated the "Third Series of Pennsylvania Archives," vols. 10 to 19 of the second series except volume 12, and the seven volumes of the Pennsylvania "Statutes at Large;" Samuel Evans, Esq., donated the Tribune Almanacs, from '62 to '65, both inclusive, a memoir of Chief Justice Gibson, and a manuscript list of the members of Donegal Church down to 1776; the Secretary a German psalter printed at Reading in 1821, a German Primer printed at Philadelphia in 1818, and a German prayer book printed at Germantown in 1794. An ancient bowl, purchased from an aged sister in the Cloister at Ephrata many years ago, and an historical work in French were donated by Mrs. M. N. Robinson. A fine steel portrait of the Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., was presented by Miss Annie Albright. Photographs

of Luther, Buchanan, the new Ephraïa monument and of the old Lutheran Sunday-school building, of this city, were presented by S. M. Sener, Esq. The Historical Society, of Kansas, and that of Delaware sent copies of their latest publications. The usual exchanges from other societies were also received.

The thanks of the Society were gratefully extended to the givers, unknown as well as known, for their valuable contributions. Other valuable donations from several persons are promised in the near future.

The paper of the day was by the Secretary, on "Colonel John Connally, Loyalist." It was of considerable length and gave all the main facts of his career so far as they are known. He was born and raised in this county, which lends additional interest to his career. The reading of the paper was followed by a general discussion on the Tory element in this county and State, which drew out many facts on that interesting subject. The thanks of the Society were tendered the writer of the paper, and it was ordered printed in the usual way.

The committee on making the library more serviceable reported that it recommended that books could be taken out on every meeting day, and also on the afternoon of the third Friday of the month, from 2 until 4 o'clock.

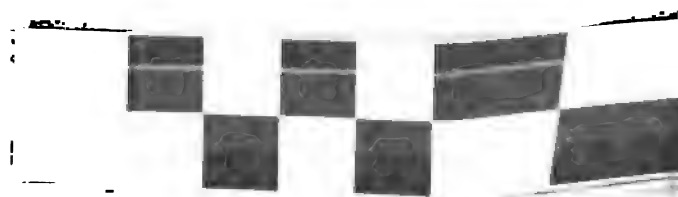
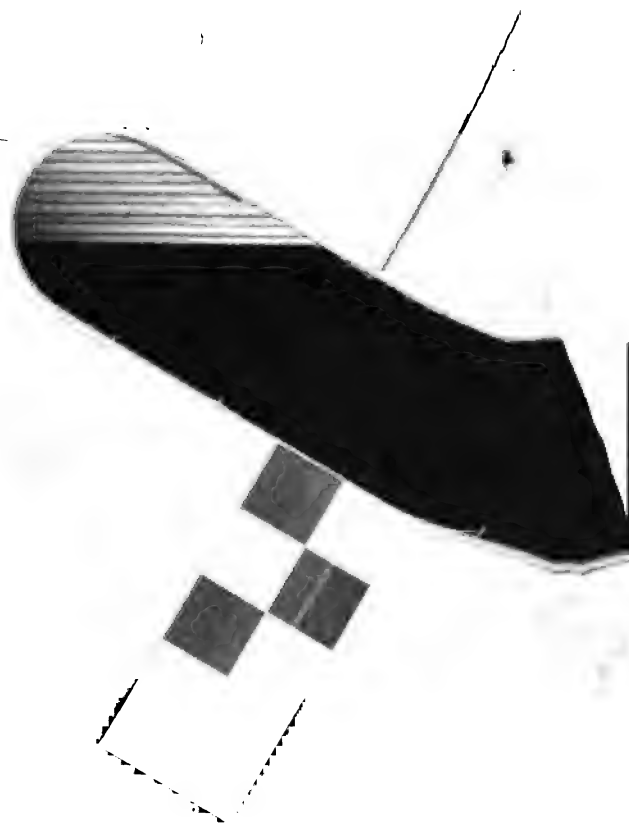
Attention was called to the fact that the grass plat around the George Ross monument was not as carefully attended to as it should have been. The result was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the actual relations of the Society to the monument and the grounds around it.

S. M. Sener, Esq., the librarian of the Society, tendered his resignation of that office. On motion, all action on the same was held over until the next meeting.

The attendance was unusually large, and the proceedings interesting. So rapidly is the library increasing that a new book case is needed. The Society is anxious to strengthen this department of its collections, and respectfully solicits from all who have books, manuscripts, historical papers and any other material relating to the State or county, donations of the same. Such articles will be acknowledged and carefully preserved.







PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 2, 1903.

SOME EARLY LANCASTER NOTABLES.
LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO LANCASTER IN 1825.
ROBERT SUTCLIFF'S VISIT TO LANCASTER IN
1805.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. VIII. NO. 1.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1903.

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Some Early Lancaster Notables.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."—Deuteronomy 32:7.

VALENTINE KRUG.

The following inscription, in German, may be found on a quaint old tombstone in Woodward Hill Cemetery:

HEADSTONE.

Here lies buried
JOHNN VALENTINE KRUG,
Born in Europe, Sengefldt, in Saxony,
in Erz-Gebirge Mountains.
Born in the fear of the Lord, 1689.
Died, 13th of February, 1759.

FOOTSTONE.

Live as if every hour were to be your last, that you may be wise and wakeful.

From the above inscription we know Valentine Krug was a native of Sengefldt, in Saxony, in the Erz-Gebirge Mountains—a mountain-chain of Germany—bounding Saxony on the east and Bohemia on the northwest, and extending from the Fichtelberg northeast to the Saxon Switzerland, and yielding numerous metallic ores, whence its name. The Pennsylvania Archives give us the date of when he was naturalized, and taking of the Sacrament, on the 2nd of September, 1753. The following copy of the naturalization paper, showing the form used, may be of interest:

"In pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in thirteenth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, King George the Second, Entitled An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America. At a

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

DECEMBER

EXCHANGED

Supreme Court held at Philadelphia for the Province of Pennsylvania, Before Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Graeme and Thomas Griffiths, Esqs., Judges of the said Court, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, 1740, between the Hours Nine and Twelve of the Clock, in the Forenoon of the same days, the following Persons, being Foreigners, and having inhabited and resided the space of seven years and upwards in his Majesty's Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer space than two months, at any one time, during the said seven years, and having produced to the said Court Certificates of their having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or Reformed congregation in this Province within three months before the said Court; Took and Subscribed the Oath and did make and repeat the Declaration prescribed by the said Act, to entitle them to the Benefit thereof, and thereby became Natural born Subjects of Great Britain, as the same is Certified into this office by the Judges of the said Court."

Church Affiliations and Family Record.

Valentine Krug was an Elder in Trinity Lutheran Church, where a record of the baptism of his children can be found, and also of the death of himself and wife. He was twice married, but I have failed to find the name of his first wife. By this marriage he had one daughter, Susannah, wife of Ludwig Piluger. Her father bequeathed her one shilling sterling, money of Great Britain, and no more. He married later his "beloved wife, Eva Maria," the daughter of Adam Spangler, of Hanover township, of Philadelphia county, Pa., who died in 1737, not making a will, and left four daughters. Eva Maria, born November

10, 1726, died December 15, 1808, and was the mother of four children, John Jacob, Valentine, Mary Barbara and Mary Margaret. Her remains are interred in Trinity Lutheran burying ground. The church, being enlarged, extends over her grave.

In the will of Valentine Krug, written the 26th of April, 1757, he bequeaths a dwelling house to his wife, located on Prince street, and a negro woman, Felix, with an interest in his estate. To his son, John Jacob, two lots of ground, between Prince and Water streets, which he purchased from Roger Hunt, together with houses, buildings, gardens and tanyard, and also a negro man, named Thomas. To his son, Valentine, two lots of ground, between Prince and Water streets, lying adjoining southward to those mentioned, which he purchased from one, Jones, with buildings and tanyard. The Stevens House stands on this land, with the property adjoining to the south. Some of us remember the Krug house, but, in the progress of improvement, like most of the historic houses of Lancaster, it is gone. This was the home of George H. Krug, at one time President of the Farmers' Bank. Valentine Krug also owned ten acres of land on Wolf's Hill, containing a brew-house, malt-house and sundry other buildings. This property was bought by Casper Singer from Mary Barbara Krug, daughter of Valentine Krug, and her husband, Michael Immel. The executors of his will were Sebastian Graff and John Jacob Loeser.

JOHN JACOB KRUG.

John Jacob Krug was born July 4, 1750, and died, in Lancaster, October 8, 1817. He married Rebecca, the eldest daughter of John Hopson, October 28th, 1769, who was born November 22, 1751, and died December 11, 1831. He was a

Trustee of Trinity Lutheran Church, serving in that capacity at the time of his death, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1781. He followed the business of his father, that of a tanner, but was interested in the government of his native town, as we find his name enrolled from 1787, for eight years, as an Assistant Burgess of Lancaster borough. He was one of a committee of Commissioners appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly to superintend a lottery to raise \$20,000 to improve the streets of Lancaster.

Valentine Krug, the second son of Valentine Krug, Sr., was also a soldier in the War of Independence, serving as an Ensign in Captain Samuel Boyd's company of Lancaster county militia. He married Eva, daughter of George and Catharine Graff, in 1779, and left four sons and two daughters.

Michael Immel, yeoman, of Manheim township, married Mary Barbara Krug, April 24, 1762, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Johann Siegfried Gerock.

The children of Jacob Krug and Rebecca Hopson were: Sarah, married to Peter Shoenberger; Rebecca, married to John Myer; George H., married to Maria Reed; Frederick V., married to Martha Chamberlain, and Elizabeth, married to John Frey.

Revolutionary Record of Jacob Krug.

Jacob Krug was a Captain in Colonel Matthias Slough's battalion of Lancaster county militia. This battalion was among the first of the soldiers from Lancaster county to join the "Flying Camp" in the Jerseys. On August 27, 1776, he was in the battle of Long Island, and was subsequently employed in guarding British prisoners in Lancaster and Lebanon. Jacob Krug was early in espousing the cause of the colonies, as we find his name enrolled

as a member of the Committee of Correspondence, November 8th and 9th, 1775, for the borough of Lancaster, and was appointed by the committee a member of a sub-committee to see the sentence and resolves of that body respecting J. Brooks, a prisoner in the gaol of this county, were strictly carried into execution; and it was ordered "that no person be admitted into the company of the said Brooks, but in the presence of one or more of the sub-committee aforesaid, of which the gaoler is to have notice." This sub-committee was composed of the following persons: George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Wm. Atlee, Wm. Bausman, Matthias Slough, Christian Voght, Jacob Glatz, Abraham DeHuff, Sebastian Graff, Andrew Graff, John Whitman, Jr., and Jacob Krug.

CASPER SINGER, JR.

Casper Singer, Jr., who was prominently identified with the early history of the town of Lancaster, was born October 6, 1738. The father of Casper Singer, who bore the same name, and his wife, Anna Margaretha, came to America from Alsace, then a French province, about 1727, and settled in Pennsylvania, and owned fifty acres of land, in 1733, in Hanover township, then Philadelphia county. The maiden name of the wife is unknown. They had two children, Lukman and Casper; the former died February 27, 1727.

Casper married a second time, as his will, dated March 9, 1759, mentions his wife, Catharina, and six children. His executors were his wife and sons-in-law, David Keppler and Christopher Hinkle. He was a member of the Falkner Swamp Church, Hanover township, as his name appears among the contributors in 1748, and was naturalized by an Act of Legislature, May 19, 1739.

Casper Singer, Jr., was married at Lancaster on the 10th of August, 1759, to Eva Maria, widow of Valentine Krug, and had nine children, all born in Lancaster. Four grew to maturity and married before the death of their parents, viz.: Emanuel, married to Magdalena Stake; John, married to Anna Maria Musser; Abraham, married to Ann Tresse, and Elizabeth, married to William Riehle.

Anna Maria Musser, who married John Singer, was born in Lancaster, April 3, 1771, and was the daughter of Captain George Musser and Christina Young. She died January 20, 1827, and left a large family.

Casper Singer was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in Captain Jasper Yeates' company. He had a tannery on Water street, in 1772, and was a successor to Valentine Krug, as records show us the transference of property to him. He was a grocer in Philadelphia for some years, about 1780, where the valuation of his property was £49,000; tax, £171 10 shillings. A record in Christopher Marshall's diary of January 28, 1780, gives the following:

"Came Casper Singer; bought a hog which weighed one hundred and twenty-four pounds; paid him Three Pounds in gold, three bushels of Indian Corn, paid him Thirty-six Pounds paper money. He stayed; dined with us. He tells that five of our soldiers that went last week from here for Virginia died of cold on the road."

Casper Singer died the 24th of February, 1797, at Philadelphia, after a short illness of seven days, aged fifty-three years, four months and eighteen days. His remains are interred in the German Lutheran burying ground, on Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia.

The following may be found in the burial records of Trinity Lutheran Church:

"December 15, 1802—On our cemetery, Eva Maria Singer, widow. She died of consumption; 76 years, five months old."

JOHN DEHUFF.

The first person of this name among the early settlers in Lancaster was John Dehuff, who was born in 1704 and died December 25, 1757, aged forty-seven years. His wife, Catharina Brecht, aged eighty-six years, was born March 22, 1704, at Schriessheim, in the principality of the Palatinate. Her parents were Johannes Brecht, an official in the principality, and Catharina, born Hoffman. In 1725 she came to this country, and was married on October 1, 1727, to John Dehuff, and had eleven children. John Dehuff was of Huguenot descent, and left France with many others after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He came to Lancaster from the eastern shore of Maryland, near the source of the Elk river. It is said he was a follower of Jean de Labadie, whose commissioners secured for that purpose a large tract of land, situated on Elk river, in Cecil county, Maryland, and called Bohemia Manor. It is not known when he came to this country, but I find a record of him in Lancaster in 1742 and 1743 as Assistant Burgess. The charter of the borough of Lancaster was granted May 1, 1742, and "did nominate and appoint Thomas Cookron and Sebastian Graff to be Burgesses, and Michael Bierly, Matthias Young, John Dehuff, John Folkes, Abraham Johnson and Peter Worrall as assistants." In 1744 he served as Chief Burgess of Lancaster.

John Dehuff was a saddler, and prosperous, residing on East King street, and owning a number of houses. In

1742, as history tells us, he was classed as one of the leading men of the town.

John Dehuff, a son of John Dehuff, was one of the original members of the Friendship Fire Company, having signed the articles of the Association December 10, 1763, which included names of prominence, viz.: George Ross, Thomas Barton, James Bickham, Jacob Glatz and others.

On the jury empaneled by Sheriff Matthias Slough, December 14, 1763, to investigate the murder of the Indians at their village, outside of Lancaster, were Matthias Dehuff and John Dehuff.

Between the building of the Moravian Church, in Lancaster, in 1746 to 1800, the names of fifty-six Dehuffs appear in the register of that church, either in the way of marriages, births or deaths, showing they were numerous; as much so, perhaps, as any name then known in the community. In 1750, when it was proposed to build a chapel adjoining the church, he thought a building for a boarding school much more necessary; but later gave £5 to the chapel.

His Children.

Five children survived John Dehuff, viz.: Susanna, who died in 1761, and Johannes, who died in 1774, leaving a widow, Anna Barbara, a daughter of Heinrich Zimmerman.

Heinrich Dehuff, born September 14, 1738, was first married to Elizabeth Graff, and the second time to Philapena Eberman, and died April 19, 1799. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was a saddler, and was chosen Chief Burgess of Lancaster in the years 1778, 1779, 1783, 1784 and 1782, and Assistant Burgess in 1789 and 1772. He was appointed by the Court in March, 1759, as Overseer of the Poor. At a meeting held August 25, 1764, of the Union Fire Company Henry and Matthias Dehuff were present as members.

Matthias Dehuff was born August 27, 1740, and died June 14, 1803. He married Catharine Kraemer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in Captain Jasper Yeates' company.

Captain Abraham Dehuff, certainly one of Lancaster's most distinguished citizens, was born near the source of the river Elk, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, February 13, 1735, and died in Lancaster, March 11, 1821. He married Mary Finch, of Philadelphia, daughter of John Finch and Mary Libert, May 25, 1756, who was the mother of nine children. Abraham Dehuff was a saddler. He was Assistant Burgess of Lancaster in the years 1761, 1762 and 1763. He was also one of the founders of the Lancaster Library Company, in 1759. It was renamed the Juliana Library in 1763. This was the third circulating library organized in the colonies. On November 8, 1775, Abraham Dehuff was chosen a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Lancaster county. He contracted a second marriage, with Catharina Wolf, February 5, 1793.

Maria, the daughter of Abraham Dehuff, married Robert Reed, born in Ireland, April 28, 1785, and was the ancestor of the late George K. Reed and Mrs. Charles A. Heinitch.

Revolutionary Record of Abraham Dehuff.

Abraham Dehuff was appointed Captain March 15, 1776, in Colonel Samuel J. Atlee's musketry battalion, which was recruited in the spring of 1776, and joined the "Flying Camp" under General Mercer. In Colonel Atlee's battalion were two companies from Lancaster county, Captain Abraham Dehuff's and Captain Thomas Herbert's. Colonel Samuel J. Atlee's and Colonel Samuel Miles' regiments rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, and were ordered to New Jersey on the 12th of August and

were brigaded with Glover and Smallwood's regiments under command of Brigadier General Lord Sterling. In the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, Colonel Atlee's and Colonel Miles' regiments suffered so severely that General Washington ordered three battalions to be considered as one regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brodhead until further orders. On the 5th of October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered a rearrangement of three battalions. The company of Captain Abraham Dehuff retained its place in the reorganization, being known as the State Regiment of Foot. A part of this regiment was present in the action at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, and fell into the hands of the enemy, with several of the officers, among them Captain Abraham Dehuff, who also suffered severely at the battle of Long Island, and was exchanged as prisoner of war, November 16, 1778. Abraham Dehuff was appointed Sub. Lieutenant of Lancaster county, April 1, 1780.

Real Estate Held by John Dehuff and Heirs.

John, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries and governors in chief of said Province of Pennsylvania, by their patent bearing date of November 30, 1717, granted unto Hans Pupather (alias Brubaker) and Christian Hearsay, a certain tract of land situated on Little Conestoga Creek, then called in ye county of Chester, now Lancaster county, containing one thousand acres. In 1718, by mutual consent, divided this grant of land into equal parts of five hundred acres each. The heirs of Christian Hearsay, deceased, did grant and confirm unto Peter Baumgardner and Barbara, his wife, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of said land and the allowance of six acres for roads and highways. The above named persons being aliens, and, therefore, not

capable of making a legal conveyance of the said land, he, the said Peter Baumgardner, humbly requested that the proprietaries would be pleased to grant him a release. A patent was granted, recorded in Philadelphia, on the 20th of August, A. D., 1734. On the 21st of November, 1737, John Dehuff bought the land held by Peter Baumgardner and wife, Barbara, and in January, 1761, John Dehuff, his eldest son, paid five hundred and fifty pounds for sixty acres of this grant of land on the Little Conestoga creek, in Hempfield township, of the lawful money of Pennsylvania.

James Hamilton, August 14, 1740, granted to John Dehuff and Catharine, his wife, lots 329 and 330, or pieces of ground, situated in the borough of Lancaster, on the north side of King street, in depth sixty-four feet, near Prince, west of Water. Lot 276, Prince street, near King, on the south, in 1735, with an out lot, number 17, in Manheim township. John Dehuff bought from Roger Hunt and Esther, his wife, January 8, 1743, a lot on Queen street; also, a lot on King street from Harmon Updegraff, August 20, 1757.

John Dehuff was one of the influential men in the organization of the First Reformed Church, before he became identified with the Moravians.

The original lot on which the church was built was a grant from James Hamilton, dated October 5, 1741, to Henry Bostler, John Dehuff, Peter Balspach, John Barner, Philip Miller and Nicholas Caudle, members of the Reformed Church of the High Dutch Protestants, in the town of Lancaster, and trustees for the said congregation. Lot, sixty-four feet four and one-half inches in depth, to a fourteen-feet alley; depth two hundred and fifty-two feet. Recorded in book H, page 89.

Lafayette's Visit to Lancaster in 1825.

The following account of Lafayette's visit to Lancaster, on July 27, 1825, is taken from the history of his visit to the United States in 1824 and 1825, written by his secretary, A. Levasseur, and copied for this Society by S. H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md. The translation was courteously made for the Society by Dr. E. E. Powell, of Franklin and Marshall College:

"A committee from the city of Lancaster had come as far as the city of Chester to visit Lafayette, which city we left on the 27th, after having taken leave there of a great number of soldiers of 1776, who were not able to receive the last farewell of their former General without shedding tears. I believe that I have already noted this very remarkable fact, that in both the North and the South in the United States we have met men differing in manners, customs and language, yet governed to their common advantage by the same democratic form of government and living in perfect harmony in the bosom of private happiness and of public prosperity, under the banner of the same institutions. From this observation we had been able to conclude naturally that neither the size of a State nor the difference in customs among the inhabitants of its provinces is an obstacle to the establishment of a republican form of government which is based upon an equal appreciation of the interests of all. Nothing perhaps was more calculated to confirm General Lafayette in this opinion

than the sight of the city of Lancaster, and the county of the same name, where one finds a complete union of men from all points of America and Europe, and representatives of almost all the different religious denominations, yet all equally attached to the wise institutions which govern them.

"I shall not attempt to describe the marks of attention and esteem which the citizens of Lancaster showed to their friend and guest, although they did not yield either in magnificence or cordiality to those of the most considerable cities of the Union. But I do not wish to pass over in silence the facts, which, by their nature, may serve to illustrate the unity of feeling and principles which characterize all classes of the American nation. In consequence, I shall recall here the visit of the clergy of all the communions from the surrounding districts, which, upon the news of the arrival of the General, spontaneously united and came to add their patriotic felicitations to those of the other citizens. An address was made by the Dean of the ministers (the Rev. Dr. C. L. F. Endress) in the name of all the communions, without distinction of denomination. If I should report this address it would give new weight to what I have said above on the character of the American clergy, but it will suffice for me, I think, to report only the General's reply, in which this opinion is expressed, with a force and precision which leaves no doubt of his conviction. 'I receive,' he replied, 'with profound gratitude the testimonials of esteem and good-will which the ministers in this city and surrounding places have been pleased to give me, and which you, sir, have expressed to me in a way so touching. In my happy journey through the country I have often had the oppor-

tunity to observe the veneration which the clergy of all the denominations have inspired, whose members, being the apostles of the rights of man, are always the consistent organs of a religion founded ordinarily on the principles of liberty and equality and on the election of evangelical ministers by the people.'

"Leaving Lancaster, we went to Port Deposit, on the banks of the Susquehanna, where we found a deputation from Baltimore, with which we embarked, in order to reach this latter town. On the way we visited Havre-de-Grace, a little village, situated where the Susquehanna empties into Chesapeake Bay."

Sutcliff's Visit to Lancaster in 1805.

The following extract was copied for the Lancaster County Historical Society by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, from a book printed in York (England). in 1815.†

The author, Robert Sutcliff, was the second son of a Dr. Abraham Sutcliff, who practiced medicine at Sheffield, England, until his death, about the year 1800. Robert was born at Sheffield, and was educated in the religious Society of Friends. He became a merchant and had many American connections, on account of which he made two voyages to America. The second voyage, and the travels connected with it, are the subjects of his book.

Sutcliff had no idea of publishing his notes of travel, which he put on paper from time to time, during his travels, but he was persuaded to permit their publication by the unknown writer of the preface to his book. He returned to England in 1806, where he remained until June, 1811, when he removed to America, with his wife and daughters. They landed in New York, and from thence moved to Philadelphia, where he died on the 11th of November of the same year, from the results of a cold which he contracted while assisting at a fire.

The places visited by Sutcliff were in the States of New York, New Jer-

† Travels in some parts of North America, in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806. 2nd edition, improved. York (Eng.), 1815. Printed for W. Alexander, and sold by him. By Robert Sutcliff. 312 pages. 12mo. Illustrated.

sey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, as far South as Richmond. Baltimore, Philadelphia and some other places he visited a number of times. His journey when he visited Lancaster was from Washington, D. C., to Frederick, Md., York, Pa., to Columbia, to Lancaster, to Merion, Radnor and other places.

F. R. D.

“August 24th, 1805.

“This morning I passed through York-Town. At the Assizes or Session, which were held at that time, a boy of about fifteen years of age was convicted of the wilful and deliberate murder of his play-fellow, a little boy two or three years younger than himself. The reason he assigned for this cruel act was, that his companion had won a few pence from him at some game of chance. A lawyer who had attended the trial, was in the stage, and said that the culprit appeared unconcerned as to the issue; and, when convicted, showed no emotion; but, with a great deal of indifference, requested that his acquaintances would attend at his execution; which they did.

“At noon we came to the Susquehanna, on the opposite shore to Columbia, where we dined. This is one of the most beautiful and romantic parts of America. The river is here nearly one mile broad, with a number of beautiful little islands spread over it. What added greatly to the beauty of the scene were the high rocks which rise from the margin of the river, and near which were seen many eagles and fish-hawks soaring in the air; the latter frequently darting into the water, where they make a prey of the fish. In rising again, it frequently happens that the eagles pursue the hawks, and compel them to let go their prize; and, such is the swiftness

of the eagle, that he will often dart down and seize the fish before it reaches the water.

"In the shallow parts of the river many beautiful white herons are seen, stalking along in search of food, making a beautiful variety in the prospect.

"I saw a number of large, flat-bottomed boats in this river, some of which had come upwards of 300 miles, and could carry 1,000 bushels of wheat. The largest of them are more than 70 feet in length, but calculated for one voyage only, and for floating down the rivers with the stream, over shallows and falls; for when they arrive at the place of their destination they are taken in pieces, and the timber is used for other purposes. Exclusive of these boats, which are called arks, and have frequently a kind of cottage upon them, in which several persons are accommodated during the voyage, there are also many large floats of timber, which are so fixed together that they appear like one large compact body; and on them a small dwelling house is built, for the accommodation of a family. These floats sometimes contain several thousand feet of timber, which are conveyed in this way several hundred miles, at a very trifling expense. After crossing this beautiful river in the ferry-boat, we came to Columbia, a small, newly-built city, rising fast into importance. Here we again entered into the stage, and, passing through a fine, well-cultivated country, on a good turnpike-road, we came to Lancaster; which is considered the best inland town in North America, and is about twelve miles distant from Columbia.

"25th. This was the first day of the week; and, there being no meeting of Friends in Lancaster, I was induced to inquire if no Friend resided there, and was informed of a person, resident in

the town, who was a member of our Society. I called upon him, and was kindly entertained by him the whole of the afternoon. After a little conversation with him, I found that he was father to one of my customers in America. I have often thought it a great privilege in our Society that such an interchange of hospitality and freedom prevails among us. It has a great tendency to smooth the path of life, especially to strangers in a strange land. In the course of conversation in this family, I found that Major Andre and Colonel Despard had both taken up their lodgings with them, when prisoners on parole to the Americans. They spoke very respectfully of Major Andre, who had so conducted himself as to gain much upon the affections of the whole family. Some of his drawings and letters were shown to me, which they preserved with great care.*

"26th. The short time I remained in Lancaster, I found that considerable business was done in the manufactory of locks, and latches, and rifle guns, all of which are esteemed to be superior to those imported from England. This day I came to Philadelphia, and had the company of Judge Yates the whole of the way. In the evening, I attended the burial of a young man, whom I had left but a few days before in good health."

"27th. (of fifth month, 1806). This afternoon a friend presented me with an account of a most extraordinary persecution that was carried on in the year 1763 against the last remaining

* The name of Mr. Sutcliff's entertainer was Mr. Caleb Cope, a plasterer by trade, and Burgess of the borough in 1774. He was a resident from about 1770 until about 1813, when he moved to Burlington, N. J. His residence was on North Lime street, the house, still standing, being owned and occupied by Miss Eliza Smith.

part of a particular tribe of Indians. This tribe, from their residing at Conestoga, were called Conestoga Indians. On the first arrival of the English in Pennsylvania, they sent messengers to welcome them, with presents of venison, corn and skins; and entered into a treaty of friendship with William Penn. This treaty has been since frequently confirmed, and had never been violated, either on the part of the Indians or the English, until the time that these cruel transactions took place. It has always been observed that Indians, settled in the neighbourhood of white people, continually diminish; and this tribe had dwindled away, till there remained in the village no more than seven men, five women and eight children. Of these, Shebeas, who was a very old man, had assisted at the treaty with William Penn, in the year 1701, had ever since continued a faithful friend of the English, and bore the character of an exceedingly good man, for, considering his extraction, he was naturally of a most kind and benevolent temper. This little remnant of Indians were in the constant practice of addressing every new Governor of the Province, and they accordingly presented an address to John Penn, a new Governor, on his arrival; assuring him of their fidelity, and praying for a continuance of that favour and protection they had hitherto experienced.

"This address was scarcely presented when the horrible catastrophe occurred, which I am about to relate. In the townships of Paxton and Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, a number of people, actuated by the wildest religious enthusiasm, in which they were encouraged by some furious zealots among their preachers, conceived the notion that they ought to extirpate the heathen from the earth, as Joshua did

some nations of old; that they themselves, as Saints, might possess the land. Fired with this dreadful kind of zeal, on the 11th of the 12th month, 1763, fifty-seven men, well mounted, and armed with firelocks, hatchets, and hangers, came down from the two before-mentioned townships, and surrounded the little Indian village at dawn of day, broke in upon the inhabitants all at once, and fired upon, stabbed, and hewed in pieces the poor, defenseless creatures who happened to be in their huts; among them the good old Shebeas was hewed in pieces in his bed. The daughter of the venerable Shebeas, who for several years past had devoted her time to waiting upon her beloved father, was also slain. After taking off the scalps of those that were thus murdered, and setting fire to the village, the murderers mounted their horses and rode away, disappointed in not having found all the Indians at home, fourteen out of the twenty being absent. It is not, perhaps, in the power of language to express the feelings of the remaining fourteen Indians, some of whom were little children, on their return to the village, when they beheld the mangled remains of their near and dear connections and saw their habitations a heap of smoking ruins.

"The magistrates of Lancaster, hearing of what had past, came over and took the survivors under their protection, doing all in their power to console them; and, taking them by the hand, led them to Lancaster, where, for their greater security, they lodged them in a strong stone building in the town, in which they were supposed to be in perfect safety. The Governor, John Penn, immediately issued a proclamation, enjoining all officers, both civil and military, to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this horrid outrage.

"The remaining fourteen Indians continued in the house provided for them in Lancaster, in the centre of the city, unconscious of danger, till the 27th of the 12th month, being thirteen days from the time their village had been destroyed. On that day a company of men, fifty in number, well mounted and armed, rode hastily into Lancaster, made the best of their way to the house where the poor Indians were lodged; with violence broke the door; and, with fury in their countenances, rushed in upon these unarmed and defenceless creatures. The Indians, seeing no protection nigh, nor any possibility of escape, immediately divided into their little families, the affrighted children clinging to their distressed parents. In unutterable anguish they fell upon their knees, protesting their love to the English people, and that, in their whole lives, they had never done them any injury. While thus imploring mercy of these hard-hearted men, they were, without distinction, hewn down with hatchets, and, in a few moments, were all laid lifeless on the floor; a deplorable instance, amongst many others, of what a pitch of wickedness the mind of man may be brought to, when acting under wrong impressions of imagined religious zeal. This cruel massacre was completed in one of the largest inland towns in America, in the broad face of day, and in so public a manner that, after the commission of this atrocious murder, the miscreants all came out and stood at the door of the house, besmeared with blood, gave three loud huzzas, mounted their horses, and rode away. Notwithstanding this publicity, and a proclamation by John Penn, the Governor, offering a reward of £200 for the discovery of any of them, yet such was the dread in which they were held that none of them were brought to justice."

[The above account of the brutal Indian massacre in this county and city, in 1763, while presenting no new facts, is, nevertheless, interesting. The writer, Mr. Sutcliff, has, however, been led into error by his informant, whoever he may have been, as to the cause of that tragedy. He ascribes it to religious enthusiasm and over-zealous bigotry, although, as he says, it is very true, the perpetrators were anxious to get the Indians out of the country. The fact is, these same Indians were accused, and with good reasons, too, of a long-continued series of thefts, of stock and other property, from the settlers at a distance from their village, and also of harboring Indians of other tribes who were engaged in the same line of business. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the wiping out of the Conestogas followed. From no point of view can that horrible massacre be extenuated, but, at the same time, there was much provocation, and among the rough pioneers little else was to be looked for. Both sides have had their defenders, and many pamphlets were written concerning the event, reflecting the views of the writers and colored as their one-sided views dictated. F. R. D.]

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 2, 1903.

This Friday afternoon the first fall meeting of the local Historical Society was held, with President Steinman in the chair. After the roll of officers had been called, the reading of the minutes of the June meeting was dispensed with.

The applications of Miss Catharine Kelly, of Lancaster, and Mr. Jesse P. Gram, of New York city, for membership were received. The donations to the library and museum of the Society were as follows: From Mrs. Dr. J. A. Ehler, a large folio German Bible, a portrait of Washington, Governor Ritner's inaugural address, printed on satin, and another curious production, printed on the same material. From Mr. J. Lane Reed, of Dayton, Ohio, an old Lancaster playbill, large size, printed in 1811; three copies of The Constitutional Democrat, printed in Lancaster in July, 1806; one copy of The Marietta Pilot of June 28, 1814, and one Lancaster Journal of October 13, 1815, all received through Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. From John H. Metzler, a copy of Boyd's Lancaster Directory for 1859-60, and two numbers of The Pennsylvania Fifth, a newspaper, of which a few copies were issued at Camp McDowell in 1861. From Mr. Charles Bitner, seven volumes of the Scientific American newspaper from 1849 to 1855, once the property of John Wise, the aeronaut. From Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, one copy of "Cassel's History of the Menonites," and a copy of the Genealogy of the Mayer family. From the publisher of the Columbia Herald, copies of that paper containing historical sketches of

that borough. Biographies of John Paul Jones and Abraham Lincoln, and some pamphlets from the Congressional Library. Also, a number of exchanges from other societies and libraries, and twenty-six volumes on various subjects from the State Library. The thanks of the Society were extended to the generous donors of the above.

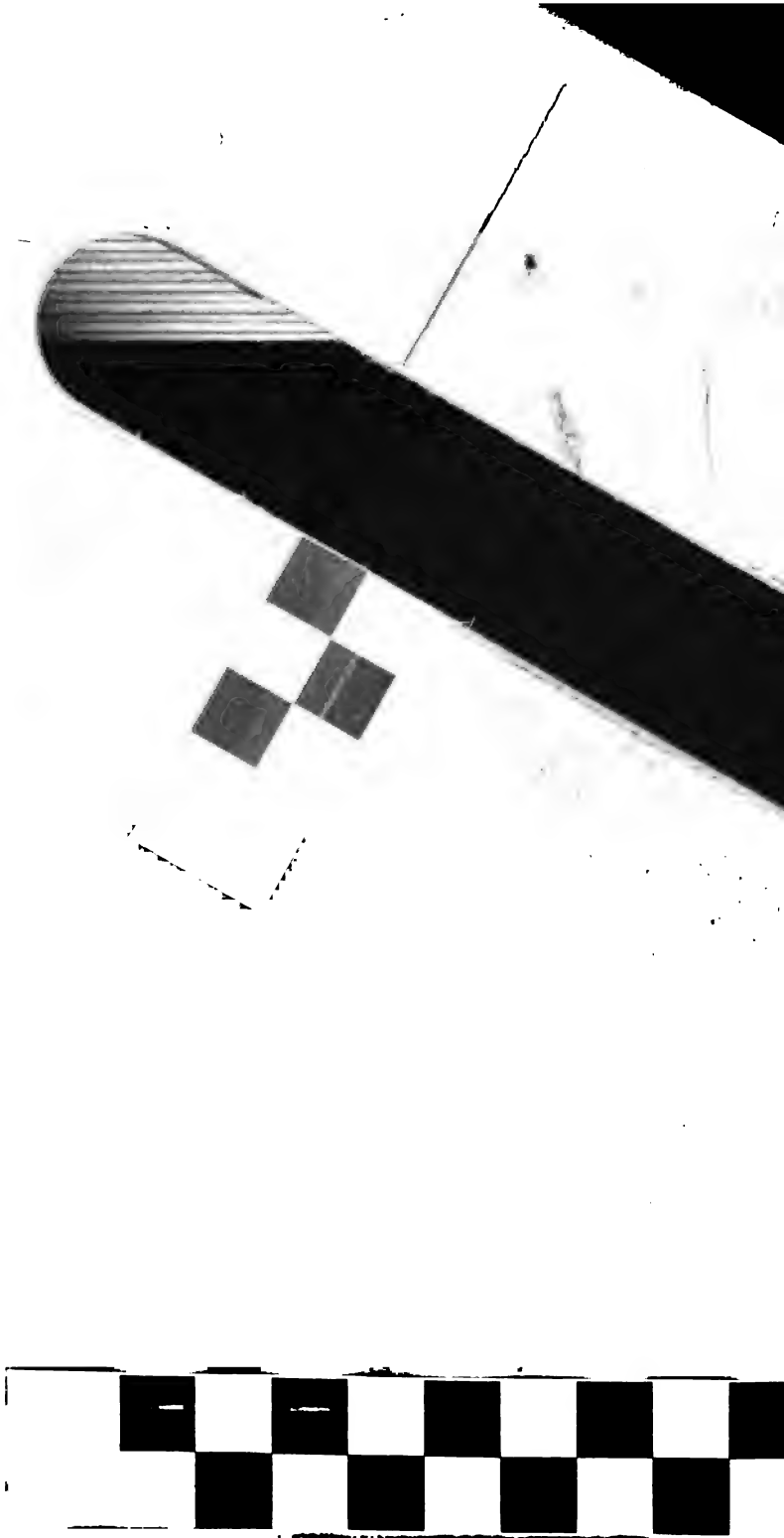
The principal paper of the day, on "Some Early Lancaster Notables," was read by Miss Martha B. Clark. These notables were Valentine Krug, Casper Singer and John Dehuff. Not only were the careers of these men given in detail, but their descendants were also traced, calling out many interesting reminiscences. The paper evinced much research, and was followed by considerable discussion. Two shorter papers followed, one giving an account of General Lafayette's visit to this city, in 1825, written by his secretary, A. Levasseur, copied by S. H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, and courteously translated for the Society by Dr. E. E. Powell, of Franklin and Marshall College. The other was an account of a visit made to Lancaster in 1805 by a friend, Robert Sutcliff, who stopped in the Caleb Cope House, on Lime street. Both these papers, although dealing with old subjects, were full of interest.

The thanks of the Society were extended to those who had prepared and rendered service in the preparation of these papers, and they were ordered to be printed in the usual way.

The purchase of another handsome book-case and several needed volumes, in accordance with instructions, was announced by the Librarian.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned.

The attendance was good, the number of ladies present being unusually large.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 6, 1903.

LANCASTER BOOK PLATES.

LETTERS OF HON. AMOS ELLMAKER TO HON.
THADDEUS STEVENS.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. VIII. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1903.

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Lancaster Book Plates.

Many years ago a friendly book-binder gave me several engraved labels which he had taken from the cast-off covers of ancient books. They were too pretty, he said, to be thrown away, but he did not know what to do with them. Most of these labels, besides the name of some former owner, bore a shield or emblem, or possibly a verse or motto. As I have always been fond of the antique, I preserved them, and it was not long until I discovered that there were others besides myself who regarded them with considerable interest. I was informed that such labels are known as book-plates, or ex-libris, and that the British Museum contained a collection of upwards of twenty thousand specimens. A series of book-plates, as I soon discovered, not only illustrates the history of art, but casts brilliant side-lights on biography and history.

Book-plates, or ex-libris, are engraved or printed labels, which are ordinarily attached to the inside of the cover of a book to denote ownership. The term ex-libris is derived from a Latin phrase, which appears on most of them—literally signifying “from the books”—and is intended to indicate that the volume to which the plate is attached belongs to the library of the person whose name immediately follows.

There can be no doubt that the book-plate is of humble origin. Schoolboys of all ages have decorated their text-books with rude drawings, not to speak of verses and mottoes, generally referring to the terrible consequences of the crime of

SECTION HIST. COLLECTION

DETROIT

EXCHANGE DEPLATE

stealing. Most common is a representation of a criminal swinging from a gallows, with the familiar lines:

"Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows will be your end."

More modern is a drawing of a foot and bent leg, with the inscription:

"If this book gets off the track,
Give it a kick and send it back."

Soon after the invention of the art of printing it must have occurred to some one that it would be better to attach a label to a book than to deface it by careless scribbling. Some of the earliest engravers and printers prepared such labels for their friends, and soon found that here there was an abundant opportunity for the exercise of taste and fancy. In most instances, perhaps, the earliest ex-libris bear a representation of a family coat-of-arms, but there are also emblematic pictures, and occasionally we find on them the portrait of the man whose name they bear. In later years book-plates became numerous, and in a properly arranged collection the whole history of modern art is abundantly illustrated.

In the early history of Lancaster, book-plates were not numerous. The pioneers were too busy with the ordinary cares of subsistence to devote much time to the collection of books; and I know no Lancaster book-plates that antedate the period of the Revolution. There are several book-plates of Colonial Governors—among others that of Sir William Keith—but these can hardly be regarded as pertaining specially to Lancaster. We believe there are several plates belonging to the Hamilton family, but, though this family owned much property in Lancaster county, they never resided within its limits.

Among the early book-plates which certainly belong to Lancaster, I think

I should give the preference to that of Judge William Augustus Atlee. It bears the family arms and is engraved in the Chippendale style, by which we mean that it is ornamented with vines and flowers, like Chippendale furniture. There is no date, but the plate was probably engraved in 1777, when Mr. Atlee became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Chambers was a very distinguished lawyer of Lancaster. He used a printed book-label, surrounded by a border of typographical ornaments, and bearing the simple inscription: "Stephen Chambers' Property." Mr. Chambers was killed in 1789, in a duel, by Dr. Rieger.

Dr. George Thomas was a physician who flourished in Lancaster during the latter part of the eighteenth century. We have seen but a single specimen of his book-plate, which is dated 1798. In his book on American Book-plates, Chas. Dexter Allen describes this plate in the following playful manner:

"The frame is somewhat of the old Jacobean style, having a large pediment, upon which rests a circular frame, enclosing a little sketch of a bee-hive, with the swarm about it, a mortar as large as the bee-hive standing beside it, with the pestle in it, and an awkward branch of a rose-bush, with two huge blossoms upon it, bending over the mortar. Oak branches ascend on either side of the frame, and what looks as much like a plum pudding as anything else blazes away in place of a crest."

The plate hardly deserves such sharp criticism, and, if the work of an amateur, is deserving of praise.

Other interesting, though simple, labels, belonging to an early period, are those of Judge John Joseph Henry, Redmond Conyngham, Casper Shaffner, Henry Shaffner and Dr. F. S. Burrows, of Strasburg.

Whether the Juliana Library ever had a book-plate has been a disputed question. The fact seems to be that a plate was once ordered by the Trustees, but, as not a single copy can be found, it is probable that the resolution was never carried out.

The early German book-plates of Lancaster county are rarely armorial or ornamental, but are not, on that account, uninteresting. There are in my possession two printed labels which are certainly of extreme rarity. Though they bear no proper name, it is evident that they were once the property of John Peter Miller, Prior of the Convent of Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata.

The first of these is a mere fragment, though enough remains to determine the inscription. It bears Miller's monastic name, as follows:

BRUDER JAEBEZ,

EPHRATA, 178-.

The name is in German characters and the place in Roman.

The second of the Miller plates is also entirely destitute of ornament, and is in the unmistakable style of the Ephrata press. The name is printed in large Roman and the stanzas in German characters. It reads as follows:

PETRUS-HEREMIT.

Voll Kreuz und Truebsal ist der Weg

Darauf ich hier muss gehen,

Und leiden viel geheime Schlaeg,

Das macht oft bittre Wehen;

Doch wann zu end der lange Kampf
und Streit,

So geh ich ein zur stillen Ewigkeit.

1791.

The above stanza I translate:

The path I journey here below

Is full of grief and sorrow;

I suffer many a secret blow,

And grievous pains I borrow;

But when the war and conflict's o'er,

I'll rest in peace for evermore.

John Peter Miller was born in the Palatinate in 1710, and died at Ephrata in 1796. He came to this country as a missionary to the Reformed churches, but was persuaded by Conrad Beissel to become a member of the Brotherhood at Ephrata. After the death of Beissel, Miller became the head of the society. It was he who on this occasion called himself Peter the Hermit.

Many of the early Lutheran and Reformed ministers had book-plates which bore Latin mottoes. Most of these were, however, printed before their owners came to this country, and therefore hardly come within the limits of our theme. There is an anonymous plate which appears from internal evidence to have belonged to some member of the Muhlenberg family. It is extremely rare, and it is now believed that it belonged to the Hon. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, the first Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and, therefore, belongs to Philadelphia rather than to Lancaster. During the first half of the nineteenth century the number of Lancaster book-plates is very small. Very interesting in their way are the labels of the literary societies and circulating libraries which have flourished in Lancaster. To mention only a few of those which happen to be at hand, we have the Franklin Library, connected with old Franklin College; the Franklin Circulating Library, of which W. V. Davis was proprietor; the Lancaster Society of Literature and Science; the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences; the Columbia, Pennsylvania, Library Company; Miss Jordan's Circulating Library; the Juvenile Society's Library; the Athenaeum; and the plates of the Mechanics' Library Association, and other still existing institutions. Then,

we have also the numerous plates of Franklin and Marshall College and of the State Normal School at Millersville, as well as those of the literary societies connected with several other educational institutions. An accurate history of the public libraries and of the literary societies of Lancaster is certainly a desideratum.

At the middle of the nineteenth century ornamental book-plates once more began to appear. Mr. John C. Keffer had a plate bearing a representation of Commerce seated on a rock, with agricultural implements around her. There were also interesting labels, bearing the names of Anthony E. Roberts, George M. Steinman, E. B. Gardette, Jacob Stauffer, E. M. Allen and other prominent citizens.

About the year 1880 there was a great revival in the use of book-plates in Lancaster. This was due in great measure to the artistic taste and skill of Dr. D. McN. Stauffer, now residing in Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Stauffer possessed extraordinary skill in designing appropriate book-plates, and was certainly one of the first in this country to develop a style which may be called emblematic or allegorical. It is to Mr. Stauffer that many friends in Lancaster owe their designs for beautiful ex-libris. We do not know whether we possess a complete set of all the Lancaster book-plates designed by Dr. Stauffer, but the following are in our collection: Samuel Auxer, B. F. Breneman, Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., J. H. Dubbs (two plates), Simon P. Eby, Franklin and Marshall College, J. Hiestand Hartman, E. Hensel, W. P. King, Lancaster County Historical Society, Reformed Church Historical Society, S. M. Sener (two plates), D. McN. Stauffer (five plates), George Steinman, S. H. Zahm (two plates).

Besides those designed by Dr. Stauffer

fer, a number of book-plates designed by other artists are used in Lancaster. Of course, we have not seen them all, and it is best, perhaps, not to attempt their enumeration. We may, however, venture to say that there is none more beautiful and appropriate than that of Mr. James D. Law, a member of this society.

One of the chief purposes of the book-plate, as we have seen, is to preserve books from forgetful borrowers. On an old plate, which we feel sure belongs to Lancaster, though the name is erased, appear the following verses, which are not original, but are none the less significant:

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

"Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store;
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

N. B. Read slowly, pause frequently,
think seriously, keep cleanly, return
duly, with the corners of the leaves not
turned down."

A Gentleman who is at present prominently engaged in educational work in this city has a book-plate bearing the following passage of Scripture:

"The wicked man borroweth and payeth not again."—Psalms 37:21.

That is a text on which a sermon might be preached, but on this occasion our introduction has been so long that we cannot venture to proceed with the body of the discourse.

Politics 75 Years Ago.

The following letters deserve considerations for two reasons. They were written by one of the most distinguished men this county ever produced to one still more distinguished in the annals of the State and the nation. Both the writer of them and the receiver were distinguished statesmen and prominent politicians.

Hon. Amos Ellmaker, the writer of these letters, was of sturdy German ancestry. He was the grandson of Leonard Ellmaker, who came to Pennsylvania, from Germany, in 1726, and located in Earl township, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and became a man of note in his community. His son, Nathaniel Ellmaker, the father of Amos, was noted all over this county as a man of more than average abilities. He was sent to the State Senate in 1796. He left behind him a reputation for great perseverance, independence and integrity, qualities which he transmitted to his still more distinguished son in the fullest measure.

Amos Ellmaker was born February 2, 1787. As he manifested no little ability as a boy, his father, whose means were ample, determined to give him all the advantages which a collegiate education could confer. He was, accordingly, sent to Yale College, where he graduated in due time. Later he entered and graduated from the then famous law school at Litchfield, Conn. His professional career was begun in Harrisburg, this State, where he soon became a successful practitioner.

He held an officer's commission in the Pennsylvania troops that marched to

the defense of Baltimore, in 1812. He served an appointment as Prosecuting Attorney for Dauphin county, and later was thrice elected to fill the same position. Meanwhile, his reputation was rapidly growing, and in 1814 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, but declined the honor, in order to accept the appointment of President Judge of the Judicial District comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. This position he also resigned after a while, having been appointed Attorney General of the Commonwealth by Governor William Findley. That position he also resigned before the completion of his term, and, Harrisburg having lost its attractions for him, he removed to Lancaster, where he resided until the close of his life, on November 28, 1851.

The same measure of professional success which attended him at Harrisburg fell to his lot here. He took high standing at the Bar, and his name was a synonym for personal integrity and professional honor. He was one of those old-time lawyers who discouraged litigations and always advised the settlement of cases out of Court, where such a thing was possible. He always considered the interests of his clients rather than his own. With him personal honesty was the true foundation for all human excellence.

Although he was always more or less of a politician, that seductive profession could not win his affections from his first mistress, the law. When the anti-Masonic political wave swept over this State and country, in 1828, he became deeply engaged in it. Few parties had such a sudden rise and growth. In 1832 it was sufficiently strong and influential to place candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the

field. The candidate for the former office was the celebrated lawyer and orator, William Wirt, while Mr. Ellmaker was given the second place. It was while this very interesting Presidential canvass was in progress that the first of these letters was written.

Jackson and Calhoun headed the Democratic ticket; Henry Clay and John Sargeant that of the National Republicans. Clay was disastrously defeated, receiving only 79 electoral votes, to Jackson's 219. Wirt got the seven electoral votes of Vermont, no more, and a popular vote of only 33,108. I do not think that any well-informed politicians of the day believed in the possible success of the Anti-Masonic party and its candidates. The letters of Mr. Ellmaker themselves give no indication of any such belief. Their chief interest lies in their minute analysis of the prevailing and contending political factions which existed in this State at that time, and their speculations concerning the probabilities that might arise to turn the balance in this or that direction. It shows a very intimate acquaintance with the political situation, and incidentally reveals that even seventy-five years ago our forefathers understood the game of politics quite as well as we do now. In its freedom from vituperation and defamation, it sets an example which the politicians of to-day could follow with credit to themselves, something they are not likely to do, however.

F. R. D.

First Letter to Thaddeus Stevens.

Lancaster, August 16, 1832.

Dear Sir: I rec'd your letter yesterday and had nearly finished a reply, when Mr. Alex. Pipe of Harg called and among other things informed me that the Clay State committee had met on Saturday & had agreed to permit the Clay men to vote as they pleased

for Gov.—& also agreed to convene the Clay convention directly after the election when the result of the election for Gov. should be known, to take some measures as might be deemed expedient relative to their electoral ticket.

I concur with you as to the effect on our party of the proceedings of the Clay party.—No movement on their part could serve us so effectively as their nominating a candidate of their own for Gov. or adopting Wolf. It would give us great increase of votes from Jackson men—& would I am confident make more than half the Clay men in the State not only vote for Ritner & Wirt, but become real and true anti-masons.

Next to the above, the best step they could take for us, was not to nominate or reccommend Ritner. Such a nomination or reccommendation would have injured our party & Ritner's vote to the extent of many thousand votes. The remotest suspicion of anti-masons combining with any other party or fragment of party, would be & ought to be injurious, if not fatal, to the election of Ritner.

The Clay masons and Clay leaders who are not masons will vote for Wolf—and most of them for Jackson—whether there be or be not Clay candidates for Gov. & electors, and if they could do so, they would carry the whole of the Clay men in the State with them to Wolf and Jackson. I am fully convinced that the exceptions, to this remark on the Clay leaders, masonic & unmasonic, are exceedingly few.

But they have discovered they cannot lead the body of Clay men to such extremes—tho' a large portion of them are not only disposed to vote for Ritner but to become anti-masons. Therefore they, the leaders make a merit of necessity, or endeavour to do so & ap-

pear to grant to Ritner, what they cannot withhold. And now if Ritner be elected, altho' not one or at least very few of the Clay masons & active Jacks will give him a vote, yet they will say that they (the Clay men) elected Ritner and gave him 20,000 votes. And they will say the same of Wolf, if he be elected.

I think it probable the Clay committee on Saturday would have recommended Ritner, had it not been for James Hopkins, who saved an entire party from so heavy a blow, by reason of his embittered opposition to anti-masonry. I presume he opposed it & did so lest it should benefit Ritner. So little do our opponents know of the character of the anti-masonic party.

Now after the election is ad; I fear indeed I feel certain they will abandon their electoral ticket—and then they will claim not only to have elected Ritner, but to have given him the electoral vote of the State. They will call themselves 20,000 strong, when I am confident they are not 7,000, or 5,000 real Clay men in the State. If Ritner be elected and the Clay electoral ticket stands it will not I believe receive 7—perhaps not 5,000 votes.

Some persons estimate the Clay party as the Adams & Clay parties were some yrs. ago. If the Jackson party be estimated in the same way—where is the anti-masonic party to be found?

I fervently wish they would keep up their electoral ticket—it would show them their strength, or rather their weakness in the State. It would have the all important effect of preventing any of the Clay men, as Clay men, from claiming anything from Ritner or the anti-masonic party. For surely no one who would vote for Clay (any more than one who votes for Jackson) can be so imprudent & silly as to pretend to be anything of an anti-mason.

It is not pretended that Clay masons take different oaths from those taken by Jackson masons. Besides as every one must know that the election of Clay would effect anti-masonry more & more, than the election of Jackson, those who support the election of Clay must be more inveterate in their opposition to anti-masonry than those who support Jackson. A man must be supposed to produce that effect, which he knows will be the consequence of his own voluntary act.

I verily believe that the Clay partys running their own electoral ticket will give more votes than their abandonment of it. If the Clay men adhere to their electoral ticket, I mean if the Clay leaders keep up that ticket, it will satisfy the most scrupulous and fearful that anti-masons are pure, single hearted & upright, & give us increased numbers of votes from those who are now adherents of Jackson, from attachment to what they honestly tho' mistakenly call the democratic party. And moreover, it would actually, as I believe give us additional votes from honest Clay men of the country. In short, I think Wirt will get more Clay votes, if there be a Clay electoral ticket, than he can possibly get if this ticket be withdrawn. Let the Clay men be seen pushing their own electoral ticket, and thousands of the honest men of the party will be convinced that altho' they may prefer Clay to Jackson, they prefer Jackson to Wirt & masonry to everything in the world.

But suppose these conjectures to be wrong—suppose that the running of a Clay electoral ticket should deprive Wirt of the electoral vote of the State—(a supposition which I do not now & never shall admit to be at all possible)—be it so. Let Jackson get the vote of this State and be elected by

the electors of the Union—rather than anti-masonry should bend a hairs-breadth from its erect and lofty bearings.

Next to the election of Wirt by the electors of U. S. (an event manifestly impossible), I should prefer Jackson being elected by the electors. If the election of Prest. devolves on the A. S. Clay will be chosen. Masonry will determine the matter in a considerable degree—or at least may be well supposed to have influence. If it be believed in Congress that the election of Clay would do more to curb or suppress anti-masonry than that of Jackson, for when would even Pa. vote if the vote of Pa. for Clay were necessary to his election?

Another idea on what I was before speaking of is worthy of note. Many, too many, of our papers and politicians are courting the Clay votes for Ritner & Wirt. They forget that former Jackson men also have their prejudices & that with many, very many, anti-masons who were Jackson men there is a strong disposition to give Jackson the electoral vote of Pa., & prevent the election of Prest. going to the H. R., & giving to Clay another chance in that body. These men of whom I now speak are honest, sincere & true anti-masons, tho' limited in their views in the estimation of Clay men. They prefer Wirt, of course—but, believing that he has no chance, their second choice is Jackson. Now, is it not as important to keep these men firm to Wirt as to forfeit them to a certainty by our going & courting for some slippery votes of Clay men, & of Clay men, too, who disclaim anti-masonry? The Adams and Lancaster county anti-masonic papers are sound on this head, but how few follow them! I was a decided advocate of Jackson in 1824 & 1828—and I know that if Wirt loses the electoral

vote of Pa. it will be from being abandoned by anti-masons, who were Jackson men formerly, on account of honest suspicions and belief on their part, that too many of the anti-masonic party are anti-Jackson men, rather than anti-masons, and seeking alliance with the advocates of Clay. As a former advocate of Jackson, I have the opportunity of knowing the feelings of the anti-masons, who were & are opposed to Clay—feeling while it is almost vain to attempt to repress, refute those who entertain them, can point to so many anti-masonic newspapers, whose whole object seems to be not to make anti-masons of Clay men, but to convince the latter that they ought to become anti-masons, & need not do so in order to obtain the first rank and the first honors of the anti-masonic party. If such conduct was only deeply degrading, we might pity its authors—but it is also extremely injurious, & is repelling from the support of our cause, hundreds of & thousands of men who were supporters of Jackson. In Lancaster county the cause of Ritner is now sustaining injury by this conduct.

Of Luzerne county, which you mention, I have no particular authentic information. The anti-masonic paper there seems to be a pretty good and spirited one. Of Berks, I still rely very confidently on the information obtained there by Mr. Parke, corroborated by many letters & others who have lately been there. Of Montgomery I can add nothing to what Mr. Parke got in Norristown, but I think he is correct that the election there will be close. In Chester the estimate of a majority of near 3,000 was based on the ground that most of the Barroom party, as they are called, would vote for Ritner. This seems likely to be the case, as there are strong rumors of the Wolf men & Barroom men of

the county having smoked the calumet of peace together. Indeed, it is not impossible that the union which I confidently anticipated 3 mos. ago, of Van B. (Buren) men & Wolf men, may soon take place, & Wilkins withdraw, & Van B. hoisted in Pa.

I would vastly prefer the election of Van B. to that of Sargeant, so far as anti-masonry is concerned. Mr. Rush says—"Mr. S. is, I have reason to know, a very bitter enemy of our cause"—and this comports with information rec'd from a variety of other sources equally entitled to confidence. If the death or resignation of Jackson should make Van B. President he should be more readily ousted by anti-masonry in 1836 than Sargeant. But this leads to a topic that would add another sheet to this long talk—while I stop with the request to you to write as often as you can.

I am respectfully,

Your friend,

AMOS ELLMAKER.

August 16, 1832.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

Second Letter to Same.

Lancaster, July 16, 1850.

D. Sir: Of all the plans of reconciling the North & South, that of extending the Missouri-compromise line to the Pacific appears to me to be the worst.

It would cut off more than half of New Mexico; and almost half of California.

In theory it is plausible to have slavery south of that line established or not, as the people may direct, but in practice there will be slavery authorized by the people, if only one voter in twenty be a slaveholder. The slaveholders will, of course, vote for it; so will their relatives and most of their friends, and also all persons that want to be deemed liberal.

In Pa. the majority were not 1-20 of the voters; yet they elected their Governor at every election except in 1835.

In the N. W. counties of Va. & Md. I have been told that the slaveholders are not 1-20 of the voters; yet the slaveholders carry every election.

Your speech of June 10 is as much or more read than the one of July 20.

But what surprises me most is the fact that both contain so much of new arguments, or old ones in a new form, although my opinions on the subject do not differ from yours; & I have always read and looked over everything I ever saw on either side.

To attempt to please opponents is idle. G. M. Dallas got 3 votes at the Baltimore Convention of 1848. Of all feelings, contempt is the hardest to conceal. In public the masons praised the jacks for liberality, but despised them in reality. The anti-masons they hated, but did not despise.

If Stanley's Galphin speech on defaulters of the democratic party be published in pamphlet form, I will thank you for a copy. (On the back of this letter Mr. Stevens has written: "Amos Ellmaker; Send Stanley's speech on the Galphin — —.") Not that it will have any political effect. If the democrats cannot answer a charge triumphantly, they wisely say nothing about it.

Their plan is to keep their opponents on the defensive, and, without such a practice, no party can succeed—except temporarily. On the contrary, most of the Whigs endeavor to answer every charge; & they are almost always on the defensive.

A charge can be made in a few words, which everybody reads; the answer is unusually long, which few read.

I just now see by the Lancaster Tribune that a Union caucus at Washington have agreed to give such part

of New Mexico as lies north of 34 to Texas.

Latitude 34 cuts Alabama, Mississippi and S. Carolina; & prohibits slavery in N. M.

If that part of New Mexico lying south of 34 be given to Texas, we shall see if Texas won't repeal that so-called law of God.

This, like all other letters, is to yourself alone.

I am respectfully,

Your friend,

AMOS ELLMAKER.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

The Litchfield Law School, where Mr. Ellmaker received his legal education, was established in 1782, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and continued under his sole direction until 1798, when the Hon. J. Gould became associated with him. They conducted it jointly until 1820. From this latter date until 1833, when it was discontinued, Judge Gould alone conducted it. It was the first, and for many years the only, Law School in the United States. The usual course was completed in fourteen months, including two vacations of four weeks each. The terms were, \$100 for the first year and \$60 for the second. Lectures were delivered every day, usually occupying an hour and a-half each. Students were required to write out the lectures as fully as possible. Examinations were held every Saturday on the lectures of the preceding week. Moot Court was held at least once each week. When not attending lectures, the students were required to read the most approved legal authors and in searching out the authorities referred to in the lectures.

Some of the ablest legal luminaries of the first third of the nineteenth century were graduated from this school.

its reputation was deservedly high all over the country. The 1,015 men who graduated from it were drawn from twenty of the then existing States of the Union. The Southern States were largely represented in its catalogues. In one year (1813) fifty-four men were graduated from it. In various other years nearly as many. In 1806, the year in which Mr. Ellmaker graduated, the number was twenty-one. As some indication of the class of men this famous Law School turned out, I may add that, of its graduates, sixteen became United States Senators, fifty members of Congress, forty Judges of higher State Courts, eight Chief Justices of States, two Justices of the United States Supreme Court, ten Governors of States, five Cabinet Ministers, while many became distinguished at the Bar. I question whether any school of any kind in this country, numbering so few graduates, has been able to show such a record as the Litchfield Law School.

F. R. D.

Minutes of November Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 6, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association building, President Steinman in the chair.

After the roll of officers was called, the reading of the minutes of the October meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

The applications for membership presented at the previous meeting, being those of Miss Catharine Kelly, of Lancaster, and Jesse P. Gram, of New York city, having been favorably passed upon, these persons were formally declared elected. The applications for membership of Mr. Haris Boardman and Miss Rebecca Stamm were received and laid over, under the rules, until the next meeting.

The donations to the Society consisted of a German almanac, printed in Lancaster in 1809, presented by "A Friend;" a book of poems, by H. M. Crider, and a number of centennial note paper heads, presented by H. C. Barnhart, of York; a piece of the shaft out of which the soldiers' monument, at Ephrata, was cut, presented by Dr. Hertz, of Ephrata, and some exchanges.

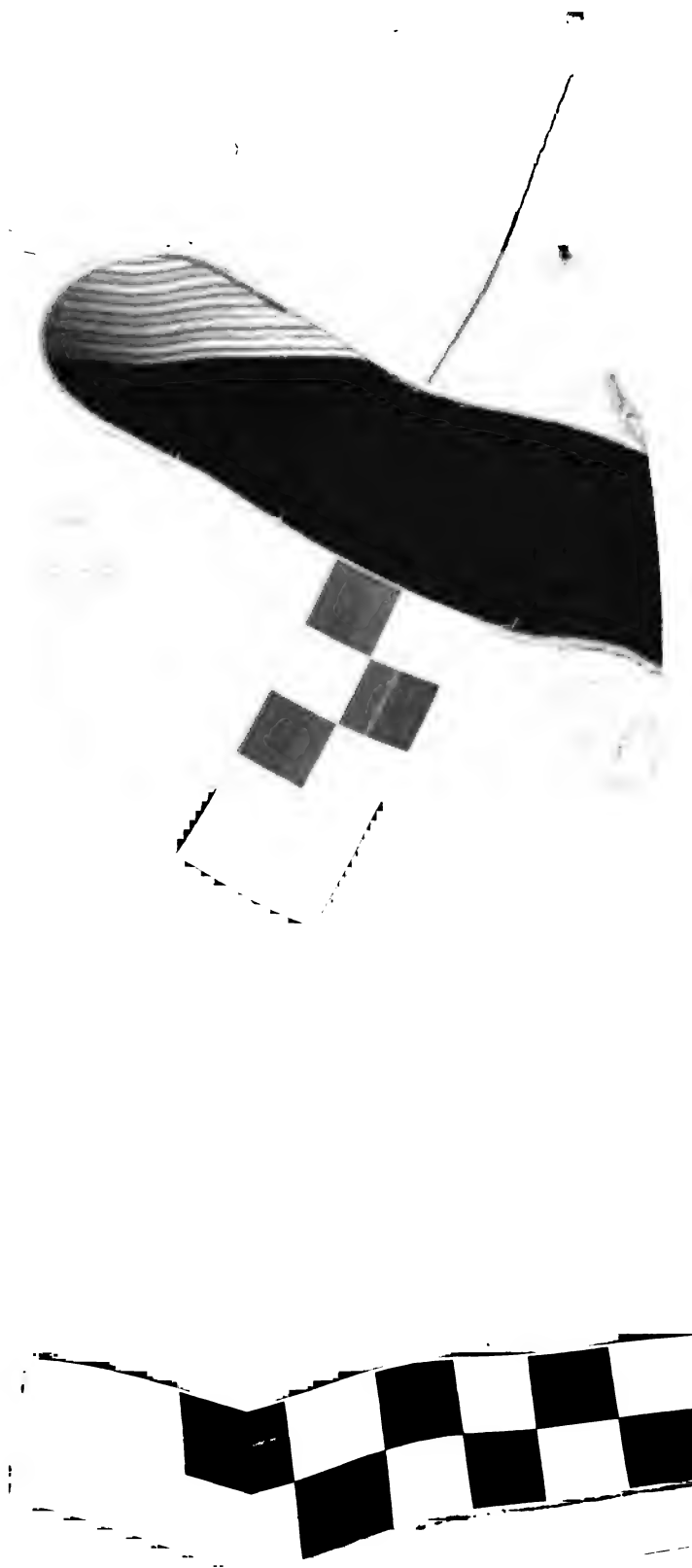
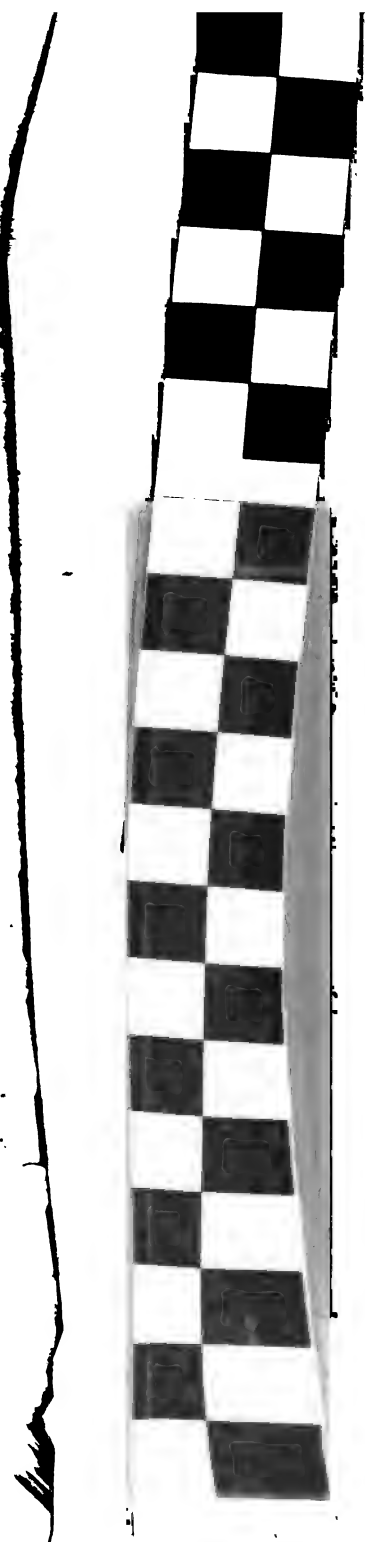
Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs read a paper on "Bookplates," having special reference, however, to those local to Lancaster people. The paper was accompanied with a large number of handsomely mounted specimens, of distinguished men of other lands, of which Dr. Dubbs' collection numbers several thousand examples. The paper was out of the

common run of articles, and proved very entertaining and instructive, the many bookplates shown having been examined in detail.

F. R. Diffenderffer read a sketch of Hon. Amos Ellmaker, candidate for the Vice Presidency of the Anti-Masonic party, in 1832, with two lengthy letters written by Mr. Ellmaker to the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in 1832.

The thanks of the Society were extended to the donors of the gifts and the writers of the papers read, and the latter were ordered printed in the usual way.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned. There was a good attendance, that of the ladies being unusually large.



PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY 5, 1904.

TERRITORIAL RAIDS ON LANCASTER COUNTY.

COURTS AS WELL AS CONGRESS.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. VIII. NO. 4.

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REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1904.

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TERRITORIAL RAIDS ON LANCASTER COUNTY.

The fair domain of Lancaster county, with her nearly one thousand square miles of territorial area, with her thousands of water-courses to make green her fertile meadows, with her many elevated ridges and the magnificent valleys that lie between, with her hundred thriving towns and villages that nestle all over her fair surface—these and many other things, her fruitful acres and her riches in horses and cattle and almost every other conceivable form of wealth which are the pride of her people and the boast of the Commonwealth, have for well-nigh one hundred years been the envy of landowners and speculators. These have time and again sought to curtail her fair dimensions, to steal away her fairest townships, guided by self-interest and oblivious to local pride and patriotism. All these attempts during the past ninety-four years, since Lebanon was erected into a county in 1813, have failed, and for nearly a century our grand old county, the richest agricultural county in all the Union during the past three decades, has been allowed to retain her boundaries, a fact for rejoicing and grateful remembrance.

After the separation of Lancaster county from Chester county, its size was reduced to its present limits by the forming of York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and then began the efforts to make Lancaster county

smaller by forming other counties out of the territory that was left.

Finley County.

The first attempt of this kind of which there is a written record was made early in the nineteenth century. I say written record because no evidence has been found to show that the petition was ever presented to the Legislature. Only the written copy remains, and to this there is no date attached, which leaves us in the dark as to the exact period when this, the earliest raid on the territorial area of our county from within, was made. The paper and the handwriting indicate that the instrument of writing was drawn up in or about the year 1800, or a little later. There is no doubt that the grievances complained of in the petition were in a large measure real. Caernarvon, Colerain and Earl townships were from fifteen to twenty-seven miles from the county seat. The way was long, the roads at certain seasons almost impassable, and to reach Lancaster was a long and dreary journey, especially in inclement weather. We can hardly blame them for wishing a nearer town in which to transact their legal and other affairs. But here is the document. It speaks for itself:

“To the honorable, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

“Divers Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Townships of Earle, Caernarvon, Salisbury, Leacock, Sadsbury, Strasburg, and Colerain in the County of Lancaster, of West Fallowfield, East Fallowfield, Sadsbury, West Caln, Brandiwine, West Nantmill, and Honey-Brook, in the County of Chester; and Caernarvon in the County of Berks, beg leave to represent, that re-

lying on the known Wisdom, and Justice of your honorable House, they are Emboldened by the favorable Ear you have lately in many Instances given to divers of the Liege Subjects of this Commonwealth, who have petitioned for the Division of certain Counties within the same, State that they labour under many Inconveniences in attending on the Seats of Justice in the Several Counties, to which they respectively belong.

"In the first place Some of us are Distant Twenty seven Miles from them.

"2ndly. The great number of Suits in the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Berks prevent us from obtaining a Speedy trial by Jury, by which we are driven to great Expense, and have a respectable authority in Saying, a Delay of Justice is a Denial of Justice. By being an unreasonable length of time from our Homes, our Families suffer manifest Inconvenience and real injury.

"3rdly. Few who live at a great Distance from the Seat of Justice are Summoned by the Sheriff on common Juries, by which we may materially suffer, as in Trials an acquaintance with the parties and witnesses might furnish them with a better Opportunity of Deciding on the Question before them.

"4thly. In Elections those who live on the Skirts of large Counties have but a dull chance of obtaining even one member at the Board of Commissioners, or of that Important Officer the Sheriff, whose power in the returning of Juries to decide on our Fame, our Fortunes, and our lives is Immense.

"5thly. By circumscribing the Limits of Extensive Counties, and the throwing out the Excess in each by forming new Counties adjoining, Justice is then

brought to the Doors of the people. Criminals are often suffered to Escape unpunished where the prosecutor and the Witnesses are obliged to attend on Courts of Justice, situated at a great Distance from their respective Habitations.

"6thly. In Erecting new Counties you give Encouragement to Public Schools, by which Means you lend your Aid, to the Enlightening the Minds of your Constituents and of facilitating the Means of Education to the rising Generation.

"7thly and lastly. If a large Majority of any District of County within your Representation who are conveniently situated for a County and have within the same, Men of Honesty and Talents, Competent to the Execution of the Official Trusts therein, and are willing to defray the Expense of the Public Buildings for the Accommodation and the Annual Expenditures arising from the Administration of the Laws within such Limits, petition for the same, beg leave with due Deference and Respect to your better Sense and Judgment, to state, that no person out of Doors can say Nay, except the present Sheriff, Clerks, of Courts, and a few Justices of the peace, whose Limits, and of Course, whose fees may be a little Curtailed thereby.

"Under these Considerations and the General principles of Justice and sound policy, which are familiar to your honorable Body, and which have been better and more clearly stated in similar Petitions, we request that you will give us leave to bring in a Bill declaring that the District of County contained within the following Limits, Viz.:

"Beginning on the Main branch of French Creek, where the Chester County line crosses said Creek, thence through a part of Berks County, to

Muddy Creek, about one Mile above the Mouth of said Creek; thence in a Direction to strike Octorara Creek, where the Maryland line intersects it, and as far on said Direction as will answer to run a line to the South East corner of East Fallowfield Township, parallel to the line from French Creek to Muddy Creek; thence to the said South East corner of said Township, thence to the North East corner of said Township, thence to the Thirty-eight Mile stone on the Lancaster Road, and thence to the place of beginning, be formed into a County by the Name of Finley County, with all the rights, liberties, and Immunities, granted to the other Counties within this Commonwealth, and we are in Duty bound, &c., &c.

"DAVID WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM BOYD,
"JOSHUA HAINES."

Who were David Whitehill, William Boyd and Joshua Haines? The following biographical sketches attempt to throw some light on the subject:

DAVID WHITEHILL.

David Whitehill was the son of Hon. John Whitehill and Rachel (Creswell) Whitehill, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. He was born May 24, 1743, and married Rachel Clemson in 1770. He resided in the old home of the Whitehills, in Salisbury township. He served as Captain in Colonel John Boyd's Regiment in the Revolutionary War. He removed to Cumberland county, three miles north of Carlisle, where he resided at the time of his death.

JOSHUA HAINES.

Jacob Haines, of East Nottingham township, Chester county, purchased a large tract of land from Richard Evan-son in 1734. Joshua, his son, lived in Salisbury township, Lancaster county,

and died in 1794, leaving his son, "Isaac, his plantation, where he now lives," and also a son, Joshua, and, I presume, the man who signed the petition.

WILLIAM BOYD.

The following may be found in the Recorder's office, Lancaster, Pa.: "Commission of William Boyd.—To be a Justice of the Peace. Given by Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania—Townships of Salisbury and Sadsbury. Given, 11th of May, 1802." It has been proven the signature upon the petition to form a new county is that of 'Squire William Boyd, who belonged to a family of prominence in Salisbury township, and identified with the early history of Pequea Presbyterian Church.

Penn County.

The next attempt to carve up Lancaster county was made in December, 1819. James Colwell, of Lancaster county, and James Keller, of Chester county, introduced petitions in the House of Representatives, praying for the erection of a new county, to be taken from Lancaster and Chester counties, to be called Penn county.

Two years later, in 1820, John Lightner, of Lancaster county, introduced petitions in the House of Representatives praying for the erection of a new county to be taken from Lancaster, Chester and Berks, to be called Conestoga county. The principal reason for the forming of the new counties was that they were too far from the seat of justice, and criminals were often allowed to go free rather than undertake the journey.

Mr. Samuel McKean presented remonstrances from the inhabitants of Honeybrook and West Caln twnsships, of Chester county, and David Morrison presented remonstrances from the

people of Drumore, Lancaster county, asking (should the county be formed) they be allowed to remain in these old counties.

Conewago County.

In 1824, '25 and '26 an effort was made to form a new county, to be called Conewago, out of portions of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon. Of this proposed county an excellent map is still in existence and is herewith exhibited. The county was to consist of six townships, of which three were to be taken from Lancaster county, namely, Mount Joy, Donegal and Rapho; two from Dauphin, Derry and Londonderry, and one from Lebanon, also called Londonderry. These would have made a compact county, nearly circular in shape, with the Susquehanna and Swatara rivers on the southern and western boundaries and the Big Chickies on the east, and extending northward as far as Mount Hope. The number of inhabitants in the six townships was estimated at 15,633, and the taxables at 3,246. Of the former 10,582, or nearly 68 per cent., were to be taken from Lancaster county, 22 per cent. from Dauphin, and about 10 per cent. from Lebanon. It would have included the borough of Marietta, the towns of Bainbridge, Maytown, Mount Joy, Campbellstown, Springville, Richland and Elizabethtown; the latter was to be the county seat.

The chief mover in the enterprise was Jacob Gish, a member of the Legislature at that time, and a wealthy landowner, residing on Conoy creek, some distance below Elizabethtown. In all probability he was a real estate owner in Elizabethtown itself, and this new county project must have appealed to his interests in a very emphatic manner. At any rate, he was a zealous

advocate of the measure, although it does not appear to have developed much outside strength, the map filed in the Archives and the following facts from the House record being the only attesting memorial of this attempt to make Elizabethtown the Shiretown of a new county.

In the Senate journals of 1824-25-26-27, not a line is to be found in reference to the proposed new county, but on consulting the House journals for these years better fortune attended the research.

On the 22d of December, 1824, a bill creating a county out of parts of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. John Chandler, Jr., of Chester; Charles Gleim, of Lebanon; Calvin Blythe, of Mifflin; Robert E. Hobart, of Montgomery; Joseph Rankin, of Indiana; William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and William Thompson, of Chester.

The next day, December 23, 1824, Mr. Chandler, "from the committee to whom was referred that item of unfinished business, reported a bill, No. 104, entitled, 'An act erecting parts of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon into a separate county called Conewago.'"

On the 14th of January, 1825, Mr. Nathaniel Lightner, of Lancaster, presented a petition for a new county out of parts of Lancaster and Dauphin.

On the 5th of February, 1825, Mr. Gleim, of Lebanon, presented four petitions against the proposed new county out of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon.

On the 23d of December, 1825, really the beginning of the next year's session, the new county project was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Henry Haines, of Lancaster; Jacob M. Wise, of Westmoreland; Christian Snyder, of Bedford; William

Beatty, of Allegheny, and Aaron Kerr, of Washington.

On the 24th of December, 1825, Mr. Haines presented six petitions, chiefly from Lancaster, in favor of the measure.

On the 3d of January, 1826, Mr. Haines presented a similar petition.

On the 7th of January, 1826, Mr. Haines reported the bill for the erection of the new county, and on the 7th of January, 17th of January, 27th of January, and the 8th of February, of the same year, presented a number of petitions in favor of the measure.

There is nothing more in reference to the matter, and this must have been the end of it.

Jacob Peelor, the maker of the map, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Donegal township in 1818, and resided on the south side of Main street, in Elizabethtown. When the town was incorporated, in 1827, he was chosen Clerk of Council, and held the same office during the following year. In 1829 he was chosen Burgess. He was evidently an accomplished surveyor, draughtsman and civil engineer, as his map proves. I find that in April, 1854, Jacob Peelor moved to Lancaster, where he bought the store property of Benjamin Ober, on South Queen street, immediately below the new market house. No further trace of him has been found. No doubt Peelor was the owner of landed estate in Elizabethtown, and thereby became interested in the new county project.

Monroe County.

Strange to say, the erection of a new county out of the same townships shown on the map was again made six years later, in 1832. This time the name to be adopted was Monroe, instead of Conewago. This change in name was perhaps made in order to throw a cloud over the earlier effort.

The following proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants, favorable to the erection of the county of Monroe, is good reading at this time. The Colonel Mathiot, to whom the letter is addressed, was a member of the Legislature from Westmoreland county, and in his day one of the enterprising citizens of Western Pennsylvania.

"Elizabethtown, February 13, 1832.

"To Jacob D. Mathiot, Esq.

"Dear Sir: At a large and respectable Meeting of the citizens residing within the bounds of the contemplated Monroe County, convened agreeable to previous notice at the house of J. Maglauchlin, in the borough of Elizabethtown, on Monday, the 13th instant; George Redsecker, Sen., was called to the chair; Samuel Shrode appointed Vice-President, and Adams Campbell and Andrew Wade, Esquires, Secretaries.

"After having examined the body of the 'Remonstrances' that have been presented to your honorable bodies, to influence your minds against the division, it was unanimously Resolved, That so much of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to each member of the House, so as to give an idea of our grievances embracing such facts that no advocate for the remonstrance can deny. A Committee of five being appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles Ebbeke, Samuel Redsecker, Col. Abraham Greenawalt, Samuel Hoffer, Esquire, Dauphin, and Abraham Gish, of West Donegal, retired, and in a few minutes reported the following, by Mr. Ebbeke:

"Mr. President: The Committee appointed to report to this Meeting, the items of grievances necessary to lay before the Legislature, have requested me, as their chairman, to report the following:

"First. Our claims for the division are the impossibility of having anything done in our Courts, in any reasonable time, owing to the press of business.

"Second. From all information received there is now on the Prothonotary's Docket, from 18,000 to 30,000 suits, which cannot be determined in thirty years, and hold Court without intermission.

"Third. There is at this time Courts of Quarter Sessions, District Court, Circuit Court, and Mayor's Court, some of which are almost constantly in session, notwithstanding suits are increasing instead of diminishing.

"Fourth. The Mayor's Court having been established for the city expressly, the expenses for the same are drawn from the county treasury, where the county receives no benefit, which is a grievance hard to be borne.

"Fifth. The population of Monroe county is between 12,000 and 14,000, a number of whom, particularly those that reside in the county of Lancaster have between twenty and thirty miles to the seat of justice, which makes it inconvenient and expensive.

"Sixth. Owing to the impossibility of determining suits, the witnesses expend their time and money in traveling to and from the Court, frequently a witness in the same suit), without a probability of it being determined, or expenses ever paid.

"Seventh. As a proposition has already been presented to the House of Representatives, offering to deposit \$10,000 in the Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster, in a certain period, for the purpose of erecting the Public Buildings, in the opinion of the Committee, will obviate all weight and remonstrances can have, deeming it almost

or altogether sufficient to erect said buildings.

"Resolved, That this Meeting humbly pray the House of Representatives to give our claims a serious investigation as a Constitutional right—not as a matter of courtesy.

"Resolved, That this Meeting recommend the Members of the House to James Mackay, Esq., for any information that they shall desire.

"GEORGE REDSECKER, SEN.,

"President;

"SAMUEL SHRODE,

"Vice-President.

"A. CAMPBELL, Secretary,

"A. WADE, Assistant Secretary."

Later Attempts.

Other efforts to divide the county have been made at more recent dates. As late as 1852 the borough of Columbia started such a project on the York county side of the Susquehanna, and part of that county was to be included in the new county. Still later, in 1854, Ephrata tried her hand at the game of becoming a county seat, the late Martin Gross being the instigator, but this scheme also came to naught.

The most recent attempt to curtail the fair proportions of Lancaster county occurred in 1858, and, strange to say, very nearly along the lines where the earliest attempt, already related, was made. The scheme was again fathered by Lancaster county and Chester county men. Drumore, Fulton, Little Britain, Eden, Bart and Colerain townships, a no inconsiderable area of the county, were to be united with Oxford, West Fallowfield, Londonderry and the Nottingham townships of Chester county, to form a new county, to be called Octorara—the name was the best part of the scheme. The borough of Oxford, in Chester county, was to be the county

seat. The plan lacked the financial backing necessary to make it a success, and it consequently failed.

Let us turn back for a moment and briefly review how these several schemes, eight in number, would have affected this grand old county. She would have been shorn of the fairest portion of her domain. Caernarvon, Salisbury, Earl, Leacock, Sadsbury, Strasburg, Colerain, Drumore, Little Britain, Fulton, Bart, Eden, Mount Joy, Donegal and Rapho townships were to have been taken from her, to say nothing of those which were to be included in the other schemes that did not reach the Legislature at all. Taken together, they included at least one-third of the present area of the county. Whatever merit there may have been in the arguments put forth in the foregoing petitions—and it cannot be denied they had certain merits—these are no longer valid. Steam and trolley roads now traverse the county in all directions, and even the most remote citizen can now, or soon will be, able to reach the county seat in an hour or two with comfort. We can to-day congratulate ourselves upon the failure of all these schemes for our territorial dismemberment.

Courts as Well as Congress.

Every well-informed reader knows that when General Howe and the British army drew near to Philadelphia in the fall of 1777, the Congress of the thirteen Colonies resolved to remove from that city into the interior of the State and did so remove, having come to Lancaster and begun its sittings here on September 27, of that year. Its stay here was of the briefest. Fear of molestation by the enemy induced another move, this time to York, where it began its sittings on October 2, 1777.

About the same time the General Assembly of the State seems to have deemed a similar movement on the part of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia and Chester counties necessary, and an act was passed to authorize the change. The original manuscript of that statute is still in existence. It consists of two folios and is attested by a seal. The dealer who owns it asks \$150 for it. The full text is as follows:

Removal of the Courts From Philadelphia to Lancaster.

"Act to empower the Justices of Philadelphia and Chester Counties to hold Courts at other places than usual. Whereas the Invasion of the Commonwealth by the Enemy hath rendered it impracticable to hold the County Courts of Common Pleas and general Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol delivery, in and for the Counties of Philadelphia and Chester at the Places directed by Law; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of

the Common Wealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Justices and Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol delivery in and for the Counties of Philadelphia and Chester respectively, shall be, and they are hereby Authorized and impowered to hold the same Courts respectively at the Times appointed by Law, and in such Places, as to the same Justices and Judges respectively, or any three of them, may appear to be Right and necessary," etc.

"(Signed.)

JOS. McLENE,

"Speaker."

At the bottom follows:

"Enacted into a Law at Lancaster on Saturday, the Twentieth day of December, In the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred & Seventy-seven.

"JOHN MORRIS.

"Clerk of the General Assembly."

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, February 5, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this (Friday) evening in the Society's room, in the Y. M. C. A. building, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, and, on motion, the reading of the minutes of the January meeting was dispensed with.

The applications of Dr. M. L. Chadman and A. K. Hostetter, Esq., for membership were received, and, under the rules, laid over.

The donations to the Society consisted of a work on Freemasonry, issued from the press of Joseph Ehrenfried, in 1812, presented by Mr. Eli G. Reist; a work on Paleontology, from the New York State Museum; Annals of Iowa, by the Historical Society of the State; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; a finely-illuminated copy of the English Magna Charta, along with a bound volume of Chambers' Bethania Palladium, and a bound volume of the Village Record for 1831-32, all by Dr. J. W. Houston; a cut of the cover page of Bailey's 1779 almanac, donated by the North American newspaper; a sheet of old-time hand-made paper, and a number of magazines and exchanges. The thanks of the Society were, on motion, extended to all the donors of these articles.

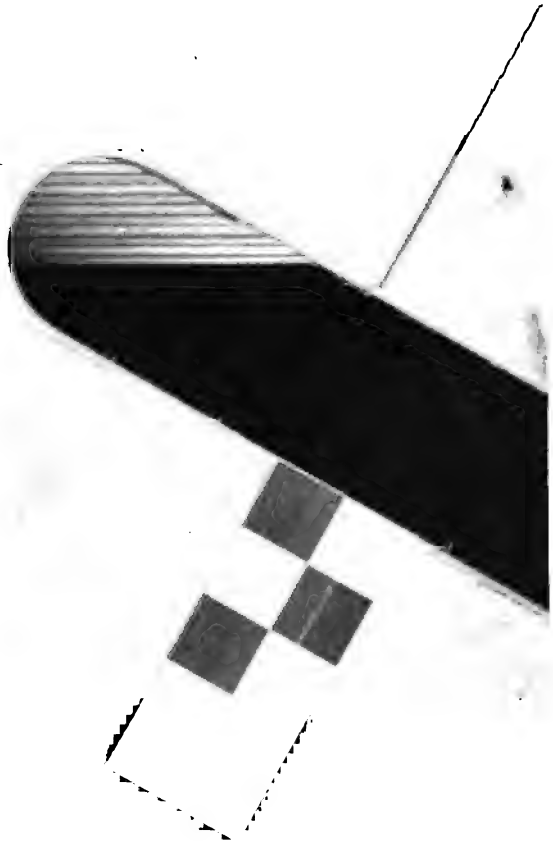
The paper of the evening, prepared by President Steinman, and read by Miss Martha B. Clark, was on "The Territorial Raids on Lancaster County,"

and gave a detailed account of the various efforts made during the past one hundred years to divide or cut up the county and form other counties out of parts of it and the adjoining counties. This paper was well received and was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject, which called out many interesting particulars. The discussion was participated in by Hon. W. U. Hensel, Dr. J. W. Houston, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, R. J. Houston and others. The paper was ordered to be printed in the usual way.

The Secretary, under the call of unfinished business, read a paragraph from his annual report, suggesting the holding of a banquet by the Society as a means of drawing the members into closer fellowship and making the Society better known. The subject met with the heartiest endorsement of all present. Ex-Attorney General Hensel suggested the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the erection of Lancaster county as an appropriate time, and May 10 was accordingly selected. On motion, it was decided that a committee, to consist of three ladies and two gentlemen, to be appointed by the President, should take the matter in hand and report at the March meeting.

There being a large attendance of members, it was, on motion, resolved that the March meeting should also be held in the evening, that time suiting the convenience of most members better than afternoon meetings.

On motion of Dr. Hassler the Society then adjourned, after one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held in a twelve-month.



PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
JUNE 3, 1904.

MINERAL DEPOSITS AND WORKS OF THE
HEMPFIELDS.
TOUR THROUGH THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PILGRIMAGE.
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

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1904.

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Mineral Deposits and Works of the Hempfields.

Every one of the forty townships in Lancaster county has some earth deposits, or mineral veins, of a more or less productive value. And these ores and minerals have a history. It is not generally known, and may even seem surprising, that our local lands (lauded the country over as farms of the finest agricultural fertility) have evidences of silver, nickel, zinc, lead and coal; while those ores and deposits more commonly recognized, like iron and limestone formations, are in evidence at numerous localities.

It is the purpose of this present sketch to give a graphic history of the mines in various portions of East and West Hempfield townships, where the writer happily spent his boyhood days. I shall divide this article into several parts, the first treating on

Zinc and Lead.

About one and a-half miles east of the pretty village of Landisville is the small settlement of Bamfordville (its postoffice now being named Bamford). Directly northeast from the Harrisburg turnpike, and bordering on Snipe or Snapper creek (a branch of the Little Conestoga), is a famous deposit of lead and zinc ores, the discovery of which, including their development, will prove interesting to the present generation.

Away back, during the time of the Mexican War, a fence-maker, Samuel Pickel (who died at Landisville, December 8, 1883), was engaged in dig-

ging post-holes for a fence on the farm of Henry H. Shenk. These two men at that time thus accidentally found some lead ore in rock taken from these small openings. Samples were examined by Dr. Fahnestock, a chemist of Lancaster, whose analysis showed zinc, lead and traces of silver. Soon after Mr. Pickel's original find of mineral, buildings were erected on the Shenk farm, and the manufacture of oxide of zinc, for painting purposes, was carried on for a brief period. This was by the Lancaster County Mining Company, composed of Christopher Hager, John Shenk, David Hartman, Christian Bachman and David Longenecker. They were granted perpetual mining privileges (as recorded in Book F, page 499, Lancaster Recorder's office), on the property of Henry H. Shenk, comprising one hundred and five and a-half acres, for the consideration of \$25,000, under date of December 13, 1847. Afterwards the buildings were torn down, and most of the wood material was used up in a large barn yet standing at Musselman's Mill, East Hempfield township. The writer believes the credit for this original discovery of a deposit of lead and zinc ores was first given in print in the defunct Landisville Vigil, published by him, during 1883.

A Famous Transaction.

The mines lay idle for a number of years, when, about 1872, a traveling mining expert happened to hear of this neglected spot of alleged hidden wealth; and this sharper, named Captain Tamblin, at once sought an interview with the Lancaster County Mining Company, of which Mr. Shenk†

†Henry H. Shenk, the owner of the old oxide of zinc property, was the father of Dr. David H. Shenk (at that time pursuing his medical education, and afterward practicing for many

was one of the interested stockholders. The Captain shrewdly saw how anxious the Shenks were to have the mine-farm off their hands, and he secured a promise of a rich recompense should he procure a buyer. He immediately left for the metropolis of New York;* and afterward came across Charles Bamford, a member of the millionaire firm of Bamford Bros., pork packers, with offices in Chicago, New York and Liverpool, England. Captain Tamblin at once fell into the good graces of the rich Englishman, and, after telling him of a wonderful mine of zinc in Lancaster county, he succeeded in getting Mr. Bamford interested in the matter to such an extent that the pork packer offered the wily Captain a sum of money if he secured the mine for him. The Captain had left Mr. Bamford a rich specimen of zinc mineral. Mr. Bamford had seen this taken from an old shaft in the mine, and he took it to an assayer soon after. The examiner of minerals at once pronounced it a good specimen, yielding about seventy-five per cent.; at the same time stating his belief that it was not from Lancaster county, but from the distant State of Colorado. The assayer said: "There is such a thing as salting a mine."

years at Rohrerstown, and who is now located on North Duke street, Lancaster). Henry's brothers, Jacob and Isaac, were interested to some extent in the disposition of the farm; as also were other stockholders, including the father of Samuel L. Hartman, in their mining privileges previously transferred to the Shenk brothers.

*Upon the authority of prominent men yet living, including George M. Steinman, it is said Captain Tamblin was accompanied in his sea-voyage to Bamford by one of Henry H. Shenk's brothers (presumably Jacob), and it is hinted that this brother was tendered a very large sum to help effect the Captain's deal with Bamford. It is also hinted that Henry finally had very little left, financially, from the sale of the mine farm.

Mr. Bamford seemed to take the hint, and, one night, came on to Landisville, without anyone's knowledge of his presence and purpose. Quietly he went down the shaft of the old mine about midnight, and, with the aid of a lantern and pick, broke off at several places from supposed solid rock, pieces of the mineral. These he exultantly took back to the New York mineral assayer and awaited his opinion of their worth. One specimen yielded some forty per cent., and the others about half that. Although not as good as the piece Captain Tamblin procured, the specimens which Bamford secured himself were good enough to convince him of the value of the mine; and he purchased it forthwith.

Then the Captain again showed his adroitness at winning lucre for himself by getting Bamford's consent to erect great works at these deposits and to fit them out with first-class machinery. Without first wisely digging after a supply of zinc, large furnaces were erected, one of which a hurricane blew over before completed. It was, however, immediately finished, in brick and wood, and a large sum of money spent for various crushing and separating machinery, much of which was of necessity imported from Wales. The most expensive and intricate machinery was placed in a four or five-story "jig-house." It is said that the Captain made a snug percentage on all this complicated work for which he contracted. While thousands of dollars had thus been foolishly spent (as Messrs. Haldy and Howry, late of the Lancaster County National Bank, could verify when living), on work above ground, the tricky Tamblin found that it was becoming rather uncomfortable for him, and he suddenly departed for new fields of labor, with no little fortune.

Developing the Mines.

Under the new management of Mr. Spillsbury, a practical mining engineer, the works and mines were operated for some time. Search was then made for veins of zinc, sometimes moderately successful, and just enough to keep the furnace fires lit; but, as a rule, most deposits of the mineral being found in "pockets," which soon became exhausted. Finally, the Bamford brothers, after having spent nearly \$300,000 in the fruitless effort of developing these mines to a paying extent, closed up the works in the fall of 1877.

Possibly few mining plants in Eastern Pennsylvania had so complete arrangements for making their own necessities as the zinc works at Bamfordville. Here there were, besides tool houses, carpenter and blacksmith shops, special places for making, and ovens for baking, their own fire-brick, used in lining the furnaces; and here, also, were made by skilled labor the peculiar clay crucibles and retorts wherein the crushed zinc was reduced to metal. These men, most of them, received \$100 and over a month; and, like many of their kind, spent all of their earnings each month. Most of them were of foreign descent—Welsh, Spanish, French and Italian; and ale was their daily drink at the family table, with American beer and whisky as side lines on a pay-day.

During the Centennial era, about 1876, when the smelting furnaces were in full blast, I spent not a few summer evenings at the zinc mines, watching the brawny men, as they sang odd melodies, "roast" the crushed ore in low, hot ovens, with small fire-doors; then "charging" the crucibles at the smelting section with the brownish product, and capping the retorts with long, funnel-shaped hoods—around the

circular openings of which, when all were at a white heat, the most peculiar, deadly-looking flames and fumes played in weird-like, flickering lights. The heat was so intense that almost every day new retorts had to be put in place of cracked ones, before an entire section of a furnace was rebuilt, after being chilled. The pouring of zinc into the familiar moulds was very fascinating to me, the molten metal flowing like silvered water from the long ladles of the furnacemen. These blocks of zinc were probably an inch in thickness and 8x16 inches in size, with the top regularly stamped with the firm's name, an emblem symbolizing strength or quality in centre, and location at bottom of plate.

For a time all material had to be hauled from or to Landisville station, necessitating heavy teams and much labor; but before the close of the works a special siding was connected with the Pennsylvania railroad opposite the Bamford works.

The Last Company.

The mine farm, after 1877, for about six years, was in charge of David Uren, an intelligent Welshman, now deceased, and whose body is interred in Woodward Hill Cemetery, this city. As may be supposed, the fine buildings and costly machinery naturally depreciated in value from non-usage. In this condition the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., leased the mines for a period of ten years, from April, 1883. The terms of the lease were that the owners of the mines were to receive a royalty of \$1 per ton on all ore taken from these mines, and \$1.50 on all ores that came from other mines elsewhere that were to be cleaned at the concentrating works of this place.

In June of that year this same company leased the Widow Kauffman

property, in East Hempfield township; but little was accomplished there, more than taking some small lots of zinc ore from the place.

Under the skillful superintendency of Captain P. O. Dwyer, the Bamford works were operated until October of the same year, when, owing to innumerable difficulties with the machinery (which had become almost valueless, through some years of idleness), and on account of there not being enough mineral on hand to make it pay, the mines and works were again closed late in the fall of 1883. Mr. Dwyer left for his home, in Friedensville, Lehigh county. Mr. Heckscher, a member of the Lehigh Company, then came on and had most of the loose articles of the Bamford mines removed and shipped to his smelting works at Bethlehem.

In a disagreement on the fulfillment of a contract, the Messrs. Bamford, in November, 1885, secured a verdict in their favor in a suit with the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, in the United States Court at New York. This provided for the payment of \$1,000 per year in case of further non-usage of the mines, or for the full carrying out of the contract if the works were operated.

The buildings around the old zinc mines are now in a state of desolation and decay. As early as 1884 and 1885 there were large cave-ins at the main shaft and open cuts of the mines; and water now fills the various pits to within ten feet or less from the surface. The main shaft having been 110 to 120 feet in depth from the level, one can easily comprehend the great body of water that had to be pumped from these mines. During this operation, a large steam-pump, capable of hoisting a barrel of water at a stroke, was one of the sights to be seen there.

Bamfordville (which name, by the way, was first given to it by the writer) sprang up in the vicinity of these works. It is rather a quiet village now. It is in the heart of a thrifty tobacco region. Faint hopes are entertained by some of its steadfast settlers that brighter days are ahead for the village. Probably a thorough search underground may yet bring forth a vein or veins of purer zinc-bearing rock. It is the belief of the writer that the frequent evidences of zinc, lead and traces of silver along the meadows of Snapper creek, cropping out, as they do, in various farms toward the south of East Petersburg, may sometime result in starting an industry more profitable than it was to the Bamford brothers. The main formation of the zinc belt, no doubt, has not yet been fully discovered.

In closing the first part of this sketch, I would add that about four years since, in November, 1900, arrangements were made toward reopening and operating the zinc belt in East Hempfield township, from Bamfordville to near Shreiner's station, above Dillerville. The firm of Longenbach & Morton, zinc smelters, of Canton, Ohio, secured mining leases for several months, with the intention of placing machinery there and starting operations. This firm operates fifteen mines in Kentucky and two in Joplin, Missouri. Their plan was, if the ore was plentiful enough they would sink fifteen shafts, making an output of 3,000 tons per day. Among the land leased at the time were the farms of D. Grube, F. Kreider and P. Swarr, the whole covering a distance of one and three-quarter miles. They announced their intention of working the area leased to its full extent; yet I have never been able to find out what progress they made.

Silica Sand.

In West Hempfield township, near the East Hempfield line, on Chestnut Hill, about five miles west of Lancaster, near the Marietta turnpike, Jacob S. Trout discovered a valuable bed of silica or "fire" sand, in 1870. Experiments with this sand demonstrated its superior value in the construction of furnaces and the manufacture of steel and iron. Mr. Trout shortly after opened a large trade for his sand, and regularly shipped from Landisville station many carloads of it to the great works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, and other steel and iron works in Central Pennsylvania.

The writer remembers the familiar teams of Mr. Trout. Two of these were constantly hauling the sand from his banks to the Pennsylvania and Reading and Columbia railroads, in order to supply the great demand. These specially-built wagons were of large size and had correspondingly ample wheels of great girth, banded with broad tires. These wheels were especially noticeable to one used to the ordinary wheels of a four-horse wagon; and they were very necessary, indeed, in winter time, to pass over and through the sticky clay roads then existing in East Hempfield, before Trout at that time furnished about ten thousand tons annually to different iron manufacturers.

Since the death of Jacob S. Trout, in the year 1893, his son, J. M. Trout (who resides in the village of Landisville at the present time), has taken up the silica sand business and has been shipping thousands of tons to different iron workers, as far West as Chicago, Ill., and East to Massachusetts. This tract contains about eleven acres, and has an inexhaustible sup-

ply of soft, white sand, which contains about ninety-six per cent. silica, and also hard rock with the same percentage of silica.

Henry Hall also owned a somewhat smaller silica sand deposit, near Mr. Trout's, and operated it after the latter's discovery. Mr. Hall resided in East Hempfield township. He is now deceased.

About six or seven years ago, C. H. Nolt (now a leaf tobacco dealer, of Lancaster city), who formerly resided at his father's mill, East Hempfield township, took up a tract of land, containing silica sand, adjoining Mr. Trout's. His sand analyzes from 95 to 98 per cent. silica; and he ships about 4,000 tons annually from Silver Spring station, on the Reading and Columbia railroad, and at Charles' siding, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The supply mostly goes to iron works in the States of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and the Dominion of Canada.

Another party, the Detwiler Company, operates a tract owned by Jacob Spangler, containing a similar grade of silica sand, near Ironville, and the Longenecker Brothers pursue the same operations at Florinel, near the Brick Tavern. These various sand deposits cover about one hundred acres, yet crop out in veins at intervals all the way from Kinderhook, West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, to Valley Forge, Chester county, Pa.

This sort of sand is very beautiful to anyone accustomed to the common river sand used in making mortar for building walls. This latter sand is of a brownish-grayish cast, while the silica sand is nearly white, with traces of light yellow.

River Sand Industry.

In this connection it seems well to treat of the sand obtained from the

river at Columbia, bordering as it does on West Hempfield township. The Pennsylvania railroad is the largest consumer, and stores hundreds of tons away, to be shipped to other points, daily. This company has a large, three-story building devoted entirely to the process of cleaning and drying the little yellow particles. The sand is shipped along the entire division to the different round-houses and watering stations, where it is placed on all engines. The box for carrying the sand on a locomotive is situated upon the top of the boiler in front of the bell, is circular in shape and about two feet high. Pipes on either side run from the sand box to within an inch of the rail, directly in front of the large driving wheels. The engineer can at will cause a fine stream of sand to fall upon the rail, thus preventing the engine from slipping while ascending grades, in wet weather, or when starting with heavy trains. The sand gathered at Columbia is said to be the best to be had for this purpose, as it is of a hard, gritty nature. This sand is always in great demand for building, and immense quantities are shipped to distant cities. Large lots are also stored for winter sales by those engaged in the business, giving employment to many persons.

Few people not acquainted with the facts would have any idea to what proportions this industry has grown within recent years. About twenty years ago a few sand flats could supply the demand without much exertion—barring the hard work of procuring it. Sand was then secured by means of long, scoop-shovels, let down to the bottom of the river, and the handle then fastened to a small chain, which would give the operator a leverage on the shovel, thus being able to force the latter into the bed of sand, after

which it would be laboriously hauled to the surface, and the contents placed upon the flat. This method has been completely changed, and steam now does the work better, in a modern way. Steam dredgers are now used, which have large numbers of buckets, arranged upon endless chains, which are let down to the sand-beds. The engines are then started, and the buckets begin their screeching journey. A large screen is placed over the sand flats and by this means most of the dirt, chips, leaves, etc., which may be amongst it, are removed.

The river sand which reaches our Lancaster builders and contractors contains a great deal of fine anthracite coal. Of course, no amount of screening rids the sand of the coal, which is washed down the Susquehanna from the coal regions. A curious fact is that not a few tons of larger coal were taken from the river above Marietta during the strike period of 1902, the only cost being the labor of dredging or picking it up and hauling the black, smooth-worn beauties to some nearby house.

The Ochre Banks.

One seldom hears of ochre as being found in Lancaster county, yet for many years these pigments for painting have been known to exist in considerable quantity near Silver Spring, in West Hempfield township.

Ochre is a variety of fine clay, containing iron; and this accounts for iron ore being mined not far from the ochre banks at that locality. The ochre found in these mines is of various attractive colors—yellow, drab, red and terra alba, or pure white; the yellow is found in large banks, the red and white run in veins. The yellow is in great demand; it is largely used in the manufacture of oilcloth, and in the groundwork for wall paper

(which is now printed quite extensively in York, our neighbor city); it is sold wholesale, after being thoroughly freed from sand, dried and put in barrels (of about 300 pounds each), to parties in New York and Philadelphia, at about \$10 per ton. The other colors are used for paints, being, of course, more costly.

The supply at the West Hempfield mines was supposed to be practically unlimited about a score of years since. At that time, the exact date being January 1, 1882, John and Ferdinand Weber leased, for ten years, from the Chickies Iron Company, their engine, machinery, six acres of land, and right to take ochre from the mines of the said company. The Webers erected a large, L-shaped building, the wings of which were 60x26 and 24x18 feet, additional shedding, and put in iron-ore washers, vats and tanks; but, before the business could be made profitable, the end of their financial string was reached, and late in the fall of 1883 the property and lease were purchased by W. F. Beyer, Esq., and John M. Davidson, of Lancaster city, who, having taken in Samuel Davidson, formed a partnership to do business as the Conestoga Dry Color and Paint Company.

They began operations the following spring, it is stated, with about a dozen employes. A large and annoying cave-in occurred at these mines just as everything was ready to begin shipping the ochre. It took about nine weeks to repair the injury thus occasioned to the company's operations. Their shipments were then made to Philadelphia, where the mineral was utilized principally by oilcloth manufacturers for coloring purposes. There were a number of productive veins in this mine, the largest being over two hundred feet long and supposed to be fully thirty feet in thickness; yet,

strange to say, the expense of the plant was greater than the profits, and the place was abandoned.

In January, 1885, a charter was granted to the Conestoga Ochre Company, of Lancaster. What connection this had to the Silver Spring mine, if any, Mr. Davidson was unable to state, when interviewed.

Iron Ores and Works.

The mere mention of iron at once brings forth the name of Grubb. Peter Grubb, the ancestor of the Grubb family of Lancaster, was the pioneer of the iron ore industry in this State, having discovered the extensive beds of this mineral at Cornwall, Lebanon county, which he operated about 1734. Peter Grubb, of the second generation, married a Lancaster lady, Mary Shippen Burd, and in that way the beginning was made for a continual residence of part of this famous family in our midst. Henry Bates Grubb was the second child by this union, and Clement B. Grubb happened to be the second son of Henry Bates; while Charles Brooke Grubb carries out the coincidence of being the second son of the family having a home in Lancaster.

Clement B. Grubb continued the business of his father at Mount Hope, Mount Vernon and other charcoal furnaces, while he began the new anthracite St. Charles furnace, in Columbia, and the Henry Clay furnace, near there, which he re-built. Mr. Grubb was at one time the sole owner of the Chestnut Hill ore banks, in West Hempfield township, and was also one of the owners of the Cornwall field.

A Mr. Boyer owned the Chestnut Hill ore banks even prior to Mr. Grubb, as it was actually opened by the former about sixty-five or sixty-seven years ago. In changing hands, this property came into possession of

Clement B. Grubb, who developed the place considerably.

At the present period, Charles B. Grubb owns the Chestnut Hill property, of which he was a partner while his father was living; and he has interests both in Lebanon and Lancaster counties. The mine, as now worked, covers an area of about ten acres of ground. The depth of it is 110 feet. The ore is shipped to the Reading Ore Company, and amounts to about 800 tons monthly. The present force of employees is nearly fifty men. These ore banks have been the scenes of greater activity at times in the past, and are subject to fluctuations of the iron trade.

The Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company operated one of these banks in the early eighties.

The old ore mine near the Grubb property, south of Silver Spring, once owned by a New York company, is now in possession of H. M. North, Esq., of Columbia.

An iron ore pit was opened about 1866-7 on the farm of David Baker, Sr., by him and Peter Summy, in East Hempfield township, and afterward operated by Henry Watts & Son, Marietta. This for a time was the scene of considerable activity. The place was finally abandoned for mining.

Prospecting For Iron.

Evidences of iron ore crop out in many parts of the Hempfields, and at various times pits have been dug to ascertain their commercial value. During some explorations for zinc near Bamfordville, in 1882 or 1883, strong traces of iron were found in a number of narrow holes sunk on the hillside of the Hoffman farm. The mineral was not, however, in sufficient quantity to continue the search.

In the spring of 1884 a number of holes were drilled for iron ore upon the Shirk property, adjoining the old Shirk mines, in West Hempfield township, and at other nearby places. I am unable to state what became of this prospecting.

Among the iron furnaces in the vicinity of the Hempfields, the Cordelia, at Ironville, was, perhaps, the best known, and operated more than twenty-five years ago. Isaac McHose, of Reading, owned this plant in 1884. The Chickies Iron Company also ran a puddling mill, near Columbia, in 1884.

One of the early rolling mills of the county was located at Rohrerstown, and was in operation in 1868-9, and at various times afterward. One of its owners, about ten years afterward, was Anthony J. Hindermeyer, who died recently, in March, 1904. Mr. Hindermeyer had the distinction of being for many years general manager of the ore mines of C. B. Grubb, and of the St. Charles and Henry Clay furnaces, near Columbia. Mr. Hindermeyer had another distinction, as a matter of history, of applying the match, after furnishing the oil to saturate the woodwork of the old Columbia bridge, in order to prevent the Confederate army from crossing the river. Mr. Hindermeyer lost an arm and the sight of an eye while operating the Rohrerstown rolling mill.

To fully trace the history of the great furnaces in Columbia and Marietta would in itself occupy a large paper—too large for the present occasion. The familiar names of Halde-
man, Watts, Musselman, etc., are no longer seen at the once busy places above Chickies, as the dismantling of those famous furnaces was accomplished about a-half dozen years ago. Mr. John K. Miller, of Maytown, how-

ever, has preserved some pretty photographs of that place during the dismantling; some of these pictures are on stereoscopic cards, and can naturally be obtained.

D. B. LANDIS.

Note.—In the preparation of this sketch, the writer has frequently referred to the files of his own paper, the Landisville Vigil, 1883-5; to his correspondence afterward in the Lancaster Inquirer, and to other notes kept by him. He is also indebted to Miss Ida Baker, Silver Spring; J. M. Trout, Landisville; C. H. Nolt, Lancaster, and a few local biographies for general information.

Tour Through the Northeastern Section of Lancaster County.

Continuously since 1882, inclusive, W. U. Hensel has organized and participated in annual, and some years semi-annual, drives over Lancaster county, the party often comprising strangers, who in this novel way have a much more deliberate opportunity to study the geographical situation, the physical beauties, the historical relics and the racial characteristics of our people than could be afforded otherwise. Mr. Hensel has within this period made more than forty such trips, exploring nearly every corner of the county; tracing the Octoraro and the Conowingo from their sources to their mouths; following the Pequea from its rise to the picturesque glen through which it pours itself into the Susquehanna; traversing the Conestoga valley around Churchtown and the old Windsor, Pool and Spring Grove iron works; traveling through the early settlements around "Postlethwaite's" and the historic haunts of Conestoga and Manor; coaching by the magnificent scenery of Chickies Rock and the boulder fields and high barnyard walls of Conoy, the fat lands of the Donegals and the varied splendors of Rapho, encompassed by the two arms of the Chickies creek. On these periodical journeys Mr. Hensel has been accompanied by many of our own citizens and by distinguished strangers. The late George Nauman, W. A. Atlee and W. B. Middleton were frequent participants; Vice President Stevenson, Supreme Court Justice Sam'l G. Thompson, United States Con-

sul George F. Parker, Law Writer Henry Flanders, the late Attorney General H. C. McCormick, Chief Justice Mitchell, Hon. Albert B. Weimer, legal commentator and reporter; the late Victor Guillou, Congressman M. E. Olmsted, Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia; J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport; National Chairman Har- rity and many other outsiders in this way have been introduced to, and have been made to especially feel, the beauties and resources of Lancaster county.

But to a New Era reporter Mr. Hensel admitted the other day he had never joined so thoroughly appreciative and intelligent a company, and he never had, altogether, such an enjoyable trip as that which he undertook on last Saturday morning, and finished the next day.

Judges C. I. Landis and E. G. Smith, W. N. Appel, John E. Malone, O. P. Bricker, G. Ross Eshleman and Mr. Hensel left Ephrata at 8 a. m. Their carriage horses trotted leisurely up the old Horse Shoe turnpike—once a great thoroughfare from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. They noted the broad and generous lines upon which it was constructed; and even before they had reached the Seventh Day Baptist settlement they—all of them being lawyers—had recalled the fierce and memorable contests in the local Courts between two opposing factions for control of the church property; they lamented, with one voice, the apparent inclination or willingness of those in charge to let the old Brothers' House, if not some of the other buildings, fall into decay; and they resolved, none dissenting, that the Lancaster County Historical Society—if not the State Association—should see to it that time and decay work no further ravages upon these most memorable sites, monuments of the early

history of Pennsylvania and the history of printing and literature in the United States. They noted with interest the old Academy of the Brethren, with its quaint belfry and the tablet recording its establishment in 1836.

An Historic Region.

Through the flourishing village of Lincoln, with its fine sandstone church, on past Clay, they observed with satisfaction a well-kept roadbed and smooth turnpike, made easier by Counsellor Malone's friendly nod to the gatekeepers. When the elevation which is crowned by the old Bricker-ville Lutheran Church (1807) was reached, they drew rein and made a halt to view the landscape o'er. To the right and north lies the great Coleman estate, comprising the remains of Elizabeth furnace, the farm and chapel. It was there, it will be remembered, Jacob Huber, the founder, recorded the fact, on a stone tablet, erected over the mouth of the original furnace (1750), that he was the first and only German who knew how to make iron. It was there Stiegel and the Stedman brothers built a new furnace (1757) and called it—after the fashion of the old ironmasters—"Elizabeth," which was the name of Stiegel's and whence came the name of Elizabeth and also of Charles Stedman's, beth township, much more probably, than is sometimes alleged from the English Queen of a far earlier day. They gradually acquired a domain exceeding 10,000 acres; and the ten-plate stove made there was one of the most notable American manufactures of the pre-Revolutionary period. It was here Robert Old, the great-grandfather of the late G. Dawson Coleman, held almost imperial sway—most notable among the ironmasters of his day. It was near here that the resounding forges, driven

by water-power, gave to the splendid torrent—which emerges from the Lebanon hills to become one of the chief tributaries of the Conestoga—the name “Hammer Creek.” The object of most historic and professional interest to this particular party was the old Lutheran church edifice, for the control of which property the long legal contest was waged so bitterly in our local Courts, terminating in the triumph of the party of the Ministerium and the occupancy of the next hill-top with a new church by the other wing of the hopelessly-divided congregation. The church remains as it was built, well nigh a hundred years ago. The plain, whitewashed walls, the lofty pulpit, perched high up on a level with the galleries, the canopy-like sounding board, and the stiff, straight pews make it well worth a visit. The graveyard—much older than the present church edifice—has a hundred tombs of varied interest, from their quaint epitaphs and curious monumental carvings, not the least conspicuous being that of Baron Stiegel’s first wife.

Further along the road is the famous “Spotted House,” a spacious old mansion built of cut sandstone blocks, alternately light and dark, and giving its exterior the appearance of a checkerboard. The swinging sign of the Brickerville hostelry tells of the old wagoning days, when “the wains from Conestoga, with their merry strings of bells,” made continuous music on this historic highway. Graceful elms, such as that which stands by the stone-arched bridge that carries the old turnpike over Middle Creek; huge chestnuts that have endured and yet survive the lightning strokes of a century; towering hickories and glistening gum trees record the taste and consideration which have stayed the ravages of the woodman.

town, not to speak of Hiram Young, of York; President Judge John H. Weiss, of Harrisburg; the venerable Dr. Zerbe, and a long line of illustrious Zimmermans, Schaeffers, Stricklers, Millers, Buchers, Rexes, Lausers, Dissingers, Brendles and other worthy sons of noble sires. Few towns of its size anywhere have more history to show, and the local historian, A. S. Brendle, has done an invaluable work worthy of emulation in every village, by compiling with great completeness and preserving the history and traditions of the neighborhood, the cemetery and church records, the muster and military rolls, and a vast amount of local data that would otherwise soon escape permanent form.

A Romantic Region.

Artist and essayist, poet and romancer, might well linger amid these scenes and people and find subject for philosophic reflection or imaginative excursions in the romantic history of Stiegel's castle on Tower Hill, and its baronial hospitality; his journeys to and from his iron and glass works, his coach and retinue; or the story of the old hotel, which, like some in our county, changed its name from "King George" to "George Washington," as sentiment changed about 1776; or the memories of the old battalion days, and the "cherry fairs," and of such bygone local industries as tile factories and the turning of spinning wheels.

Thence down the Lebanon Valley the drive is full of attractions. The inviting roadside near Millbach, with its mill race and dense shade, calling one to noonday lunch; a base ball match near Newmanstown, compelling a short halt; a horse sale at Womelsdorf, illustrating the resemblances and differences of the people on either side of "the Furnace Hills;" and then a

stretch of fine road, past fine farms, gradually bringing the travelers, about sunset, to the foot of the mountain, at Wernersville, where, to the right, in a beautiful cove, are stretched out the grouped buildings of the State Insane Hospital, and far up the hillside countless hotels, boarding houses, sanatoriums and cottages make a development that must be visited to be appreciated. Within an easy day's drive of Lancaster, the character and extent to which this resort has been developed is little known; and, while it is not the present purpose to advertise any such enterprise, it may be safely guaranteed that those who are in search of fine landscape views, pure air, dry climate and soft, even luxurious, water, may go further and fare much worse. The traveler by carriage road and footpath will find no better place to spend the night and be refreshed for the next day's journey than Wenrich's "Grand View," on the northern slope of the hills above Wernersville.

The Upper "Swamp."

West Cocalico is the northernmost township of Lancaster county. On the map it appears to be the peak of the roof; and at its apex Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon corner. A wooded elevation shelters the valley through which a road leads across the upper end of it, from the county line stone to Cocalico P. O., once known as Flickinger's store, in the extreme northwest corner of the township, where two old highways cross and the finger boards point to Richland and Schaeferstown, Schoeneck and Reading. This is a remote part of Lancaster county. Even the telephone has not invaded it. But its roads, on a red sandstone base, with a gravel surface, will shame many of the richer and more pretentious districts. There are no more

brilliant red barns; and their fine cutstone foundations, walls and gables are a sight to see. Here is the district long known as the "Swamp," now well reclaimed and teeming with verdure and sparkling waters; here are visions of game not wholly extinct and fish that may yet be lured with the fly; here are legends of Indian canoes that came dashing down from the hills in the swift headwaters of the Cocalico and sped onward unchecked until they floated into the Susquehanna; here are stories of Sam Price and Jake Amwake hooking trout and shooting woodcock; here the Pennsylvania German is yet almost entirely Lutheran and Reformed, rather than Mennonite, Dunker or Amish; here, at a country cross-roads, with an open door between the bar room and store room, is a landlord and merchant, a man of intelligence, education and force of character, who, for the love of a scientific and historic fad, has accumulated a fund of information and a collection of specimens of the "Stone Age" that would entitle an aspiring student of aboriginal life in North America to distinction and credit. For ten years Fred Arzbacher has roamed and dug the fields in search of traces of the red man who dwelt and hunted and fought and fished on these hills and in these waters. Thousands of arrow heads and battle points, hammers and axes, skinning knives and scraping knives, drills and needles, wampum and beads—of quartz and jasper, of amarynth and serpentine—varied in form, material and in use, give value and interest to his collection, which is displayed with modesty and explained with intelligence.

It is worth driving to that pleasant retreat to see a contented man.

Turning Homeward.

Follow that sparkling stream for a-half mile or so, and hard by a mill

pond are a quaint old mill and a farm house that may be profitably studied as among the best specimens yet extant in our community of domestic architecture. The old Bricker homestead was erected in 1759. About that time, be it remembered, this section was on the "firing line." The colony was in a constant state of agitation over the strife on the frontier between the Indian and the pioneer, and the political life of the province was disturbed by the acrimonious contention between the Scotch-Irish and the Quaker, each blaming the other for the troubles between the settlers and the natives. Very near to the time this fine mansion was building, just over the hill northward, the Tulpehocken massacres were creating intense excitement; and for a time it seemed doubtful whether, in face of French encouragement to the Indian cause, the English advance of the frontier line could be maintained.

At this period here was erected a stone mansion, the manor house of an 800-acre estate, the edifice some forty feet square and roofed with heavy red tiles, many of which are in an excellent state of preservation and one was secured for the Lancaster County Historical Society. In all its essential features this splendid building has been maintained and bids fair to endure for at least another century. Most notable of its features is the "plate stone" set in the south wall of the house, above the first story and bearing this pious inscription:

"Gott gesegne dieses Haus
 Und alles was da geget ein and aus
 Gott gesegne all Sampt
 Und da zu das ganze Lant
 Gott allein die Ehr
 Sonst keinen Menschen mehr
 Anno 1759 Jahrs
 Peter Bricker Elizabeth Brickerin."

Which might be fairly translated:

"God bless this house;
And all that goes herein or out.
"God bless all the people
And also all the land.
"To God alone be the glory
And not to man.

"A. D. 1759.

"Peter Bricker. Elizabeth Bricker (his wife)."

The diversion at this place of the waters of the little creek that comes dancing down from the hills carries a clear stream through a fine farm and furnishes a twenty-four-foot head for the old mill; but beauty becomes "the bride of use," when the overflow tumbles down in a sparkling cataract under a huge and shapely elm, altogether making a rarely attractive spot.

Thence by an easy ascent, past shining meadows, hurrying waters, picturesque woods and inviting nooks, the road leads to the beautifully situated village of Schoeneck. The fine, new memorial church, erected under the will of the late Dr. Wiest, is a landmark of architecture in the native stone.

Altogether, few sections of the county present more attractions to the pleasure-seeker than this north-eastern corner, too often overlooked; and those who seek recreation may go much further from home and fall far short of realizing the same satisfaction as they will find in a tour through the Cocalico region.

The Historical Society's First Pilgrimage.

The "Pilgrimage" or outing of the Society on Thursday, June 23, to the ancient town of Ephrata, was such a conspicuous success in all particulars that it has been decided of sufficient interest that it should be put on record in the closing number of the Society's publications for the year. The following brief notice is therefore given, the addresses made being omitted:

According to the previously announced programme, the Lancaster County Historical Society had its first annual pilgrimage or outing on Thursday. The committee in charge, a majority of whom were ladies, had completed all the necessary arrangements, and at one o'clock, through the courtesy of the Conestoga Traction Company officials, a large special car stood in Centre Square at the service of the "Pilgrims." More than fifty enthusiastic men and women promptly took their seats and were swiftly carried countryward.

The ride to Ephrata, fifteen miles, was a most delightful one. The country is to be seen at its best at this time. The verdure of the fields and the foliage of the trees has all the freshness of the early summer. The day was delightfully cool, the fragrance of the new-mown grass and the hay that covered a hundred fields was more delightful when inhaled by the city folk than the choicest concoctions of the chemist. The road to Ephrata for the most part runs through the fields, affording an in-

finite variety of landscape, pleasing to the eye, while the ozone that came dripping from above filled the pilgrims with all the exhilaration of the summer season and heightened their capacity for enjoyment.

Only the necessary stops were made on the sidings to allow the "regulars" to pass by, and, after a trip lasting about one hour, the special entered the big borough on the Cocalico. The foresight of the committee had put coaches in waiting and these were soon speeding with anxious sightseers to Mount Zion Cemetery, where rises the beautiful monumental shaft sacred to the memory of the four hundred Revolutionary patriots who fell wounded on the fated field of Brandywine, and who were sent to the Cloister Buildings at Ephrata, consigned to the careful nursing of the Sisters who inhabited them. Others went directly to these venerable buildings, now more than 160 years old, and spent an hour of much interest and profit in going through the halls, chambers and narrow cells where the religious devotees spent their years in deeds of charity and love and in the performance of those peculiar religious rites which have so distinguished them and which will make them famous in our local annals through all coming years.

In due time the scattered visitants were again assembled on the grassy lawn in front of the Sister House, and here a large delegation from the Berks County Historical Society was met, which had come by special invitation to meet and greet the pilgrims. This pleasant ceremony over and the hour for the more formal proceedings having come, the large crowd, which by this time must have numbered several hundred persons, entered the historic "Saal," which the courtesy of the authorities had placed at the disposal of the visitors.

Walter M. Franklin, Esq., called the meeting to order and presided over its deliberations. He called upon Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard to offer prayer, after which he, in an address of considerable length, dwelt upon the propriety of the visit of the Society to this historic spot, than which there is none more notable in the Commonwealth. The address was in excellent taste, and was interrupted with frequent applause. At the close he introduced W. K. Seltzer, Esq., who delivered a most hearty speech of welcome, in which he, too, referred to the scenes and events that had transpired in this ancient building a century and a-half ago, and paid a just tribute to the eminent men who had controlled its destinies and who now sleep their last sleep in the adjoining burying ground. The Chairman called upon John A. Coyle, Esq., of Lancaster, to respond to the address of welcome. In his well-known, inimitable way he soon had his audience in the best of humor, and concluded his all too short speech amid much enthusiasm.

An original poem, entitled "A Vision of the Cloister," was read by its gifted authoress, Mrs. M. N. Robinson. It was of unusual merit, and was heard with the closest interest and attention. The next scheduled performance was in the nature of an "Historical Address" by the Secretary of the Society, F. R. Diffenderffer. It took up in succession the importance of the work the Society is engaged in and spoke of it as a sacred duty to the memory of those who made history here two hundred years ago. The excellent work done by the Society was also set forth, and, in conclusion, a eulogy on the great founder and law-giver of the State, William Penn, was pronounced.

At this point Chairman Franklin called upon Mr. Louis Richards, Presi-

dent of the Berks County Historical Society, for a speech, to which that gentleman responded in an address both graceful and eloquent, acknowledging the invitation received to be present, and expressing his gratification at being there. He expressed his pleasure at knowing that fully half the membership of our local society was composed of ladies, and said the Berks county organization boasted of only a single lady member, who was present in the Saal. His remarks were received with much satisfaction, as the enthusiasm they evoked clearly demonstrated.

The following persons composed the visiting delegation from the Berks County Historical Society: Louis Richards, President; S. E. Ancona, First Vice President; B. F. Owen, Second Vice President; George M. Jones, Secretary; Josephine Ancona, Mrs. Daniel F. Ancona, Senator E. M. Herbst and wife, Dr. C. R. Scholl and wife, Charles H. Schaeffer, William D. Smith, Mrs. Emily Kutz, Miss Clara Briner, Miss Sarah C. Keen, Mrs. M. J. Earl, Mrs. Martha W. Kase, Cyril Kase, Israel M. Bertolet, Richard G. Hamel, Henry H. Hernan, Henry J. Fink.

Hon. W. U. Hensel having just arrived, he was sighted on the outside at this point, and brought into the building, where he gave the audience ten minutes' pleasure in the usual Henselian manner, which must be heard to be fully appreciated. It was punctuated with laughter and applause by the large audience all along its course.

A Mr. Cope, of Philadelphia, was introduced as a descendant in the fourth generation of Caleb Cope, of this city, whose residence was sold on Thursday night. He exhibited a coin which had been given to his ancestor in this

city by Colonel Despard when that British officer and Major Andre were prisoners of war in Lancaster, and around which clings a most singular legend. The benediction was then pronounced by the venerable Dr. Hassler, after which the large audience was dismissed.

At 6:15 o'clock there was another reunion, this time in the dining-room of the Hotel Cocalico, where seventy-five persons sat down to lunch. At eight o'clock the "special" was once more drawn up before the Cocalico, and, after an "all aboard," the pleased excursionists were once more on the homeward trip, arriving in due time without a hitch or accident to mar the day's outing.

Too much credit cannot be given to the committee who had this pilgrimage in charge. Every possible detail was carefully worked out, and the programme, so far as they were concerned, was successful in every particular.

The members of the Lancaster Society who participated in the pilgrimage were: Mrs. S. P. C. Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Metzger, George Steinman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Diffenderffer, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, John B. Eshleman, Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard and wife, H. Frank Eshleman, Rev. Dr. J. W. Hassler and wife, Miss Martha B. Clark, Dr. W. B. Weldler, S. D. Bausman, Miss Rebecca Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. William Riddle, Walter M. Franklin, Thomas C. Wright, Miss Hannah Holbrook, John A. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, J. C. Burkholder, Mrs. William B. Altick, Miss Catharine Kelly, D. B. Landis and wife, Prof. T. G. Helm and wife, R. J. Houston, W. U. Hensel, S. M. Sener, J. J. Dengler, Mrs. DuBois Rohrer, John V. Snader, Frederick Bucher, G. F. K. Erisman, Dr. J. W. Houston and wife and J. H. Hibshman.

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The guests were: Miss Laura Slaymaker, Miss Margaret Slaymaker, Miss Lydia Diller, Miss Laura Hoar, B. Frank Breneman, Caleb Cope, Mr. and Mrs. Lockard, Virginia B. Clark, Charles Tucker, Leon Von Ossko, W. K. Seltzer, Frank Reynolds, Mrs. M. O. Kline and Mrs. Martha Connell, of Philadelphia.

Minutes of the June Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., June 3, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and the last one until next fall, was held to-night (Friday) in the Society's room, in the Y. M. C. A. building, with President George Steinman in the chair.

After the roll of officers had been called, the election of new members was gone into, and Mrs. P. S. Metzger and Miss Ella Musser were duly elected to membership.

The donations to the Society consisted of sixteen statistical volumes from the State Library at Harrisburg, the Report of the Lancaster Board of Health, the fiftieth anniversary souvenir of the ministry of Rev. Dr. J. W. Hassler, and exchanges from a number of other Societies and publications.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. D. B. Landis, his subject being, "The Mineral Wealth of the Hempfield Townships." This was a very full account of the well-known zinc, lead and other minerals found in those townships, and a history of the various attempts by different parties to develop them during the past fifty years. The iron and silica deposits, especially the latter, which are so extensive and valuable; the chrome, river sand and other wealth found there so abundantly were fully detailed, as was also the iron industry. The paper was discussed at much length, and brought out much information relative to the mineral wealth of the county in general, which is far greater than most persons are aware.

